Oct. 2, 1862

219

The Canadian Post
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
AT THE
OFFICE—LINDSAY STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.,

And contains Notices of the Political, Social, and Moral Questions of the day; Agricultural and Commercial Notices; an Epitome of the General and Local News of the week, together with carefully selected Miscellany.

In remitting money, or desiring a change of address, Subscribers should not neglect to give the name of the Post-office where they have been receiving the papers. Many correspondents simply give the name of the Township in which they reside, forgetting to state the Post-office, thus causing trouble and loss of time. Letters containing money, if paid and registered, will be at our risk.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
$1.50 in advance; $2.00 if paid within the year; $2.50 if not so paid.

G. CRUICKSHANK & CO., Publishers and Proprietors.
Office "Canadian Post," Lindsay, C.W.

The Canadian Post.

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The Canadian Post.

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☞ Professional and Business Cards, six lines and under, $5 per annum, $3 for Six Months. From Six to Ten lines, $8 per annum.

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Business Cards.

LINDSAY.

M. DUNSFORD, Attorney-at-Law, &c., Kent Street, Lindsay.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

A. LACOURSE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. Office, Brick Buildings, Kent Street, Lindsay, C.W.
114-tf

FREDERICK WHITT, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., Kent Street, Lindsay.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

T. A. HUDSPETH, Barrister-at-Law, Notary Public, &c. *Office*—Mrs. Patrick's Brick Buildings, Kent Street, Lindsay.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

WELLER & BROTHER, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers. &c. &c. &c., Lindsay. Office in Mr. Britton's Building, up stairs.
C. A. Weller. Geo. Jas. Weller.
Lindsay, Jan. 1862. 131-tf

J. McFADYEN, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Office—McDonnell's Brick Building, corner of Kent and William Sts., Lindsay (above Broughall & Gimson's Store). 131tf

R. L. BENSON, LL.B., *Barrister and* ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
Office in McDonnell's Block, over Division Court, Lindsay, C.W. 167-tf

J. B. KNOWLSON, Fire and Life Insurance Agencies. Fire and Life Risks effected on the most favorable terms. Farm buildings and contents insured against loss or damage by fire, at very low rates, and all Losses promptly paid. Office: *Keenan's Brick Buildings, Kent St., Lindsay.*
127-6m

M. DEANE, County Engineer and Provincial Land Surveyor, Russell Street.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

ROBERT T. BURNS, Provincial Land Surveyor, Civil Engineer, Draughtsman, Land Agent, &c. Wild and other Lands valued. *Office*—Corner of Kent and William Streets, over Mr. Thompson's Store.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

C. BRADY, Civil Engineer and Provincial Surveyor. *Office*—With Mr. Lawder, over Broughall & Gimson's store, Kent Street, Lindsay, Canada West. 168-tf

DR. MARTIN,
(LATE OF MANILLA),
HAS Removed to Lindsay, for the practice of his profession. Office in Kempt's New Buildings, foot of Kent St. (up stairs).
Jan. 8, 1862. 131tf

YOU DON'T SAY SO!!
DRS. LLOYD & KENNEDY, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, Have REMOVED their Dental Office to WILLIAM ST., opposite Mr. Lisle's Butcher Shop.
Lindsay, Dec. 11, 1861. 127-tf

JAMES H. KNIGHT
(*Late Organist of Trinity Church, Galt*)
TEACHER OF THE PIANOFORTE AND MELODEON,
Residence at Mr. C. Britton's, Kent Street, LINDSAY.

MESSRS. CUMBERLAND & STORM, Civil Engineers and Architects, Lindsay, and Romaine Buildings, Toronto.

W. G. COX, House and Ornamental Painter and Glazier, William Street. Lindsay.—Country and other work attended to with punctuality and despatch. 114-tf

HENRY ROWLAND, Plain and Ornamental Painter and Paperhanger, Kent Street, Lindsay. ☞ All orders promptly and faithfully executed. 118-tf

WINTERS & GOODWIN, Painters, Glaziers and Paper-Hangers. William Street, Lindsay. Work executed promptly, neatly, and at the lowest prices. 123-tf

JOHN DOUGLASS, General Agent and Licensed Auctioneer, Cambridge Street, Lindsay. Orders solicited. 125-tf

J. LISLE, Butcher, and Dealer in all kinds of Meats, William Street, three doors from Peel Street, Lindsay. *N.B.*—Orders for every description of Meat solicited. 119-tf

BOVARIUM.

GOOD Meat I keep, as all do know,
Adjoining Joseph Funk's;
The flies, I warrant, do not "blow"
Upon my tender junks.

Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and Veal also
In season you may find;
And, if of Soup you want "a go,"
Speak for the tails in time.

Good Marrow-bone, Kidneys likewise,
Sweet-breads, and Tit-bits all,
Livers and Tongues;—if you are wise,
You'll soon give me a call.

NED MORRIS.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

LINDSAY
SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
South side of Kent Street, Three Doors West of Thompson's T Store.
A choice lot of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips, Spurs and Brushes, kept on hand.
☞ Superior Workmen employed, and choice material used. All work warranted.
A call is solicited.
GEO. C. ATKINSON.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

PHŒNIX-LIKE I RISE.
HAVING been burned out by the late fire, I would inform the Public and my numerous Patrons, that I have opened my Shop on Kent Street, in Mr. Thirkell's Waggon Shop, three doors East of the Town Hall, where I am prepared to stock Guns and repair them. New Guns and Rifles made up to order, and warranted to shoot well. Double and Single Guns bored out, and warranted to improve the shooting of them.
Feeling grateful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of them.
C. PASSAGE.
Lindsay Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

Business Cards.

BEAVERTON.

GIBSON & BURNET, Provincial Land Surveyors, Draughtsmen, Land Agents, Conveyancers, &c. Plans and descriptions drawn up. Wild and other lands valued. Valuable lands for sale in adjoining townships.
Offices—Beaverton and Woodville.
GEO. GIBSON, [illegible] BURNET, Beaverton. 134-tf

CHARLES ROBINSON, Clerk Sixth Division Court of the County of Ontario, Commissioner in B.R., Conveyancer, Issuer of Marriage Licences. 1-tf

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Agent for the Canada Landed Credit Company. *Office*—Victoria Street, Beaverton. 1-tf

ELDON.

ANGUS RAY, General Agent, Conveyancer, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Township Clerk, Eldon P. O. 15 tf

JOHN M'KAY, Blacksmith, Argyle, Eldon, All orders promptly executed. Horse-shoeing carefully done. Charges reasonable. 3-tf

Removal--Argyle Hotel.
DONALD McKINNON begs to inform his numerous customers and the public generally, that he has now removed from his old stand to the opposite side of the street, where he intends, by renewed exertions, to merit a continuance of that patronage which he has so long experienced in his capacity of Innkeeper.
The best brand of liquors and an attentive hostler are always on hand.
DONALD McKINNON.
Argyle, Jan. 14, 1862. 133-tf

MANILLA.

S. G. WOOD, LL.B., *Barrister and* ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Conveyancer, &c. &c.
MANILLA, C.W. 157-tf

FARMERS' INN,
MAIN STREET, MANILLA, C.W.
Every attention paid to Travellers. Good Stabling and a careful Ostler.
W. H. THOMPSON, *Proprietor.* 119-tf

Manilla House, Manilla.
THE undersigned begs leave to inform his Friends and the Travelling Public that he has taken the above well-known Hotel, and trusts, by strict attention to business, and by endeavouring to do all in his power for the comfort and convenience of guests, to merit a share of public patronage.
GOOD LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
Comfortable accommodation for man and horse.
☞ Bob Pitman always in attendance to take charge of Teams.
S. CONWAY, Proprietor.
117-tf

ADAM GORDON,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c. &c.
MANILLA, C.W.,
BEGS leave to inform the Public that he still continues to purchase Wheat, Pork, and other farm produce, at the *Highest Market Price.*
N.B.—*Bran and Shorts for sale.*
Manilla, Sept. 5, 1861. 5-tf

OAKWOOD.

BANKS' HOTEL, Main Street, Oakwood. ☞ Good Stabling and a careful Ostler.
Wm. BANKS, Proprietor. 118-tf

WOODVILLE.

N. AGNEW, M.D., PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOUCHER. Office, Wood's Hotel, Woodville. 150

NORTHERN HOTEL, Woodville, C.W. J. P. Wood, Proprietor. Good accommodations for travellers. Charges moderate. Sober and industrious Ostlers in attendance. 150

WHITBY.

R. J. WILSON, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Whitby, C.W.
Office—In Wallace Block.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

CAMERON & MACDONNELL, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors to the County Council, Ontario. *Office*—At the Court House, South Wing.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ROBERT CAMPBELL
BEGS to call the attention of the inhabitants of Beaverton and North Ontario, to his extensive stock of *DRY GOODS*, consisting of Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Furs, Cottons, Stripe Shirtings, Broadcloths, Tweeds and Satinettes, Hats and Caps, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
A large assortment of Mens' and Boys' Coats, Vests, and Pants, being made on the premises.
A fresh stock of Teas, Sugars, and Tobaccos, &c., just received.
Call before purchasing elsewhere, as great bargains will be given for Cash.
Perry's Brick Buildings, Whitby.
Whitby, Sept. 5, 1861. 5-tf

TORONTO.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.
THE Undersigned have entered into partnership as Attornies, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., under the style and firm of McNab & McDougall. *Office*—Opposite Court House, Adelaide street, Toronto.
JOHN McNAB. WM. McDOUGALL.
Toronto, Jan., 1862. 134-tf

Advertising Essential to Business.
AUGUSTUS WEBBER,
EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and General Mercantile, Shipping and Railway Agent, Wellington Street, Toronto, C.W., receives Advertisements for insertion in all the Canadian, European and States Newspapers and Periodicals.
Acknowledged Agent for this paper,
June, 1862. 152-tf

Literature.

THE MISTAKE.

A ROMANCE.

BY W. L. J.

[CONTINUED.]

(*Written for the "Canadian Post."*)

CHAP. III.—A BRIDAL.

"See you yonder ladies three?
The midmost is the bride.
How know you her? I know her well
From all the world beside.
From all the vestal world, I mean,
I know that houri fair;
And a gentler or more lovely bride
Ne'er graced a partner's care."

MONTHS had passed away since my introduction into Fred's happy home, and I had been too much occupied with my studies to accompany him thither when he went. I was anxious to succeed, anxious to come off with applause, and studied hard day and night, while Fred played his flute, and laughed and teased me about my pale face, prophesying that I would certainly die of grief if I did not pass the examination with *eclat*. Certainly, my success in life depended on my own exertions, and I had resolved that it should be no fault of mine if I did not succeed. I had an uncle who was my guardian and also executor to my father's will. He was very rich, but very parsimonious, and I was well aware that when the sum which my father had left for my maintenance and education was expended, my uncle would not be willing to supply me with any, and I would have considered it a humiliation and mortification to be obliged to accept any from him. I knew that if I was not extravagant I should have a considerable sum when my collegiate course was ended, which would enable me to fit up an establishment and commence the practice of my profession in proper style. Sometimes a vague thought crossed my mind that I might perhaps have a little wife to support, but my ideas on this point were as yet indefinite.

One evening, about six months after my first visit, I accompanied Fred to his home. I had received commendation, I had been crowned with laurels, and I felt quite happy as we drove rapidly over the level road. The keen, frosty air was invigorating to us both, and we were in high spirits when we arrived at Mrs. Walpole's house. There were but a few hardy flowers in bloom; the avenue was neatly gravelled, and as we ascended the white stone steps I saw upon the parlor windows the reflection of the bright fire which burned in the grate. We were instantly admitted, and ushered into a warm, cheerful, cosy looking parlor, where Mrs. Walpole and her daughter were sitting, and where a very inviting teatable was spread for our entertainment. It was nearly dark when we arrived, but lights were quickly brought, and we sat down to discuss our tea and the most important events which had transpired since our last meeting. It was Christmas Eve. Mrs. Walpole had invited me to spend the Christmas vacation at her house, and a happy one it proved to be. Frederick and his sister and I visited and received visits; took long rides on horseback, and long drives to see everything that was worth seeing; and Mrs. Walpole smiled to see us so happy and seemed perfectly happy herself.

That vacation fixed my fate in life. Before I was aware, I had lost my heart irretrievably to Frederick's gentle sister; but this discovery I did not make until the day before our return to college, when I awoke with the painful feeling that it was the last day of the happy vacation—the last day that I should list to that musical voice, or catch the gleam of those bright eyes, or watch the motion of that graceful figure; and I felt how often I should long to see that winning smile while pouring over my books. Then came the soul-harrowing thought that perhaps I loved in vain, but in taking a retrospective view of my visit, I fancied that if not loved I was at least not disliked. Ada was too bashful and timid to make any demonstration of her affection, even if she felt any, but in many instances she had, or I fancied that she had, shown a decided preference for my society. In the midst of these cogitations Fred knocked at the door of my room. Without waiting for an answer he opened the door, with the words—

"Ned, do you forget that this is our last day of freedom? Arise, quickly, and let us make it as long a day as possible. My mother has expressed a wish that we will spend the day with her, and in the evening, you are aware, that we are to have a lot of young folks here, and the evening will terminate in all sorts of fun."

I completed my toilet as quickly as possible, and descended the stairs with Fred. In the breakfast-parlor we found his sister, and I fancied that she looked pale and sad, but she bid me "good morning" with a sweet smile, and as she met my ardent gaze her eyes were, as usual, immediately veiled by their long lashes. She spoke little during breakfast, but a short time after, at my request, she sat down to the piano and played four or five plaintive airs, accompanying the music with her sweet voice. Fred had gone out into the garden to cull some flowers to make bouquets, and Mrs. Walpole was superintending some domestic matters. Thus we were alone, and as I gazed upon her blushing cheek and downcast eyes, or met the veiled glance of those bright eyes, how I longed to ask her if she loved me; if she would consent to share her lot with mine.

But, as if by some freemasonry of the female heart, she seemed to guess my thoughts, for her little hands trembled and 'an uncertain warbling made,' till she finally broke down in the last plaintive love-lay. Her embarrassment was quite evident; I took it as an omen of good for me, and, as I have an utter detestation of bashful lovers, who are afraid to come to the point at once, [illegible] go on sighing and sonneteering from months to years, until some more fortunate man has seized the prize for which they could not summon courage to ask, I determined to end my suspense at once; but just as I had come to this wise resolution, Fred entered with a few bunches of flowers, which he requested Ada to try and make look as like summer as possible. Ada took them very quietly, and almost immediately left the room. I watched her retreating figure until the door closed; then, as I turned with a half sigh and looked out of the window, Fred said—

"Come, Ned, let us take a stroll to Mr. Dunscombe's; he has a splendid horse to dispose of and I want to see him. We will be back in time for luncheon. Come, you are a judge of horses, and really you look dull; a walk will vastly revive you."

I smiled rather absently, and we left the house together. Five or six times Fred rallied me on my pre-occupation of mind, and each time I was on the point of telling him of my affection for his sister and of asking him if she were disengaged; but something seemed to prevent me, and it would have saved me much subsequent pain had I done so. We spent a quiet, pleasant day. Ada was serene and cheerful, but at times she sighed heavily.

The evening brought the expected guests, who were as gay as light, young hearts generally are; but I was not gay, for among some of the very first arrivals was a young gentleman of noble stature and desperately handsome. He was introduced to me as Albert de Vere, and Mrs. Walpole, Fred and Ada welcomed him as though he had been an old friend, and I remembered to have heard Fred frequently speak of him. With the most perfect ease and composure, he seated himself by Ada and commenced to talk to her as freely as if she had been his sister, and in a manner which engrossed her whole attention; and to make the matter worse she seemed quite pleased with his conversation. He danced with her; took her down to supper, and in fact completely monopolized her society during the evening. I set him down at once as her favored suitor, and being completely out of humor, retired to a distant corner of the room, where I might watch them unobserved. Several times I noticed Ada's eyes wandering round the room, with a wishful glance, as if in search of something; but I kept out of sight, mentally exclaiming that she was a coquette. I did not join in the dance that evening—I was sadly out of spirits, and all Fred's sallies could scarcely elicit a smile from me. I had watched Ada closely, and as the evening drew on I noticed that she looked anxious and weary, and as the party broke up and were separating I noticed that de Vere made an attempt to kiss her hand; at that moment she happened to raise her eyes—they met mine fixed upon her. She colored deeply, hastily withdrew her hand, and glided away among her female friends.

I did not join the family when they gathered round the cheerful fire after the company had dispersed, but immediately sought my own chamber, in no very enviable state of mind, and flinging myself upon the bed, drew back the curtains and gazed upon the window, thro' which the cold beams of the pale moon were shining. In a few minutes I heard a light step pass along the hall; I knew that it was Ada going to her own chamber. Shortly after, Fred entered my room.

"Are you sick, Stanley?" he asked, approaching the bed. "Mother wished me to come and see. She says that you have not looked well all the evening."

I said that my head ached, which was indeed true.

We started very early next morning; I had not slept any. Early as I was stirring, Miss Walpole was up and had coffee on the table for us. It appeared to me that she had not slept, for she looked weary and exhausted. Her eyes, too, were red and swollen, as tho' she had been weeping. As I bade her 'adieu,' I noticed that her hand trembled and that she looked very sad.

Fred, whose lively temperament did not permit him to indulge in despondency long, tried every art to draw me into conversation, but in vain. I had set up an idol, and now it was fallen, shattered to pieces, and I was suffering.

When we arrived at the college, I applied myself to study with renewed vigor, and made my books an excuse for refusing to join in any recreation whatever. Fred declared that I had got both dull and disagreeable, and left me to seek gayer companions. In this way three months passed away, and although I appeared to study so much, I never had made so little progress in the same time, this too preyed on my spirits and rendered me more unhappy. Fred, during that time, had been several times at his mother's, but I had always refused to accompany him.

One evening, as I was sitting in a listless manner, with a book before me on the table, and my head resting on my hand, Fred entered the apartment, and flinging himself into a chair, gave a heavy sigh. I knew that he had just returned from visiting his mother, and looking up, I asked how the family were.

Frederick replied that his sister had seemed to him to be both out of health and out of spirits this long time, and now she was seriously ill, and added, that if she died he and his mother would be very lonely.

"Is she very ill? Have you a doctor?" I asked, with sudden energy.

He looked at me, rather surprised, and answered in the affirmative.

Then I said, rather maliciously, "Albert de Vere will feel very sad. Does he know of her illness?"

It was the first time that I had ever alluded to him, and Fred looked quite astonished, as he replied—

"We have not informed any one; but what makes you think of him in particular?"

"Because a lover generally feels the worst when the loved one is ill."

"A lover!" he repeated, "who told you that? You astonish me."

"I thought that he was Ada's accepted suitor," I replied.

"Indeed, he is not. Ada would not marry her first cousin, but of course we are very intimate. Besides, Albert de Vere is betrothed to a beautiful girl, who lives in Dublin, where Albert also resides."

For several moments I did not speak. I was utterly ashamed of myself. With a sudden effort, I said—

"Frederick, is your sister engaged?"

"No," he answered, rather impatiently, "I tell you that she is very ill."

"I am very sorry," I replied, "for I love her very dearly."

He looked at me incredulously.

"You, Stanley—I never dreamed it."

"I would have told her so, but for my own foolishness and that monster jealousy."

He grasped my hand.

"Ned," he said, "I would not wish her a better husband."

"Do you think that she loves me?" I asked.

"I don't know—she never lately mentions your name."

The next day, Frederick received word that his sister was much better, and the day after, he and I drove out to Mrs. Walpole's. She welcomed us with her usual easy politeness, and as we entered the parlor, I saw Ada reclining on a lounge, her cheeks flushed with fever. When she observed me, she rose and extended her hand and every particle of color forsook her cheeks. After a little conversation, Fred asked his mother to go out into the garden with him; and I, once more determining to know my fate, approached Ada, and taking her trembling hand within my own, asked her if she loved me.

She did not reply at once, and drawing nearer, I repeated the question.

Her slight frame shook with agitation, as she answered—

"I have loved you too dearly."

I was transported. I remember vividly now the bliss of that hour, as gently putting my arm around her, I drew her towards me and pressed a kiss upon her pure, white brow, and asked her to forgive me if I had caused her one moment's pain by my foolishness and stupidity. All was explained, and I hated myself for being the cause of her illness.

When Mrs. Walpole entered the room, I saw that Fred had told her all, and kneeling we asked her blessing.

How happy are the first days of courtship! How fresh and green and bright everything looks! How clear the sky, how fair the flowers, and what rapture it is to be called that sweetest of all sweet names, 'betrothed lovers.'

Ada soon regained health and strength, and in one year I led her to the altar—my lovely, my gentle bride! Through the long vista of years—years that have perhaps glided over smoother for me than for most men—I can now look back at that time and feel again its happy influence creeping over me, for my Ada has proved to be all that I then thought she was. On that night, when the old woman's predictions were so truly fulfilled in my case, the web of Fred's fate was also slowly beginning to unwind.

(*To be Continued.*)

Miscellaneous.

The American Cow-milker, which has attracted so much attention, has been sold, as far as European rights are concerned, to Messrs. Watkins & Keen, of Birmingham, for the pretty little sum of £5,000 cash, with a good royalty.

Cassius Clay has been engaged, since his return to America, in abusing England. He did so in a long speech at Washington, and on the 20th ult., at Philadelphia. It don't hurt anybody, but then it looks so.

A Yankee Adventurer.—'You see, mister,' said he, 'well enough that it can't pay an individual like myself to carry these Paddies and Dutchmen to your British placers just for the few dollars agreed upon.' 'Well, sir, and what then?' 'Why, I. E. Smith has two strings to his bow. He means to get a big claim, and he's been long enough prospecting in California to know stuff that pays, when he sees it; and then he'll import machinery, and get up a regular grand quartz-crushin', steam-power washin', company. And these emigrants, who'll soon have spent their last dime in provisions, will be glad enough to work for the new company, and as they know me, and as I know them, we'll soon come to terms, and there's labour ready to hand." 'Ignotus is a queer given name, ain't it?' he said on another occasion; 'the minister to Salem poorhouse, he invented for me, I guess. I was picked up in the streets of Salem, wrapped in an old shawl, the ugliest baby in the Union, I've heard tell. Not knowing what to call me, they wrote me Smith, and as it was just then that the chap tried to shoot the old King of the French, Fieschi was tacked to me, as well as Ignotus. Well, I growed. I've tried most callings. I'm a real Doctor of Augusta College, and here's my diploma to prove it. I'm young enough yet, and I mean to be President afore I die.'—*Dicken's, 'All the Year Round.'*

Bread 900 Years Old.—At Pompeii, a mill with a great quantity of corn in excellent preservation, and an oven with eighty-one loaves, arranged in rows, and but slightly affected by the heat of the lava, have recently been discovered.

A Mother's Heroism.—Mr. Ben Halladay, of New York, gives a thrilling story of the scenes on board the steamer Golden Gate. As soon as the flames were discovered, Captain Hudson ordered all hands forward, but so rapid was the progress of the fire, that communication between the bow and stern, was almost instantaneously cut off. Then ensued frightful scenes. The more timid men and women began to jump overboard, whilst Captains Hudson and Pearson (the latter a passenger,) cried out. "For God's sake, don't jump—don't jump—wait till she beaches and you'll be safe." But the panic-sticken could not restrain themselves, and leaped into the sea before the ship had neared the breakers. But the big majority behaved with greater coolness, and maintained their presence of mind and firmness at the most critical moment. One lady whose name our informant did not know, approached him, bearing an infant in her arms. she said, "I believe you are Mr. Holladay." "Yes, madam." "Can you save my child?" "I don't know, madam, that I shall be able to save even myself." "If my children (she had another child three years of age) can be saved, I will consent to be burned in that fire." As she spoke, she solemnly pointed to the crackling flames as they furiously raged in the centre of the ship. She never left the vessel—perished probably, by drowning, but her infant and older child were saved.

WHO IS STONEWALL JACKSON?

A correspondent of the London *Times* says:—You may probably hear with interest some particulars of the life of General Stonewall Jackson. I feel pride in saying that he, Thomas Jefferson Jackson, is a native of Clarke County, Virginia, born of excellent Anglo-Scotch stock, a graduate of the military academy at West Point, New York; he served in the Mexican war with distinguished gallantry, and has been ever since 1851 the professor of the military institute at Lexington. He is a most devout member of the Presbyterian church, and an accomplished, modest gentleman, and delightful companion. He is between forty and forty-six years old."

REVOLUTION IN PANAMA.—CONFISCATION OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

A revolution is progressing in Panama. A letter dated Sept. 4th says:—The provisional government has at last published the decrees of Gen. Mosquera concerning the church property and the clergy. Gov. Diaz had three decrees made public by *bando* on the 30th ult. The clergy will all leave on the 9th of this month for the South, and will carry with them the five nuns of the Panama Convent, who will go to Lima. All the church property will be immediately sold for the benefit of the government, and all the priests banished or imprisoned that will not take the oath to support the government that is robbing their church. Two of the poor old nuns that leave are over eighty years of age, and one of them has not been outside of the convent for sixty years. They will probably die from fear and sea-sickness before reaching Lima. The convent has been crowded for several days with the ladies and children of Panama, who are visiting the nuns probably for the last time.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

On the morning of the Sabbath, the 17th of the present month, during the time of public worship, occurred the only casuality of the bathing season now about concluded at Cape May. A young girl went recklessly beyond her depth in the surf, few persons were bathing at the time; the life-boat, as usual on the day of rest, was turned bottom upward on the dry beach; was not at hand until too late, and in twenty minutes a lifeless corpse came ashore on the spot which day after day had resounded with the shouts of joyous pleasure-seekers. It scarcely admits of a doubt that on any other day of the week, the calamity would have been prevented. And it has since been stated, on the authority of a clergyman, formerly holding a pastoral relation on Cape Island, that all the accidents of the kind which have occurred at this bathing place for the last fifteen years, have in like manner fallen upon the Sabbath day. In all fairness, therefore, we must construe these accidents as among the numerous providential enforcements of the Fourth Commandment vouchsafed to men. In pleasure, in business, or in war, the poorest road to safety and success, is by the violation of this ordinance of rest. The best policy and the highest wisdom join with the divine command to remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Ah! what bitter tears, what sad disappointments, what shameful defeats, what irreparable disasters would have been spared to individuals and to nations had this day been respected and observed as its sacred character demands.—*American Presbyterian.*

CARIBOO.

We had a conversation a few days ago with a gentleman of intelligence and several years' experience in the gold mining, who left Cariboo on the 7th inst. He fully corroborates what we published on Saturday, giving it as his opinion—and surely the opinion of an intelligent and experienced miner, whose integrity is unquestionable to boot, should carry more weight than a dozen green hands—that our gold fields are not only the richest yet discovered, but that they are extensive and permanent; that two or three years hence there will be much better "show" than there is now. It requires considerable means and a large share of energy to prosper under present circumstances, as everything is so very expensive and roads defective. The expense of prospecting to the man per day would be from $5 to $8, and as money and provisions are so scarce there are comparatively few able to undertake anything like a thorough prospecting of the country. But those who have done so have almost invariably reaped a rich reward. This gentleman gives it as his opinion that the number located in the Cariboo country at the time he left was about 1500, and an equal number engaged in prospecting. He thinks comparatively few more will now return till the end of the mining season,—that we consider the stampede over. A large number of pack trains were on the way in. The following prices ruled at Antler on the 1st inst: Flour $1 25, scarce; beans, $1 25; bacon, $1 50; beef, 20c. to 25c., but this was only temporary, on account of opposition. Nails none to be had; the last sold at $5 per lb! sugar, $1 25; coffee, $1 75; tobacco, $2 to $3 per lb; picks and shovels, $8; leather boots, $12 to $16; axes, from $5 to $8; handsaws, $19! gold pans, $4 to $5; cheese, $2; lard, $1 25; barley, $1; hay per ton, $300. About 150 persons arrived from Salmon river. They state that there were a very few claims paying well, the others paying from $3 to $5 a day. Provisions had fallen to 50 and 70 cents. Horses in Cariboo were selling at from $40 to $125, and mules at from $75 to $150, but few changed hands.—*British Columbian.*

SECRETARY STANTON DISCOURAGING ENLISTMENTS.

(From the *New York World.*)

After a confinement of four weeks in Fort Lafayette, Col. Betge is liberated, and receives from Judge-Advocate Turner a certificate that "he was arrested upon an unfounded charge, that his imprisonment was consequently unlawful, and, upon investigation, he is discharged honorably and without stain upon his character." This is another of these acts of the War Department which have foully dishonored the loyal cause. It now appears that the charge which caused his arrest was *horse stealing*, secret information having been lodged by a personal enemy that he had surreptitiously taken two government horses with him on his return North. Had Colonel Betge been apprised of the accusation, he could forthwith have produced from his pocket a regular official pass for himself and those two identical horses, and could also have referred to the quarter-master, whose registry would have shown at once that the horses had, in conformity with regulations, been bought by Colonel Betge and paid for. The War Department, in this matter, has committed an outrage upon a chivalrous foreign soldier for which every true American has reason to hang his head in shame. By federal law, the discouragement of enlistments subjects the offender to fine and imprisonment. Secretary Stanton has particularly shown himself what he styles "a live man" in the enforcement of that law. He has arrested not only for real violations of it, but for constructive violations, which to every man of practical sense have seemed utterly absurd. But the public injury which all his arrests together have reached by no means equals what he himself has committed in this single instance. There is no man in the country who has done one-thousandth part so much to discourage enlistments as the man at the head of the War Department, by himself and through the subordinates for whose conduct he is responsible.

THE MONKEY AND THE PITCHER-PLANT.

Two brothers, Englishmen, were once travelling on foot from Dondra Head, the southern extremity of the Island of Ceylon, towards Candy, in the interior, about one hundred and twenty miles northward. They started upon their journey very early in the morning, and expected to accomplish it in three or four days, though, as the sun is so exceedingly warm in that country, they intended to rest during the heat of the day under the shade of the many broad leaved palm-trees that grew by the side of the road.

They had travelled some distance when the younger stopped, and, gazing inquiringly around, said, 'I surely heard a cry, Robert, as if some one were hurt. Let us look and see what it can be,' he added, as a low moan now distinctly reached their ears. It proceeded from a group of cocoa-nut trees that grew on their right hand.

The brothers sprang hastily, but cautiously, forward, and searched carefully around, till at last the elder exclaimed, laughing, 'Here it is, Arthur; come and see;' and as his brother turned towards him, he pointed to a monkey, who, having fallen from one of the overhanging branches of the fruit trees, had hurt himself very severely.

'Poor fellow!' said Arthur; and taking him up, he tore a strip from his handkerchief and bound the wounded limb, and turned to resume his journey, with the monkey in his arms. 'You surely,' said Robert, 'do not intend to take that disgusting animal as your companion to Candy!' 'Do you think,' replied Arthur, 'that I would leave this poor helpless creature to die of his wound? No; he shall be my companion until he is cured, and then he may return as soon as he likes to his home in the forest.'

The two brothers travelled on their way, though the elder could not sometimes refrain from joking the other about his *companion*. They had journeyed two days, and were about half-way from the place of their destination, when the heat became excessively oppressive, and the numerous springs which had heretofore flowed along the side of the road became dried up, and they began to suffer from want of water. Their strength was failing; they felt as if they could proceed no further; and on the morning of the fourth day, when within about thirty miles of Candy, both brothers sunk down at the foot of a palm-tree, exhausted and parched with thirst.

'Must we die here?' exclaimed Robert, with a groan.

'Trust in God,' replied Arthur, raising his eyes towards heaven.

Suddenly the monkey, who was resting at his side, sprang up and ran eagerly along the road, as if he were searching for something. At last he returned, and seizing Arthur by the arm, endeavored to draw him along with him. 'How strangely he acts?' said the young man. 'What can he have found?' And summoning all his strength, he arose and followed the animal.

When he reached the spot, what met his delighted eyes? There growing in luxuriant abundance, was the silky, downy, pitcher-plant, or monkey-cup; so called on account of its being sought after by those animals for the purpose of quenching their thirst. The flower is the shape of a cup, about six inches in length, and one and a half in diameter; it is furnished with a lid, which opens and shuts with the change of the weather, and is filled with pure water, a secretion from the plant.

The two brothers drank of the water, and were refreshed; and when they at last reached their home, they related to their astonished friends how the monkey had been the means of saving their lives. 'Lord, how manifold are Thy works! in wisdom hast Thou made them all.'

FIRST ARRIVAL
OF
NEW FALL GOODS!

BROUGHALL & GIMSON have now received and opened out a beautiful selection of the

NEWEST DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, MANTLES, HATS,
&c. &c. &c.

The assortment will be coming forward every few days for the next six weeks.

☞ *Sales for Cash—One Price to all.* ☜

Broughall & Gimson's,
Opposite Doheny's — Cash House.

New Advertisements.

First Arrival of Fall Goods—Broughall and Gimson.
Money Wanted.
Lumber Cheap for Cash—J. & J. H. Cronk.
Horse Strayed—H. Wood.
New Clothing Store—Lemay & Co.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If Subscribers wish the discontinuance of their Periodicals, the Publisher may send them until all arrears are paid; and Subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent.
3. If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their Periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their Bill, and ordered their Periodicals to be discontinued. Sending numbers back, or leaving them in the office, is not such notice of discontinuance as the law requires.
4. If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the Publisher, and their Periodicals are sent to the former directions they are responsible.

☞ We wish our readers in the several villages of the County of Victoria would lend us their aid in making our paper a medium of general intelligence. In almost every neighbourhood something of interest occurs worthy of a place in the local columns of a County paper, and we would feel much obliged to have such incidents forwarded to us by our readers. It cannot be expected that we can hear of everything worthy of publication. Will our friends assist us in this way, and help us to make the *Post* the paper of the County?

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Owing to outstanding debts having so largely increased, the Proprietors of the CANADIAN POST *are compelled to give notice that all debts due this Office must be paid immediately. Accounts will shortly be rendered to all indebted to us, and if payment is not made by the FIFTEENTH OF OCTOBER, the accounts will be placed in other hands for collection. Parties to whom accounts have been sent already would save much trouble and expense by settling at once.*

☞ *Remember*—THIS INTIMATION IS WITHOUT RESPECT TO PERSONS—*as every indebted person will be treated alike.*

Office Canadian Post,
Lindsay, September 22, 1862.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, C.W.
THURSDAY, OCT. 2, 1862.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

AFTER a few weeks of stirring times, the belligerents have become so exhausted, that for the last few days there has been nothing of any immediate importance doing. The Confederates have retreated into Virginia, after having brought large quantities of commissariat stores with them. They also captured 10,000 men at Harper's Ferry, all of whom were immediately paroled. The battle of Antietam crippled both armies so much that those retreating could not retire with great rapidity, nor could the pursuing army follow up any advantages. By the latest accounts the Confederate army was stationed at Winchester, and unless they be able to maintain their large army so far from their source of supplies, they will necessarily require to retire still further south.

At present there is a strong feeling entertained by a large party in the Northern States against the Lincoln administration, which will tend to weaken the President's hands. His proclamation concerning slavery is very important, and may lead to great and unforeseen changes. It is dated Sept. 22, and the substance of it is as follows:—

First, he declares the object of the war to be the restoration of the authority of the Constitution, and then observes that it is his purpose to again recommend to Congress, at its next meeting, the adoption of a scheme tendering aid to those Slave States which may adopt measures for the immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery; to which he adds the remark that the efforts to colonize negroes outside of the United States will be continued. Then, after these introductory and secondary declarations, comes the point of the proclamation in these words:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free. And the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognise and maintain the liberty of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom."

He closes the proclamation by calling general attention to certain acts of Congress relating to slavery, viz: the act providing a new Article of War prohibiting any military or naval officer from employing any of his forces to reclaim fugitive slaves; that section of the Confiscation Act which enacts that all fugitive slaves of rebels coming within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from or deserted by rebels, shall be forever free; and these laws the President orders all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey, and enforce.

There is no great probability of any of the Southern States returning to their allegiance to the Washington Government, so that in three short months the slaves in the Southern States will be emancipated, that is, so far as President Lincoln's proclamation will have effect on a people with whom he is at war and cannot subdue.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

THE great Annual Show was held in Toronto last week, from Tuesday to Friday inclusive. Nowhere is such an opportunity offered to Canada to display her resources than at such a place and on such an occasion; and certainly the Exhibition reflected unbounded credit on the intelligence and enterprise of the people. The Torontonians have been reaping a rich harvest owing to the influx of people from all quarters, and considering the great number of people assembled, it is gratifying to observe the order and decorum preserved throughout the whole week. The presence of the Governor General added much to the gaiety and pleasure of the proceedings. A dinner and ball were given in honor of His Excellency, both of which came off with great success. Upwards of 500 attended the former and 350 the latter. No doubt, Lord Monck will leave Upper Canada with an exalted idea of the resources and happiness of the Upper Canadians.

The show of Stock was good, not numerically greater than former years, but improved in quality, especially pigs and sheep. By the way, it should be mentioned that there was only *one premium* taken by this County, and that for a pig large for its age. The grain was not so good as usual, owing to the drought in the early part of the summer. In fruits, flowers and manufactured articles the display was very fine.

The total receipts of the Exhibition amounted to about $16,000; thus made up:—32,000 from the County Council, and from the City, Riding, and County Societies; $1,000 for the use of booths and stables; $2,000 from members' tickets; $750 for 3,000 tickets sold on Tuesday; $3,750 for 15,000 tickets sold on Wednesday; $5,5000 for 22,000 tickets sold on Thursday; and $1,000 for 4,000 tickets sold on Friday; total, $16,000—being $3,500 in excess of the receipts at London last year, which from all sources were $12,500. It was stated at the meeting of the Association that in London on the Thursday 23,500 quarter dollar tickets were sold, while on the corresponding day in Toronto the number was but 22,000. However, the total number of visitors to the Show has been considerably greater in Toronto than it was in London. Last year the number of quarter-dollar tickets sold (two of which on Tuesday or Wednesday are necessary for the admission of one person), was 38,658, yielding $9,642. This year the number sold was 44,000, yielding $11,000, in addition to the amount received from members' or season tickets.

His Lordship the R. C. Bishop of Toronto, Dr. Lynch, visited this town on Sunday last, and in the evening preached in the Catholic Church to a large congregation.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—We understand that the Postmaster General has promised, on the part of the Government, that the postage on newspapers shall be abolished.

CRICKET MATCH.—A return match was played between eleven from the Lindsay Club and a selection of eleven from Omemee and Millbrook, at Omemee, on Tuesday the 23rd ult. The weather was excellent, and the ground was in good condition. After some spirited playing, the Lindsay eleven won by 4 runs.

CRICKET MATCH.—A Cricket Match between the Boys' Clubs of Lindsay and Omemee was played at Omemee on Saturday the 27th ult. Lindsay, having won the toss, took their first innings, scoring 75. Omemee then took the bat, scoring 41. Lindsay in its second innings scored 63, and Omemee 45, thus leaving the Lindsay boys winners by 52 runs.

FIRE.—About four o'clock on the morning of Friday last, the townspeople were awakened from their slumbers by a fire alarm. It was found that a stable belonging to Mr. Thirkell, behind his waggon-shop on Kent Street, was in flames. The fire engine was immediately brought to play on the building, and it did good service in saving the adjoining wooden buildings. The stable was entirely consumed. The property was not insured, so that the loss will be considerable, as there was some hay and a few sleighs in the building. The fire was certainly caused by an incendiary, as the building was seldom used, and the opinion is confirmed by two attempts to set fire to buildings in other parts of the town, being happily discovered before they did any damage. As the three fires originated the same night, it is feared that some evil disposed individuals wish to destroy the town, so as to secure some plunder in the confusion, or so as to furnish additional work to those who have little or no employment.

NORTH ELDON.—An order of Independent Good Templars was established in the Portage Road settlement last Spring, which has been most successful in the acquisition of members, there being now about 80 in connection therewith. Mr. R. H. Warden, Missionary of the Canada Presbyterian Church in this neighborhood, has taken an active interest in the Society, and of late introduced recitations, dialogues, debates and addresses, &c., in order to keep up the interest in the weekly meetings. On the evening of Friday week last they held a public meeting, when the largest assembly of the kind in that vicinity was gathered together, at which the members went through several dialogues, recitations, hymns and a debate, in a manner most creditable to themselves, and so much to the satisfaction of the meeting, that many came forward and enrolled themselves as members of the Association. But the most interesting part of the evening's proceedings was the presentation to Mr. Warden of a beautiful purse, got up by the ladies, containing a handsome sum of money subscribed by the parties of all denominations in the neighborhood, in testimony of their respect and esteem for him as their missionary, and in token of their attachment to him, now that he is leaving them to resume his studies in Knox College, Toronto. The testimonial was presented by Mr. C. McInnes, Chairman of the meeting, and was accepted by Mr. Warden, with much feeling, being unable then to make any reply. He preached his farewell sermon last Sabbath week in the church newly erected by the members of the Canada Presbyterian body, on the Portage Road, which was on this occasion well filled, to listen, with tears and much feeling, to the closing admonitions of him who has endeared himself alike to the hearts of all classes within the neighborhood, and whose departure from them they much regret.—*Communicated.*

CANADA.

The work of retrenchment goes bravely on. Ten clerks have lately been dismissed from the Montreal Post Office, and we learn also that a prominent official has been dismissed from his position as mail conductor on the Port Hope & Lindsay Railway. We have heard that other dismissals in our locality of persons whose industry is no longer required in the public service, and whose offices are costly sinecures, will soon follow.—*Cobourg Sun.*

The Commissioners have finished taking evidence in regard to the Parliament Buildings. Their labors, however, are not yet concluded. The measurement of the work is still going on, and will not be completed for some time. The first of November is said to be the date fixed for the re-assembling of the Commissioners, to discuss and finally settle upon their report. The Chairman, Mr. Wilson, left for the West on Friday evening.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GRAND TRUNK.—Yesterday morning, while the special train on the Grand Trunk Railway, containing the Governor General and party, was passing round the curve near the Queen street Junction, a man was observed walking on the track towards the Exhibition Grounds. The whistle was sounded, and an attempt made by the engineer to stop the train; but before this could be done the man was overtaken, struck by the cow-catcher, and thrown up nearly as high as the boiler. He was instantly killed. As may be imagined, the sad accident created much excitement among the vice-regal party. The body was indentified by one of the employes as that of a person belonging to Burwick. We could not learn the name of deceased. The remains were taken charge of by some of the employes of the road, to be conveyed to the friends of deceased.—*Globe.*

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.—As the mail train bound for Collingwood neared Scanlan's Station, on Saturday, the engineer saw a woman walking on the track. The whistle was sounded, but the woman paid no attention to it, seeing which the driver reversed the engine, but not in time to prevent it throwing the woman from the track. She was picked up, and was recognized as a maiden lady named Eleanor Mills, a resident of Bell Ewart, and deaf and dumb. Medical assistance was immediately procured by the conductor, Mr. C. Sheehy. The unfortunate woman was placed on a hand-car and taken to Bell Ewart, where she died shortly after her arrival. The engine had struck her on the left side, and inflicted severe internal injuries. The deceased was 47 years of age. A Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."—*Globe.*

SERIOUS FIRE IN DUNDAS.—To-day, at about a quarter to eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in the premises occupied by Mr. John Cochrane, Foundry street, Dundas, in the vicinity of the Catholic Church. The fire is supposed to have originated from an ash heap in the back shed of Mr. Cochrane's. The fire got such headway, that before it was subdued, five or six houses, including the Catholic Church, were destroyed. The Elgin House was in such danger, that the whole of the furniture was removed. The stables, sheds, &c., were however, burned. Mr. Pirie, grocer, is the owner of three of the houses burned, on which we are informed, he had no insurance. The house occupied by Mr. Gill, tailor, was also burned. The extent of the damage we have not ascertained, but it cannot be less then $10,000. The Catholic Church was insured.—*Hamilton Times.*

SAD ACCIDENT AT THE REVIEW.—A sad accident occurred to Major George Brooke, of Toronto Volunteer Force, at the review which took place yesterday forenoon. The Major was riding a very spirited horse, and while he was in front of the battalion the Governor General came upon the field. The order was given "present arms," the bayonets gleamed in the air, and the band of the 30th struck up the National Anthem. Major Brooke's horse became very restive, and rearing high in the air, overbalanced itself, and Mr. Brooks fell heavily to the ground. He lay and beckoned to some one to come to his assistance. Major Smith and others were quickly at the spot, and on lifting him up it was found that one of his thigh bones was broken, and also fearfully bruised. It is said he was quite calm and did not utter a groan while being conveyed to his residence. The bone was set by Dr. Thorburn and other medical gentleman are constantly in attendance on him.—*Globe.*

FIRE.—We are grieved to learn that the barns, stable, and other outhouses of Mr. James Jack, of the Township of Smith, were with their contents, burned to the ground last week. From what we can learn, it is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. This appears the more extraordinary as Mr. Jack is one of the most inoffensive and worthy individuals in the neighborhood, and he has the sympathy of all who know him. What leads to the belief that the fire was wilful, is, that Mr. Jack about 8 o'clock at night discovered a fire from the house in the old barn, which was soon extinguished, and about 2 o'clock next morning he was aroused by the fire in the new barn. Mr. Jack looses all his hay and grain crops, lumber, sleighs, &c. The new barn was an excellent one, 60ft. long. We regret to learn he has no insurance upon either building or crops, loss at least $1,200.—*Examiner.*

The Strathearn *Herald* states that a little girl aged about five years, in company with an older brother, was amusing herself by swinging upon a branch of a tree that had partly fallen into the water of Lock Pulney. The little girl's bare feet at each descent struck the surface, when suddenly a monster of a pike ploughed through the water a distance of some yards, seized one of the girl's feet, and tore away a portion of two or three of her toes. The girl fortunately clung to the tree, and was rescued by her brother, or she might have fallen into the loch from sheer fright.

SHERIFF OF VICTORIA.—The friends of Mr. Neil McDougall are working hard for him as a candidate for the shrievalty of Victoria, and, we believe, have good prospects of success. An opponent has, however, entered the field against him, in the person of Mr. Martin Dunsford, brother to the member for the county. The Lindsay *Post* protests strongly that Dunsford ought not to receive the appointment. This we are glad to see, as we think Mr. McDougall by far the more deserving man, not only on party grounds, but also on the score of fitness and popularity in the county. It is said that the member for the county will make his support of the Government contingent upon the appointment of his brother. This, we hope, is untrue. Any attempt at such tactics as that would be most disgraceful.—*Port Hope Guide.*

THE CANADA COMPANY'S PRIZE FOR WHEAT.—The handsome prize offered by the Canada Company for the best twenty-five bushels of fall wheat, has been awarded to Mr. James Freeman, of Hamilton. The sample he exhibits was grown, we believe, in the county of Wentworth, and is really a splendid article. It is known as Soule's variety, the berry not being quite so large as one or two others shown, but its uniformity and pure white color gave it the preference in the opinion of the judges. It weighs 64lbs. per bushel. The second prize offered by the Association, was won by Mr. John Mitchell, of Mono Mills. The berry of his sample is larger and the weight greater than that of Mr. Freeman's, but it is inferior in purity. The third prize was given to Mr. John Rose, of Glenmorris, whose sample was excellent.

MALAHIDE DIVISION.—CLOSE OF THE POLL.

	LEONARD.	BECHER.
East Middlesex	1392	1377
London City	618	698
East Elgin	1215	956
West Elgin	784	716
St. Thomas	85	128
	4,094	3,875

Majority for Leonard .... 219.

EASTERN DIVISION.

STATE OF THE POLL AT THE CLOSE.

	McDonald. maj.	Bennett. maj.
Lancaster (reported)	175	00
Charlottenburg	35	00
Cornwall (Town and Township	268	00
Osnabruck	00	448
Lochiel	00	63
Kenyon	00	35
Roxborough	00	120
Finch	00	66
Clarence	00	43
Cumberland	00	68
Russell	00	65
Cambridge	12	00
County of Prescott	00	52
	490	960
		490

Majority for Bennett. 470

FRAUD BY A BRITISH CONSUL.—The *Shipping Gazette* contains details of the absconding of Mr. Calvert, her Majesty's Consul at the Dardanelles. He had insured a cargo of oil for £12,000, which it was proved had never been shipped, and he had sought to defraud the underwriters, by stating the ship had been destroyed by fire. A warrant for his apprehension has been issued by the Consular Supreme Court at Constantinople.

SCALDED TO DEATH IN A SALT KETTLE.—A salt-boiler, named John Ryan, employed in the salt-block of Mr. F. H. Nye, of Geddes, fell into a salt kettle nearly full of boiling water, about seven o'clock yesterday morning, and, although he was able to get out of the block without help and to walk from the kettle to the house, he was so badly burned that he died at 10 o'clock last evening.—*Syracuse Journal Sept. 10.*

THE "SKEDDADDLE" TO CANADA.—A Liverpool paper publishes a letter received in that town, from a gentleman who recently made his escape from the United States to Canada. Hearing of the drafting order, "he got home as soon as possible, gave his wife one hour's notice, and getting a change of linen, kissed her and the children, and left New York in the middle of the night on a skedaddle for Canada." After several hairbreadth escapes, he managed to get to the frontier. "Finding," he says, "an Indian, I started across the St. Lawrence in a leaky canoe, Indian fashion, followed by three men, for several attempts had been made on the border line, which was on one side of the road, to pull victims over for the reward. I threatened to shoot the first man who touched me, and the Indian if he played false, and I should have killed them all in two minutes if they had tried it on. With great labor and difficulty we got to one of the middle islands of the river, when the Indian was used up, and the worse was to come, for the wind was very high and contrary. After bailing out the canoe, we struck out again into the current, and after about four hours battling with the wind and waves I got to Cornwall, Canada West, and at once telegraphed to my wife, having had about a 700 mile race with Brother Johnathan."

PROFESSIONAL SLAUGHTER.—*The only safety for the sick.*—When an Emperor of China issues an important decree, he usually appends to it these words—"Respect this. A vermillion edict." The style in which the great guns of the medical profession deliver their opinions, is little less authoritative and dictatorial. It is of no use to remonstrate with them. Byron, in his last sickness, told his medical adviser (medical dictator, is the more appropriate term) that he was bleeding him to death, but the remark was unheeded; and the lancet was used again and again, until the professional homicide was completed. We verily believe that thousands of sick persons are killed every year by the various modes of violent depletion in vogue among "regular" practitioners. This murderous work cannot, we would fain hope, last much longer. A salutary revolution is in progress. Since the introduction of Holloway's celebrated Pills and Ointment into this country, a new light has broken in upon us. We have begun to discover that the disordered action of the great internal organs can be regulated and health restored, without a resort to mineral poisons. That instead of mercury, which in the end withers "marrow bones and all," Holloway's Pills, which are exclusively vegetable, are all-sufficient for the cure of liver complaint, disorders of the bowels, and all diseases arising from indigestion. We have also found out that scrofula, cutaneous eruptions, and cancers, abscesses and all kinds of ulcers, heal and are radically cured by Holloway's Ointment. The reign of calomel, caustic and other medicinal destructives, draws to a close, and we may possibly live to see the day when Holloway's life-sustaining remedies will be the *alpha* and *omega* of the people's *materia medica.*—*Boston Journal.*

ENGLAND.

A lady recently fell from a precipice among the ruins of Kenilworth Castle, but was saved from serious injury by her crinoline, which caught on the ivy on the castle walls, and broke the force of her fall.

An extraordinary cricket match was recently played at Kennington Oval, between the All England and the Surrey Club. All England made 503 in their first innings, the largest score ever known; they kept in with marvellous batting two whole days.

A new kind of flying fish was recently caught near Melbourne, Australia. It was seventeen inches long, and its back was of a beautiful rose color. The flappers or wings were disproportionately large, and variegated with irregular spots.

"SMASHING" A SOLICITOR.—A few days ago, Mr. Heritage, solicitor, attended at Worship Street Police Office, London, in order to defend two coiners. Shortly after the case was heard, Mr. Heritage ascertained to his manifest surprise, that two crown peices received by him in part payment of a fee were spurious.

SUSPICIOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.—A few days ago the *Morning Post* contained an announcement to the following effect:—"A young lady just arrived in London—alone—wishes to meet with a home where her social qualities and accomplishments would be appreciated. She is well educated, attractive in appearance, and affectionate in disposition. Address, 'Hope Post Office, Oxford street.'" This is cool enough; but the following is richer. ADOPTION.—"Any lady or gentleman (Episcopalian) of fortune, feeling disposed to adopt or take an interest in a young man (gentleman-like, aged 31), of energetic business habits and unexceptional character, now engaged with an eminent decorator, may address 'Orphan,' 46 Newman street, W."

ASSAULTING POLICE OFFICERS WITH RED-HOT IRONS.—Patrick Wheelan, Dennis Brady, and Robert Howard were indicted before Mr. Liddell, at the Liverpool Assizes on Wednesday, for an aggravated assault on two police officers at Newton Heath, near Manchester. The prisoners were infuriated because the officers had interfered to protect certain bailiffs who were distraining upon Wheelan's goods and those of a fellow workman, and when the officers came to arrest some of the men at the works where they were employed, they were assailed with hammers, red-hot irons, &c., and Shaw and Bent, a constable and sergeant, very seriously hurt. A verdict of guilty was returned against Wheelan and Brady, and of not guilty against Howard. The two former were sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude.

SCOTLAND.

In Glasgow, on Wednesday, a little boy named Stark, who had been put on the top of a laden cart, by his uncle, to get a ride, fell inio the street and was so severely injured by a farina bag, which fell above him, that he expired shortly after. The carter is in custody.

Mr. Mason, the Confederate Commissioner, visited the principal places of interest in Glasgow, on Thursday. In the evening, he dined with R. Dalgleish, Esq., M.P. Mr. Mason is at present the guest of Mr. Stewart of Murdostoun, near Glasgow. He will afterward visit Mr. Ellice, M.P., at Glenquoich, Invernesshire.

Deerfoot made his appearance at Gilmorehill Gardens, on Monday afternoon, and was defeated in an eleven mile race by Andrews, who came in first, Jackson being second, and Deerfoot third. Andrews got 300 yards start, and ran the eleven miles in fifteen seconds under an hour. Nearly 20,000 persons were present.

A RATHER COOL PRACTICAL JOKE.—A gentleman in Hawick ordered a welsh rabbit to supper one day last week, and the servant girl who had been very busy, and "couldna' be fashed," placed a real live rabbit under a cover, and set it on the table. The gentleman and his family circle were not a little surprised when the cover was removed and the rabbit bolted off; and we daresay he would relish the joke as little as the supper.—*Hawick Advertiser.*

PRESENT APPEARANCE OF THE CROPS IN SCOTLAND.—The *Scottish Farmer*, of Wednesday, publishes about forty reports regarding the state of the crops in twenty-two of the counties of Scotland, supplied by the gentlemen who acted as enumerators in the collection of agricultural statistics, by the Highland Society. It will be seen (says the *Farmer*) from the reports that the harvest generally is late, and in wheat especially, unusually unproductive. On heavy lands barley and oats are also generally poor, though pretty fair on light soils. Potatoes are showing symptoms of disease, and in many places are very deficient. Altogether however, there is sufficient evidence, that this will be a bad year for farmers in Scotland generally. The past week has been very fine for ripening, but the good weather came too late to increase the bulk of the cereal crops.

IRELAND.

A Limerick paper states that there is an estate in an adjacent county, the arrears on which amounts to £30,000. An agent was lately appointed to collect them; but, having received no less than four threatening letters, he has resigned, though the appointment was worth £1000 a-year.

ARMS IN IRELAND.—In the county of Longford the constabulary have collected fifty stand of arms from the people, some of them in fine condition. They consisted of guns, pistols, swords, and bayonets. In the course of their search for arms, they found a set of mail bags lost so far back as October 1859, and which contained money to to the amount of £100. They were found in the house of a farmer named Murphy, and they are in a good state of preservation.

STOPPING THE MAIL IN IRELAND.—A correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal*, writing from Castledowndelvin, August 17, says:—A few nights ago as John Hogan, the mail car-driver between this and Killucan, was proceeding with the mail bags from the post-office at Killucan to the railway station, he was stopped by four men near Riverstown, who called on him to stand, which he did; they then warned him to give up driving the mail car, or the consequence would be serious to himself. No injury was done to him, and it is asserted a former driver who resigned, and now wishes to be reinstated, is suspected to be the prime mover in this affair. Hogan, who was a stranger in this locality, cannot identify any of the party.

SYRIA—HORRID MASSACRE.—*Paris, Sept. 4*—The Paris papers of this evening publish the following telegram, dated Alexandria 2d inst.:—"The Mussulmans have massacred the Bishop and seventy Armenians of Marash, a town to the north-west of Aleppo. The English Consul at Aleppo accompanies the troops who have been sent to chastise the offenders. Agitation prevails in the mountains near Marash.

A CINCINNATI HOG.—We are informed on what we regard as reliable authority, that there is a "manufactory" in Cincinnati, where one barrel of whiskey is "rectified" into three or four, by the aid of tobacco, soapsuds, arsenic, strychnine, and several other "palatable and wholesome" ingredients—which "rectified" article is declared to be decidedly *superior* to the original. Who are the stockholders in that concern.—*Independent.*

LATEST NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

NAPOLEON FAVORS THE RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTH.

DISTURBANCES ON THE CONTINENT.

CAPE RACE, Sept. 27

The steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool on the 18th inst. *via* Londonderry the 19th, was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press at three o'clock this morning, and a summary of her news obtained.

The rumours of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy do not gain ground.

It was reported that the Confederates were buying and building numerous steamers in England, and building a ram on the river Mersey.

The London *Times* correspondent from Paris, says Napoleon will decidedly favour the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and is anxious that the English government should adopt a similar course.

The great Exhibition will finally close on the 1st of November next.

It is reported that three of the finest steamers on the Clyde, the "Jrona," the "Giraffe," and the "Clydesdale," have been sold to the Confederate government.

The latest accounts show that the Continent during the approaching winter is likely to be seriously convulsed by the want of cotton. Serious disturbances broke out at Prossnitz, in Moravia, owing to the stoppage of cotton factories.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

SOUTHERN ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHTING.

HIGH PRICE OF NEGROES.

EXCITEMENT AT LOUISVILLE.

The Richmond *Whig*, of September 20th, says:—The battle of Boonsboro or Middletown, Maryland, was brought on by McClellan, with a view to relieve the Federal garrison at Harper's Ferry. We think it extremely improbable that he could have had so many as 80,000 men, since General Hill's corps d'armee was found sufficient to check his progress. The next day Longstreet's corps joined Hill's, and defeated McClellan.

The *Whig*, speaking of the capture of Harper's Ferry, says the number of prisoners is probably greater than that taken by the Federals at Fort Donelson, or by the Confederates in the battles before Richmond. It claims the capture as fruitful, and the most momentous success of the war. It expels the last remnant of the Federal army from the Valley, and secures the whole of that rich country to the Confederacy. It relieves Gen. Lee from all apprehension of danger in his rear, and opens a safe line of communication with Richmond.

In Charleston, on Wednesday, some negroes were sold for the highest prices ever obtained in Charleston.

Winchester, Sept. 16.—After the advance of our army to Frederick, and the issuing of the admirable proclamation to the people of Maryland by Lee, a movement took place with our troops, seemingly in the direction of Pennsylvania, but really for an important movement into Virginia. After sending a portion of his troops to occupy and hold Maryland Heights, General Jackson was directed by General Lee to re-cross the Potomac at Williamsport, take possession of Martinsburg, and then pass rapidly behind Harper's Ferry, that a capture might be effected of the garrison and stores known to be there. The movement was admirably conducted. Martinsburg fell, and a capture of one hundred and fifty prisoners and some stores, the most being taken to the Ferry. The investment of Harper's Ferry was effected on Saturday. Sunday morning there was some firing, and it was renewed yesterday morning, and the result the unconditional surrender of the garrison—ten thousand men, with all the arms, fifty pieces of artillery, ammunition, one hundred waggons, quartermaster and commissary stores, and many cars, some of which were loaded, and six hundred negroes. This important conquest was effected without the loss of a man on our side. So much is official. It is reported that the cavalry, one thousand in number, escaped to Shepherdstown.

It is reported that an engagement took place near Boonsboro. It is said the enemy were repulsed twice, with a loss of 5,000 in killed and wounded. Our loss was heavy. Our troops fell back towards the Potomac, for reasons that can be easily conjectured. Jackson will now re-cross the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, circumvent the enemy if he has had the temerity to follow our advanced corps, and we shall capture or disperse the whole concern. God grant the conjecture may be verified. General Garnett is certainly killed. His body arrived here this morning. F. H. SMITH.

Louisville, Sept. 24.—The excitement here is still great. Thousands of females left today. The city is placed strictly under martial law. The citizens are organizing into companies. The work on fortifications is being pushed forward.

Acting Brigadier General Gay's cavalry drove in the enemy's pickets, and advanced guard last night nine miles from Bardstown.

A large amount of arms and ammunition was found in the possession of secessionists here this morning.

The enemy is reported moving still nearer.

New York, Sept. 26.—The *Herald* has extracts from rebel journals relative to the late battles in Maryland.

The Richmond *Enquirer* claims the battle of Antietam as a great rebel victory.

It was directed by General Lee in person, with 60,000 men in his command.

The rebel account makes our force 150,000.

Gen. Jackson commanded the left of the rebel line, Gen. Hill the right, and Longstreet the centre.

It is admitted that our artillery was used with fearful effect, and that upon the whole the battle was the most severe of the entire campaign.

Washington, Sept. 26.—The Governors of the following named loyal States arrived here this morning, from Altoona, Penn., namely:—Mass., R. I., Penn., Ohio, Va., Ill., Wis., Iowa, Mich., N. H., and Ind.

Between twelve and one o'clock the Governors of the States above mentioned had an interview, of an official character, with President Lincoln, and presented an address expressing first, a cordial, personal, and official respect for the President. Second,—a determination under all circumstances to support and maintain the President's constitutional authority. Third,—pledging to the President their aid in all measures calculated to bring the war to an early termination, which should be prosecuted to ultimate victory, unless all the rebels should return to their constitutional duty and obedience. Fourth,—congratulating the President upon his proclamation to emancipate the slaves. Fifth,—referring to the merits of the soldiers who have fought our battles. The Governors were courteously and kindly received, and their suggestions listened to with close attention by the President.

It is ascertained, from those who had the best opportunities of knowing, that there was no proposition made at the recent conference at Altoona, nor even a suggestion ventured touched the removal of Gen. McClellan, nor was any proposition or suggestion made as to the promotion of Gen. Fremont to the head of the army, or to the future disposal of that General.

Governor Bradford of Maryland alone did not sign the address, expressing the fear that the President's proclamation to emancipate the slaves might not prove as advantageous as the conference hoped, and regarding the matter as too doubtful to justify him in taking sides in its support.

FLORIDA TO BE MADE A COTTON PLANTATION.

THE CONFEDERATES AT WINCHESTER.

REPORT FROM NEW ORLEANS.

AUGUSTA CAPTURED & DESTROYED.

GENERAL NELSON KILLED BY GEN. DAVIS.

New York, Sept. 27.—A rumour from Washington says the President contemplates issuing a proclamation making Florida a cotton plantation, inviting laborers black and white, to settle there for that purpose, and who will have ample protection from the army and navy. This movement is said to be preliminary to a policy to be adopted hereafter with other Southern States.

Reports from Apalachicola say two iron-clad gunboats are nearly ready for sea, under command of Catsby Jones, who says he will sink every gunboat on the gulf coast.

The *Times* has news from Winchester to Wednesday. The main body of the rebel army are concentrated there, numbering 75,000, much demoralized and suffering for want of food.

Advices from New Orleans give an order from Gen. Butler requiring every neutral foreign resident in the department to report to the nearest Provost Marshal for the registration of himself and family.

The order says that in the course of ten days it might become necessary to distinguish disloyal from loyal citizens, and honest neutral foreigners.

All false or simulating claims of foreign allegiance General Butler threatens to punish severely.

Cincinnati, Sept. 28.—Last night rebel cavalry captured Augusta, Kentucky, on the Ohio river, 40 miles above this city. After robbing the houses, they destroyed the place. The citizens fled to the Ohio side as speedily as possible.

All business was totally suspended in this city yesterday, from 2 till 5 p. m., all the citizens being under drill. The turn out was large.

Cincinnati, Sept. 28.—The Louisville correspondent of the *Times* says that, General Davis went to the Galt House at half-past 8 o'clock this morning, where he met General Nelson and referred to the insulting treatment he had received at his hands in ordering him to Cincinnati. General Nelson insulted him in the most infamous manner, and struck him on the face several times, and then retired a few paces. Davis borrowed a pistol from a friend, and advanced upon Nelson who, by this time, had gained the stairway, walked directly up to him and fired. Everybody who witnessed the affair justifies Davis.

Fort Monroe, Sept. 28.—Everything is very quiet at Norfolk and Suffolk.

The Richmond *Despatch* of Sept. 27, says that two weeks ago five men were arrested from a boat in Mobile bay, on suspicion that they were making an attempt to escape to New Orleans. They were subsequently sent to prison in Mobile, and upon searching them there were found upon them charts and plans of the defenses of Mobile. One of them, Dr. Marins Louis Rossvale, of New Orleans, has been hanged.

A very precocious young man, named Isaac, says that "if he is drafted, Abraham will be offering up Isaac as a sacrifice."

Penny ices are a profitable speculation in London. It appeared in a law case recently that one man at the Charing Cross railway station receieed net profits of £4,000 annually from the sale of ice and coffee.

SUPPORTING THE PRESS.—The Manchester *Guardian*, a short time ago, cast in £1,000 damages for its remarks on certain bankruptcy proceedings. The Liverpool *Mercury* now states that "one thousand and ninety-one firms and individuals have subscribed nearly £1,600 in order to repay the expensee incurred by the action.

A little girl at Auburn, the other day, playfully snapped a gun at some boys who were playing near. The gun proved to be loaded, and discharged its contents into the neck and head of a youth. The little fellow jumped from the fence and started at once for a surgeon, saying that he didn't want his mother to know anything of the accident until he was "fixed up." He insisted that the little girl should not be blamed, as "she didn't know the gun was loaded." The brave little fellow walked down town, where his wounds were dressed.

A POLISH EXECUTION.—A letter from Warsaw gives the following details of the execution of Jaroszynski, for his attempt on the life of the Grand Duke Constantine:—"A division of about 12,000 soldiers, occupied the space before the citadel, where a great gibbet painted black, was erected. The troops kept the people at some distance from the scaffold. The population looked upon this melancholy scene in the most profound silence; several women fell on their knees and prayed. An accident which took place in the ranks of the escort that accompanied the fatal car cost the life of an officer. A Cossack having raised his whip to strike one of the people, the latter stepped aside, and the blow fell upon the horse of an officer, which reared and threw its rider to the ground. The officer had his skull fractured, and expired shortly after. About 30 persons were arrested on the day of the execution. The Cossacks and soldiers ill-treated the women who showed any emotion. After the reading of the sentence Jaroszynski mounted the scaffold and turned towards the people to bid adieu. At that moment a roll of drums prevented his voice being heard, if, indeed, he made any attempt to address the crowd, and the chaplain having given his blessing, he was turned off. The corpse remained hanging all day, and at a few paces' distance military music played without ceasing. The whole population afterwards defiled before the gibbet. At the present moment 1,314 persons are in the casemates of the citadel awaiting their sentences."—*London Times Sept 1.*

[PARAGRAPH ADVERTISEMENTS.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—ERYSIPELAS.—These deservedly popular medicines have met with astonishing success in the cure of erysipelas, king's evil, ring-worm, scurvy, scrofulous eruptions, and all inflammatory diseases of the skin. Other preparations may afford a temporary relief, but the combined action of these remedies will by their detergent and purifying properties effect a radical cure in the blood and system. Sold by all Druggists, at 25c., 62c. and $1 per box.

MATHEWS' CHOCOLATE WORM DROPS never fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of intestinal worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the fancy worm confections and nauseous vermifuges in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no mercury, or other deleterious drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other. (No cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.) Each box contains 24 drops or lozenges. Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines.—A. I. Mathews, general agent, Buffalo, N.Y., and Fort Erie, C.W.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY!—*Madam Boivin's Celebrated Silver-Coated Female Pills.*—The only certain and safe remedy for all uterine obstructions, monthly difficulties, irregularities, and all the other diseases to which the woman, wife, and mother is peculiarly liable. These pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action. They will be found to exert the happiest effect in all cases of prolapsus uteri, in leucorrhea, or the whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain cure that can be found. It is on account of this certainty they should not be taken by pregnant females (during the first three months), as miscarriage is certain to be brought on, but at other periods their use is perfectly safe. N.B.—One Dollar enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure package of pills by return of mail.—C. Crosby, general agent, Fort Erie, C.W., Buffalo, N.Y. *Caution*—Beware of counterfeits, the genuine have the signature of "C. Crosby" on the outside wrapper. For sale by all respectable druggists.

New Advertisements.

HORSE STRAYED.

STRAYED, on Lot No. 19, 8th Concession of Brock, in the beginning of August last, a BAY HORSE. If not owned and expenses paid in a reasonable time, it will be sold to pay expenses.

H. WOOD, Jr. 169-3

Lumber Cheap for Cash!

THE Subscribers have just brought to Lindsay

100,000 *FEET OF LUMBER*,

which they will sell at the lowest Cash price.

Positively no credit given. By purchasing Lumber, 8 per cent. Discount allowed on our paper.

Apply to the person in charge of the Lumber Yard, on the west bank of the river, beside T. Clark's.

J. & J. H. CRONK.

Lindsay, Sept. 30, 1862. 169-3

Money Wanted.

Wanted, the sum of

$2,000 or $3,000,

at a moderate rate of interest. First-class land security given. For particulars apply at the Office of the CANADIAN POST, Lindsay. 169-3

Dr. S. Dellenbaugh,

German Physician, of Buffalo, N.Y.,

Will be in the following places in October:

PORT HOPE, 11th—Hastings' House.
PETERBORO', 13th & 14th—Cassie House.
LINDSAY, 15th & 16th—Jewett's Hotel.

Where he can be consulted upon all forms of chronic diseases. 168

AGRICULTURAL SHOW!

THE COUNTY OF VICTORIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its Tenth

ANNUAL SHOW

At the TOWN HALL. LINDSAY,

On Thursday, the 16th October next,

When the usual Premiums will be awarded. For particulars see large posters.

PLOUGHING MATCH!

A PLOUGHING MATCH will be held under the auspices of the County of Victoria Agricultural Society,

On Saturday, the 18th October next,

On Mr. JOHN GIBB'S FARM, in the Township of Ops, when liberal Premiums will be awarded.

☞ Refreshments will be provided for the Judges and Competitors.

S. C. WOOD, Secretary.

Lindsay, Sept. 16, 1862. 167-td

WAGGONS FOR SALE!

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, a New LUMBER WAGGON and one Light DOUBLE BUGGY WAGGON on Springs, shaft and pole, second hand but as good as new. Apply to

ROBERT BURGESS.

Ops, May 15, 1862.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell a Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, with Half an Acre of ground, situated on Bond Street, Lindsay. Terms, which are very reasonable, and other particulars made known on application to

FREDK. WHITT, Attorney, &c.,
Keenan's Building.

Lindsay, Aug. 4, 1862. 161-3

Tavern Stand
TO BE SOLD OR LET.

ON THE BOBCAYGEON ROAD, 18 miles North of Bobcaygeon, a new

FRAME BUILDING, 24 by 36, Kitchen 18 by 30.

Good Stable, and a plentiful supply of water. It is decidedly one of the best Tavern Stands in the County. For particulars, apply to

J. S. LITTLE, on the Premises,
Or to WM. THOMPSON, Lindsay. 158

Money to Loan!

On FREEHOLD REAL ESTATE, in sums of from

$200 TO $2000 AT 7 PER CENT,

Principal and interest payable at from 1 to 10 years, by Monthly, Quarterly, Half-yearly, or Yearly instalments, at the option of the borrower.

Apply to JOHN McFADYEN,
Solicitor and Agent, Lindsay.

147-tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE Subscriber is prepared to negotiate Loans on good Real Estate security, at moderate rates, from one to ten years, at the option of the borrower.

J. B. KNOWLSON.

Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

New Agricultural Implements.

THE SUBSCRIBER being appointed Agent for the sale of Agricultural Implements, manufactured by H. A. MASSEY, of NEWCASTLE, has on hand a lot of those superior

STEEL MOULD BOARD PLOUGHS.

He will be happy to receive orders for the following Implements, to which he specially directs the attention of farmers:

Mowers, Reapers, Fanning Mills (an extra article), Threshing Machines, Cultivators, Scufflers, Rollers,

and everything connected with husbandry.

JAMES WALKER, Lindsay P. O.

Lot 15, 7th Concession Ops,
11th April 1862. 145-3m

IMPORTANT SALE OF

TOWN LOTS
AND PARK LOTS
IN THE
TOWN OF LINDSAY,

On Thursday, the 2nd day of Oct. 1862.

THE Subscriber will offer for Sale by Auction the following valuable and eligibly-situated Town and Park Lots, viz.:—

Forty-one Half Acre Lots	fronting on		Colbourne-st.
Twenty-four	do.	do.	Raglan-st.
Eighteen	do.	do.	Elgin-street.
Fifty-four	do.	do.	Prince-st.
Twenty-eight	do.	do.	Earl-street.
Ten Three-quarter Acre		do.	St. Patrick-st
Four	do.	do.	St. Paul-st.

House and Lot on King-street, occupied by Captain Crandall.
Nine Park Lots, containing from 3 to 5 Acres, on William-street.
Seven Park Lots, containing from 3 to 5 Acres, on Pottinger-street.
Lots 7 and 8 North Russel-street East, opposite Catholic Church.
Lot 11 North of Russel-street, divided into three parts, 60 feet each, fronting on Cambridge-st.
Lot 25, Quarter Acre, on King-street.
Lots 5 and 6, Quarter Acre, west of Wolf-street.
Lot 6, Quarter Acre, South of Division Street.

No town in Western Canada presents greater inducements to the capitalist, the merchant, the professional man, and the mechanic, than the Town of Lindsay. It is situated in the finest agricultural county in the Province, it is now the County Town of Victoria, the Court House and Jail being rapidly progressing towards completion; has daily communication by rail and telegraph with the Grand Trunk at Port Hope, and with the rapidly settling new Townships to the north by steamboat.

The Lots will be sold to the highest bidder, positively without any reserve, upon the following

Terms of Sale:

One-fourth down in cash, the balance in four equal annual instalments, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum. If desired, an approved endorsed note at three months, with interest, will be taken for the first payment; balance to be secured by mortgage.

Title indisputable. Deeds with full covenants will be given.

Sale to commence at 11 *o'clock*,

and to be continued daily at the same hour until the whole is sold.

R. N. WADDELL, Proprietor.

JOHN F. ALBRO, Auctioneer.

Lindsay, Sept. 10, 1862. 167-td

FARM FOR SALE BY AUCTION

THE LATE WM. PEARSON'S FARM in the Village of Oakwood will be Sold by Public Auction, at

BANKS' TAVERN, OAKWOOD,

On Wednesday, the 1st day of Oct. next, at 1 o'clock P.M.

A portion of the purchase money required down, and the balance in yearly instalments. Conditions made known at the sale.

JOSEPH GOULD.

Uxbridge, Sept. 8, 1862. 166-td

Farm to Let,

NO. 6, in the 10th Con. VERALUM, in the County of Victoria, containing 175 acres, of which 80 acres are cleared and under a good state of cultivation; besides a good Dwelling-house and Frame Barn. The land is well watered. For information apply to the Proprietor,

WILLIAM HUNTER.

Bobcaygeon, March 5, 1862. 139-tf

Farm for Sale!

TO BE SOLD immediately, by Private Bargain, that desirable Farm on Lot 1, 14th Con. Mariposa, consisting of 50 acres, of which 40 acres are improved and in a high state of cultivation. There is a good House and substantial Frame Barn on the Lot, and abundance of water for stock in every field. A more desirable Farm is rarely to be met with. Titles indisputable.

For further particulars, apply to

JOHN CAMPBELL, Proprietor,
Lot 1, 14th Con. Mariposa.
Or to JOHN D. WALLACE,
Office *Canadian Post*, Lindsay.

135-tf

Land for Sale!

70 ACRES East Half Lot 5, 11th Con. Harvey;
180 Acres (Broken), Lot 7, 10th Con. Harvey.

PORTAGE ROAD, ELDON—
80 Acres, part 25, North side.
30 „ part 49, South side.
60 „ part 50 and 51, South side.

Terms Liberal.

Apply, if by letter post-paid, to

H. T. STRICKLAND, Peterboro'.

March 12, 1862. 140-6m

TRAVELLING AGENT WANTED.

WANTED, an Active YOUNG MAN to Canvass this County for a popular publication. Terms very liberal. Apply at the Office of the "Canadian Post," Lindsay.

LEMAY & CO.'S

New Clothing Store,
LINDSAY,

Corner of William and Peel Streets—Next Door to Fournier's Hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding Country, that they have just opened a first-class

CLOTHING STORE!

Their Stock consists of Over and Under-Coats, suitable for Fall and Winter wear, being manufactured of good strong substantial cloths.

A Great Variety of

Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Neckties, Socks, Handkerchiefs, &c., of all kinds.

The Subscribers would also inform the Public, that all our Clothing is manufactured in Montreal; one of the firm is residing there, attending the markets, and the making of Goods under his own care.

Having been a long time in the Clothing line, and understanding it perfectly, we are prepared to

Sell Lower than any other House this side of Montreal.

Our Stock is fresh from the Markets. We will also receive Goods from week to week, always made up in the *latest style*.

☞ *All we ask is a trial, and we know that we will satisfy our friends.*

TERMS STRICTLY CASH,

and no Credit will be given under any consideration.

LEMAY & CO.

LINDSAY, Sept. 26, 1862. 169-tf

LINDSAY CARRIAGE FACTORY.

Parsons, Chambers, & Switzer,

PURDY'S MILL (NEARLY OPPOSITE MOWREY'S FOUNDRY)

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, WAGGONS, CUTTERS, *SLEIGHS, LUMBER BOBS, &c., &c.*

Horse Shoeing and Jobbing done on the shortest notice.

Lindsay, June, 1862. 154

Removal! Removal!

RENEWAL OF STOCK & REDUCTION OF PRICES.

JOHN SUTHERLAND

HAVING removed to larger and more commodious premises, nearly opposite Mr. Fournier's Hotel, intends to sell all his stock of Goods at a considerable reduction. In all descriptions of goods appertaining to

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, *READY-MADE CLOTHING, WINES AND LIQUORS,*

And all the numerous paraphernalia of a general store.

All kinds of Farm Produce taken in exchange and the highest price given.

Don't forget to call at

JOHN SUTHERLAND'S Store, William St.,
Opposite the Barber's Shop.

Lindsay, May 28, 1862. (152.tf)

JOB PRINTING!! JOB PRINTING!!!

EXECUTED NEATLY, PROMPTLY, AND CHEAPLY,

AT THE

"Canadian Post" Printing Office,

LINDSAY STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.

The Proprietors having an entirely NEW STOCK of PRINTING MATERIAL, beg to announce to their Patrons and the Public that they are prepared to fill orders for every description of Printing with which they may be favored, on the *Shortest Notice* and at the *Lowest Rates*.

MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS, BLANKS, REPORTS, &c., *in the Best Style.*

H. C. RUSSELL'S

Furniture Warehouse,

WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Lindsay and the surrounding country that he has now on hand one of the largest and

MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS

OF

FURNITURE

IN THE PROVINCE,

(*occupying Five Flats*, 24 by 60), which has been made of the very best material, by good workmen, without respect to time or cost; and in style, neatness of finish, durability of workmanship, and lowness of price, will compete with any other establishment.

Parties wishing *Good* and *Cheap Furniture*, will find it to their advantage to call, examine our stock, and get a List of Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to; and any work not giving entire satisfaction, may be returned, subjecting us to charges, within ten days.

☞ *ALL WORKMANSHIP WARRANTED.*

Furniture! Furniture!

NOTHING LIKE FURNITURE.

WILLIAM MARGECH begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding country that he has OPENED that LARGE STORE on KENT STREET, formerly occupied by Mr. J. Till, as a FURNITURE WAREROOM, where he has always on hand the Largest, Cheapest and Best Assortment in town, without exception, having done a large business for the last four years, and having great experience in the trade, is enabled to manufacture the best of Furniture from the best material. All work warranted.

W. M. pays particular attention to the UNDERTAKING.

☞ *Coffins always on hand and made to order.*

THE WANT SUPPLIED.

In connection with the Undertaking, W. M. keeps a HEARSE on hand, which can always be had on the most reasonable terms.

Lindsay, Oct. 17, 1861. 120-tf

HENRY GRIST,

Departmental and Parliamentary Agent,
QUEBEC,

Investigates and Adjusts Crown Land Claims,

SECURES LAND PATENTS,

Procures information obtainable from any of the Public Departments, Registers Trade Marks and Designs,

Takes charge of Private Bills during their passage through the Legislature, &c., &c.,

For parties who are unable to devote their own time to such business or unwilling to incur the expense of travelling to Quebec.

Business with the Crown Land and other Government departments, which often takes months to do by correspondence, can be transacted in a few days, and at a small cost, by employing a resident agent.

Address, post-paid, to HENRY GRIST,
Box 344, P.O., Quebec.

CARD.

To JAMES HEAP, Esq., Agent,
Liverpool & London Fire & Life Insurance Co.

Sir,—We the undersigned beg to thank your Company for the prompt payment of our respective claims for loss and damage sustained by us in the late fire on the 24th ult.

JOHN KENNEDY.
RICHARD WILSON.
L. MAGUIRE.
JAMES WATSON.
B & H. JANE.

Dated this 3rd day of June, A.D. 1862. 152

Illustrated Catalogue

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862,

IN THE

LONDON

ART JOURNAL!!!

THE ART JOURNAL for 1862 in addition to the usual matter, will contain, in eight monthly parts of that work, an

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

Without any Extra Charge.

A series of selections from the works of British Painters will be commenced with the January part. Each number of this work will contain 3 exquisite steel engravings, with numerous engravings on wood,

ART NOTICES, CRITICISMS, &c. &c.

In monthly parts, price 75 cents, to be had of J. S. VIRTUE, Publisher, D. McLEOD, Agent, 48 King Street East, Toronto, and of all booksellers.

GEO. CRUICKSHANK & CO.,
Sole Agents for Lindsay.

Lindsay, Feb. 20, 1862. 138-tf

Department of Crown Lands.

QUEBEC, 22nd Aug. 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lands in the

TOWNSHIP OF CAVENDISH,

in the County of Peterborough, U.C.,

will be open for sale on and after the Twenty-fourth September next, on the usual condition of actual settlement thereon, at 70 cents an acre cash, or $1 if paid by instalments; upon application to Richard Hughes, Esq., Crown Land Agent at Bobcaygeon.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

165-6

Crown Lands' Department.

QUEBEC, Aug. 6, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that vacant Lands in the Township of Rama, in the County of Ontario, Upper Canada, will be open for Sale on and after the

8th September next,

upon application to John Alexander, Esq., Crown Land Agent at Barrie.

The price, 70 cents an acre cash, or $1 an acre, one-fifth to be paid down, and the remainder in four equal annual instalments with interest.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

Quebec, Aug. 13, 1862. 162-6

Department of Crown Lands.

QUEBEC, 22nd Aug. 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Town and Park lots of Wingham (School Lands), in the Township of Turnberry, in the County of Huron, U.C., will be offered for sale by Auction, by the Resident Agent, Charles Widder, Esq., at Goderich, on Wednesday, the Tenth of September next, at noon.

The purchase money to be paid in full at the time of sale.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

165-6

LAKE SIMCOE.

THE

Steamer "Emily May,"

Running in connection with the Northern Railway of Canada, leaves Bell Ewart daily, on the arrival of the Morning Trains from Collingwood and Toronto, making the circuit of Lake Simcoe, and returning in time to meet the evening trains for the above mentioned places.

On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday the Steamer calls at Beaverton, at 3 o'clock P.M.; and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12.30 P.M.

☞ MEALS TO BE HAD ON BOARD.

ISAAC MAY.

July 1862. 158-tf

LINDSAY & MANILLA
STAGE LINE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE A STAGE will leave Fournier's Hotel, Lindsay, every lawful morning at 6 o'clock, reaching Manilla in time to connect with the Stage for Oshawa, Whitby and Beaverton; returning—leaves Fenton's Hotel, Manilla, after the arrival of the Stages from Oshawa, Whitby and Beaverton, arriving at Lindsay at 8 o'clock in the evening. FARES REASONABLE. ☞ The proprietor will not be responsible for parcels or baggage unless booked and paid for.

GEO. CRANDELL, Proprietor.

Lindsay, April 1, 1862. 143-tf

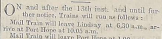
ROYAL MAIL STAGE

LEAVES Whitby daily, connecting with the Northern Stages for Manilla, Beaverton, and Lindsay. This is the shortest and cheapest route from Toronto to either of the above places. This stage leaves Scripture's Hotel every morning (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the trains from east and west, and arrives in Prince Albert in time for the stages going north. Returning, leaves Prince Albert on the arrival of the Northern Stage, and arrives in Whitby in time for the trains going east and west.

Good accommodation, and careful, obliging drivers.

W. RAY, PROPRIETOR.

Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf



P. H. L. & B. RAILWAY.

ON and after the 13th inst. and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

Mail Train will leave Lindsay at 6.30 a.m., arrive at Port Hope at 10.05 a.m.

Mail Train will leave Port Hope at 1.00 p.m., arrive at Lindsay at 4.40 p.m.

The above Trains run in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway.

T. A. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent*. THOMAS RIDOUT, *Manager*.

Port Hope, May, 1862. 114-tf

Northern Railway of Canada.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.

ON and after MONDAY, JUNE 2nd 1862, Trains will run as follows:—

TORONTO.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Mail	7 20 A.M.	Express	10 25 A.M.
Express	4 10 P.M.	Mail	9 00 P.M.

COLLINGWOOD.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE	
Express	5 30 A.M.	Mail	1 00 P.M.
Mail	3 00 P.M.	Express	9 15 P.M.

Mail North and South connects with Lake Simcoe steamer, and Owen Sound boat daily.

Chicago steamers leave Collingwood every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings; Green Bay steamer every Saturday; and steamer for North Shore and Sault Ste Marie on Thursdays.

Through Tickets to be had at the Northern Depot.

J. LEWIS GRANT, *Superintendent.*

F. W. CUMBERLAND, *Managing Director.*

Northern Railway Office, Toronto, May 30, 1862. 152

FRED. TAYLOR,

Parliamentary, Land, & General Agent,

PATENTS FOR CROWN LANDS OBTAINED,

Claims before the Department of Crown Lands prosecuted,

Patents of Invention and General Business with the Public Offices attended to,

Titles Examined and Legal Advice given Free of Charge.

References:—Hon. George S. Boulton, Cobourg; T. R. Merritt, Esq., St. Catherines; Hon. L. Renaud, Montreal; Hon. D. McDonald, Toronto; Hon. G. Alexander, Woodstock; Hon. J. Hamilton, Hawkesbury; Hon. D. Christie, Brantford; Hon. R. Matheson, Perth; G. J. Goodhue, London; Hon. A. Kierzkowski, St. Charles.

OFFICE—
Corner of Buade and Forth Streets,
QUEBEC.

Books for Sunday School Presents.

THE BEST PLACE to buy BOOKS for Sunday School Presents, is at the Book Store, opposite the Post Office, Lindsay. A new stock just received.

THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL
OF
INFORMATION, AMUSEMENT AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Published by *J. DIMON SMITH & BRO.*,
20 North William Street, N.Y.

J. DIMON SMITH. - - - STEPHEN SMITH, JR.

June, 1862. 162-3

☞ **30,000.** ☜

THE CIRCULATION
OF THE TORONTO

"GLOBE"

IS NOW

THIRTY THOUSAND COPIES.

THREE TIMES GREATER than that of any other Journal in the Province. It is not confined to one district, but is

Extensively Read in Every Quarter of Upper Canada,

And is to be seen in

ALL PUBLIC PLACES

Throughout the Lower Province.

AS AN ADVERTISING JOURNAL

It is not only unsurpassed in British America, but is believed to be the

BEST IN THE WORLD,

inasmuch as

Its Circulation is larger than that of any Other Paper,

In proportion to the field which it occupies. By one advertisement and one payment the advertiser reaches every section in the country, and every class in the community.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS

Have the opportunity of sending, through the columns of the GLOBE, their announcements to almost every dealer in town and country.

MANUFACTURERS

will find that their advertisements in the GLOBE are read by all the leading

Mechanics of the Province,
And by the General Public,

PERSONS HAVING

LANDS FOR SALE OR TO RENT

Can find no medium of communicating with the farming community so advantageous as the Globe. Hotel Keepers, Nurserymen, Forwarders, Professional Men, &c. &c., will find that their announcements can only be made thoroughly known through the columns of

"THE GLOBE."

Toronto, Sept. 22, 1862.

Now Ready,

Nearly 200 Mechanical Motions,

INCLUDING Lithographic Views of the Provincial Exhibition at Toronto—The Great Eastern steamship—The naval fight between the two iron-clad ships Merrimac and Monitor—Ascension of Green, the Aeronaut, in his Balloon—Garnerin descending in a Parachute—The old Castle of the Feudal Times, and Drawbridge—The stationary Steam Engine—The Locomotive and Tender—Tilt or Forge Hammer—The Steam Hammer—Post or Windmill—Persian Waterwheel—Revolving Battery—Root-lifting Machine, for clearing land of stumps, &c.—Double Cylinder Printing Machine, and upwards of Twenty other Engravings.

The whole, with Mechanical Motions, forming the cheapest and most useful artistic work in British North America. Drawn on stone and printed in the finest style by the Messrs. Tremaine, County Map Publishers, &c.

Price for the lot—Proof or first impressions, $1.00; second style, 50 cents. If sent by post, 5 cents extra for postage and registration.

Every Manufacturer, Engineer, Inventor, Builder, Contractor, Railway Employee, Land or Road Surveyor, Saw Mill Proprietor, Flour or Grist Mill Owner, Agricultural Implement and Waggon Maker, Watch and Clock Repairer, Ship and Boat Builder, Farmer, Blacksmith, or Apprentice ought to have these drawings; no Schoolmaster, persons clearing Wild Lands, or parents having children of a mechanical turn of mind, should be without them.

Liberal arrangements made with Booksellers, and others taking more than twelve or more copies.

☞ *Agents required in every Town and Village in Canada.*

Address, enclosing notes or stamps, in registered letter, to A. WEBBER, Esq., Patent Agent, Toronto, C.W.

THE NEW AND IMPROVED

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE New Illustrated Topographical, Statistical, General Reference, and Railway Map of Upper Canada, having been carefully compiled and drawn from actual surveys, and from the very latest and best authors, is being neatly engraved, and well printed on fine, white, strong paper, manufactured to order at the Don Mills by Messrs. Taylor & Brothers, and will soon be completed.

Competent judges having compared proof sheets of this Map with a Map got up in New York by H. F. Walling, of Spruce Street, and advertised as Tackabury's Map of Canada West, have, without exception, given the Toronto work the most decided preference.

Information that persons interested in the sale of the other Map, are systematically and industriously representing Tremaine's Map to have "gone up," "gin out," &c., and that it will never be published, has come to hand from friends of fair play in different parts of the country.

This counter statement made in self-defence, will not, I am sure, be received as on questionable authority; nor, in view of all the circumstances, the pretensions set up, the conditions, the deceptive management, the promises and the deficiencies relating to the rival maps, is it likely the people will feel themselves under any sort of obligation to pay for two maps in order to secure the best?

Papers giving the above a few insertions will be entitled to a copy of the map mounted.

GEO. C. TREMAINE.

Toronto, Sept. 1862.

The Hydropult.

THE MOST EFFICIENT FIRE ENGINE IN THE WORLD, BECAUSE THE MOST AVAILABLE.

IT is the best article ever invented for washing Windows, washing Carriages, sprinkling Plants, draining Cellars, watering Gardens, cleansing Cisterns, cleaning Insects from trees, emptying Water from boats, wetting Sidewalks, wetting Sails, sprinkling Streets, a Spray Bath, &c. Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail by

WILLIAM H. VAN TASSELL,

At Patterson's Foundry, Front St., Belleville, C.W.

THE HYDROPULT

Will, by the power of one man, throw water at the rate of eight gallons per minute, fifty feet high, with great force, and should be owned by every householder. It does away with the necessity of a hydrant. It is a light, portable FORCE-PUMP, always ready, easily used, and will come in frequent use by every Farmer, Merchant and Mechanic in the community.

TESTIMONIALS.

We, the undersigned, being at the fire at the residence of Dr. Henry and Homer Taylor, and having witnessed the working of a Miniature Fire Annihilator, known as Vases HYDROPULT, do cheerfully testify to its usefulness in suppressing fires, particularly when water is scarce, and the ordinary services of the Fire Engine cannot be procured:

J. QUINN,	D. PITCAITHLY,
R. PATTERSON,	S. M. WASHBURN,
H. G. GILLESPIE,	N. McARTHUR,
GEO. S. TICKELL,	M. BOWELL,
R. S. PATTERSON,	S. B. SMITH,
N. JONES,	W. A. SHEPARD.

Belleville, September 14, 1861.

From the American Agriculturist.

This implement is coming rapidly into favor with the public, and well it may. They are recommended by our city Fire Department, and are being adopted by our Public School buildings, &c. They are also being adopted among small villages where there is no regular Fire Department. Taking into account its utility not only as a means of extinguishing fires, but also as a water thrower for various purposes, the implement is worthy a place in every house, where it can be afforded.

GEORGE POPE, Agent.

Lindsay, June, 1862. 155-tf

JEWETT'S HOTLE,

WILLIAM STREET, LINDSAY.

Good Stable and Shed attached, and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

Free Omnibus to and from the Cars and Boats.

BOARD, $1.00 PER DAY.

Lindsay, June 4, 1862. 152-7m

HARRINGTON HOTEL,

QUEEN STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.

LATELY Finished, completely Furnished, and immediately adjoining the passenger station of the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway, this Hotel is one of the most commodious and comfortable in the Town of Lindsay or County of Victoria.

Warm Stabling attached, with an experienced Ostler.

☞ CHARGES MODERATE.

A. J. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

PYNE'S HOTEL,

Corner of Peel and William Sts., Lindsay, C.W.

SINCE the late Fire, the Subscriber has leased the Building known as "Pyne's Hotel," which he has newly furnished and comfortably fitted up for the reception of visitors. This House is convenient to the Railway Station and Steamboat landing, and the Stage from Beaverton and Whitby stops at the door.

☞ *Charges moderate.*

TREFLY FOURNIER, *Proprietor.*

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

DOHENEY'S HOTEL,

Corner of Kent and William Sts.,

LINDSAY, C.W.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to his Friends and the Travelling Public, that he has renovated and completely refitted his former building, having added a new wing, and he is now prepared to offer every accommodation to parties giving him a call.

In connection with the Hotel there is extensive Stabling, under the charge of an experienced Ostler.

THOMAS DOHENEY, *Proprietor.*

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

LIVERY STABLES,

EAST END OF TOWN, LINDSAY.

THE Undersigned, in returning thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received, begs to state that his Stables are still supplied with pleasant driving HORSES and good BUGGIES, to be let on the most reasonable terms.

In Winter, comfortable, stylish CUTTERS and SLEIGHS will always be in readiness.

☞ "2-40" Horses always to Hire.

⁂ **Terms liberal, to suit the times.**

HUGH WORKMAN, Proprietor.

Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 129-tf

BLACKHAM'S HOTEL,

Adjacent to the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Peterboro' Railway Depot.

IN returning thanks to his very numerous patrons and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement received during the last ten years, begs to announce that he has fitted up his New Brick Premises with every attention to comfort for his guests, and the Table of the best the Market affords.

⁂ GOOD STABLING.

Meals served at Ten Minutes' notice.

T. G. BLACKHAM.

Port Hope, Dec. 1861. 128-tf

CHURCH'S HOTEL

(*Late Hastings House*),

BY W. Y. CHURCH, PORT HOPE, C.W.

Port Hope, Oct. 2, 1861. 118-tf

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

Walton Street, Port Hope, C.W.

H. UINS, PROPRIETOR.

☞ Passengers carried to or from the Cars or Boats free of charge.

Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

HASTINGS' NEW HOTEL,

John St., Port Hope, C.W.

THOMAS WARREN HASTINGS, PROPRIETOR.

☞ A Porter will attend the Steamboats and Cars.

Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

RAILROAD HOUSE,

MAIN STREET, CANNINGTON, C.W.

THIS commodious House has been completely refitted by the present proprietor, and is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public.

A good and warm Fire-place in the Bar, and every convenience for Horses.

☞ An attentive and careful Ostler always in attendance.

ALEX. THOMPSON, *Proprietor.*

Cannington, Sept. 5, 1861. 7-tf

CLYDE HOTEL,

KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

JOHN MILL, PROPRIETOR.

THE above House is greatly enlarged and completely renovated. Superior Stabling and attentive Ostlers.

N.B.—East of the St. Lawrence Hall, on the opposite side of King Street.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL,

EAST MARKET SQUARE, TORONTO.

THOROUGHLY Refurnished and Refitted by the present proprietor.

Board—$1 00 per day.

J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

NEWBIGGING HOUSE

(LATE CLARENDON HOTEL),

Nos. 28, 30, and 32, FRONT ST., TORONTO.

Board—One Dollar per day

☞ Porters always in attendance at the Cars and Boats.

W. NEWBIGGING, *Proprietor.*

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.

L. W. DECKER, PROPRIETOR.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of St. Paul Street, amongst the largest wholesale houses, in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favourite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining-Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed a new wing, a great number of well ventilated sleeping-rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRESSES. The proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, "The Albion," to say the least of it will continue to be, as it now is, the best DOLLAR and a HALF HOTEL in Canada.

1-tf

WM. WHARIN,

IMPORTER OF

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

23 King Street West, No 3 Rossin Buildings.

THE Subscriber has now largely increased his Stock of Goods, and is able to suit his customers with whatever they may require in the above line, at prices lower than usual, and in quality inferior to none in the Province.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired, and warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ Remember the address,

WM. WHARIN,
No 3, Rossin Buildings, Toronto.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

Odds and Ends.

It is far better to suffer than to lose the power of suffering.

Experience is a torch lighted in the ashes of our delusions.

It is often a nobler work to conquer a doubt than a redoubt.

The worst of all kinds of eye-water is a coquette's tears.

All our laws would seem to be bankrupt laws; they are *broken* every day.

So live that when your eyes are fixed in death they may be fixed on high.

The best ornament of a country is the sight of creatures enjoying their existence.

It is not so pleasant for nations to mingle their blood in battle as by intermarriages.

The greatest difficulty that an artist has in drawing crowds is to get them to sit.

Superficial men have no absorbing passion; there are no whirlpools in a shallow.

"Let me collect myself," as the man said when he was blown up by a powder-mill.

What is that which makes all women equally pretty? Putting the candles out.

"I'll take the responsibility," as Jenks said when he held out his arms for the baby.

Tears at a wedding are only the commencement of the pickle that the young folks are getting into.

It is said that the wheel of fortune revolves for all; but many of us are broken on the wheel.

Naomi, the daughter of Enoch, was 580 years old when she married. Courage, ladies!

Soft soap, in some shape, pleases all; and generally speaking, the more *lye* you put into it the better.

We are never satisfied that a lady understands a kiss unless we have it from her own mouth.

If you do not lay out your plans of life betimes, you will probably be laid out before they are.

Railroad trains are protected from accident as houses are from lightning—by good conductors.

We are prisoners as often as we bolt our doors, exiles as often as we travel, and dead as often as we sleep.

"Father," said a little boy in a theatre, "ain't that a band-box where the musicians are?"

"Beware!" as the potter said to the lump of clay. "I'll be burnt first," as the clay said to the potter.

Things that never stop.—He that is good will become better, and he that is bad worse; for virtue, vice, and time never stop.

Value the friendship of him who stands by you in the storm; swarms of insects will surround you in the sunshine.

Character.—Those who lack a good natural character may be sure they cannot long sustain, without detection, an artificial one.

Men look at the faults of others with a telescope—at their own with the same instrument reversed, or not at all.

A smile may be bright while the heart is sad. The rainbow is beautiful in the air while beneath is the moaning of the sea.

At a colored ball, the following notice was posted on the door-post: "Tickets fifty cents. No gemmin admitted unless he comes himself."

A man suddenly raised to fortune is like one that for the first time ascends a tower; his head turns, and those he sees below appear like so many dwarfs, and *beneath* his notice.

A bankrupt friend of ours was condoled with the other day for his embarrassment. "Oh, I am not embarrassed, at all," said he: "It is my creditors that are embarrassed."

Pure gold is much to flexible; it must be alloyed and debased before it is stiff enough for currency. So truth or honesty is susceptible of an astonishing amount of alloy before it is still stiff enough for the trade.

"My dear Polly, I am surprised at you wearing another woman's hair on your head," said Mr. Smith to his wife. "My dear Joe, I am equally astonished that you persist in wearing another sheep's wool on your back."

Sam Weller's Advice to his Son.—"Samivel, Samivel, bevare of the vimmen as don't read no newspapers! Your father married a voman that didn't read none, and you are sad consequence! You are as bignorant as a 'orse! Hignorant people says its throwin' away money to take the papers, and fooling away time to read 'em!"

At the International Exhibition there is a statue of Caractacus, the captive Briton. "Have you seen Caractacus by Foley?" asked one visitor of another. "No," replied the other, doggedly, supposing that the querist referred to the Derby winner, "and I don't want to see the beast. And he ain't by Foley, neither, stoopid—he's by Kingston."

LAUGHTER.

Since Adam, who invented laughter—doubtless when he awoke and found Eve by his side—no two men have laughed alike. The laugh is as distinct as the voice—perhaps more so, for the laugh of a full-bearded man is very different from that which he laughs when he has been clean shaven by a barber. Women laugh differently from men, children from women, and some writers even profess to detect national peculiarities in the laugh; as for instance, say they, the Frenchman laugh with his teeth, like the ape. The Abbe Damasceni though he had discovered, in the various enunciations of the laughter, a sure guide to the temperaments of the laughers. Thus, he said *ha ha ha* belonged to a coleric man, *he he he* to the phlegmatic, *hi hi hi* to the melancholic and *ho ho ho* to the sanguine. It is true that men laugh commonly in *A* and *O*, women in *E* and *I*; and it is singular that with all people, even the Cockneys, the aspirant *H* precedes the vowel.

CHEAP JACK.

Where is the Cheap Jack of a dozen or fifteen years ago?—the genuine glib-tongued, leather-lunged, ready-witted, London graft upon a Yorkshire stock, who would offer a razor for five shillings, and then, coming down in price, would add a bread-tray, throw in three silver spoons, and top up with a hearth-broom, or a bridle, or a looking-glass, when the lot was "sold again" for half-a-crown? Where be his gibes now?—his flashes of merriment that were wont to set his audience in a roar? as when, for instance, having rapidly extolled the merits of his saws, "I say, Sawney, yer never saw such a saw to saw as this 'ere saw saws. Why, if yer were to put it over night agen one of them trees yonder what d'ye think 'ud happen afore the mornin?" "Why," cries out a man in the crowd, emboldened by the conviction that he is down upon Jack this time, "Why, that it 'ad sawed the tree through of course." "O, ye'r a poor sort, you are. Stuff yer 'eels down yer mouth, do," says Jack, deprecatingly, amid roars of laughter from the crowd; "No, ye'd find that somebody a precious sight sharper nor you nor the saw 'ud 'ave walked off with it."—*London Society.*

"BUT HE IS A GENTLEMAN."

Not long since we chanced to hear a short dialogue between a mother and her daughter who had just arrived at the age of "sweet sixteen," on the propriety of associating with a certain individual who was not named, but whom the mother seemed anxious that her daughter should shun. From what we could learn from the conversation, it seemed that the individual in question possessed a prepossessing exterior—dressed well—was familiar and affable in his manners, and managed to keep up his head in what is generally termed "good society" in consequence of his "winning ways," but who was nevertheless a heartless, depraved wretch—a debauchee, and a notorious gambler. It was after these qualities of the man had been portrayed by the anxious mother as a warning to her inexperienced daughter, that the artless girl exclaimed, as though she had hit upon a reason that more than outweighed all her mother's objections: "But he is a gentleman."

The words struck our mind forcibly, nor will the honest simplicity with which they were uttered be soon effaced, "But he is a gentleman!" What then? Why these cannot be vices—a *gentleman* would not practice anything which is not proper is the conclusion to which the unsophisticated mind of this girl at once arrived. How much misery, how much disappointment, how much overwhelming sorrow and regret has this one short sentence caused in the world? How many heartless villians are there who move even in the best circles, aud whose characters are known to be infamous, who yet hold up their heads for no other reason than because they are *gentlemen*—that is to say, they possess the *exterior of Gentlemen*, a comely person affable manners, and a good suit of clothes! How few are there especially among the young, who look beyond these accomplishments in forming their estimate of character! Let a man be ever so corrupt, let his private character be what it may, if he possesses these little external accomplishments, it will not answer, under the present condition of society, to censure him, "for he is a gentleman." But let a female wander from the path of propriety—yes, let her even be suspected of it, though she may be ever so charming, this grand salvo, "But she is a lady," will not be sufficient to cover her failing. Such a certificate will not sustain her—She must be consigned to disgrace and infamy. In what consists the difference? Why is it that men can practice with impunity what will not be a moment tolerated in the other sex? That there is a false standard of gentility set up in society, there can be no doubt. That good old maxim of Pope, that "worth makes the man," has gone out of vague, at least with a large portion of society. Or else a different standard of *worth* has been set up, which is to measure a man's worth by the quality of the clothes he wears, of the grace with which he bows.

Thus, it is no uncommon thing to see a man who can drink, gamble, swear and commit any other species of vice, and still be a "gentleman." If these men could be stripped of their false plumage; if their real characters could be exhibited in their naked deformity to the artless youth there would be little danger to be apprehended from them. But the cloud under which their baseness is disguised renders them doubly dangerous associates for youth, for it enables them first to gain confidence by their easy address, then allure to ruin. Every parent who has the good of his offspring at heart, should not hesitate to expose the vipers, nor let the consideration that "he is a gentleman" have any weight in restraining him from withdrawing his children from the society and influence of such men. It may be an unpleasant task, but it is a duty which you owe to your children and to yourself, and will doubtless save you many a pang of anguish, and many a vain regret.—*Literary Companion.*

FEEDING THE FARM HORSE.

W. G. Campbell of Garrard county, Ky., in the *Louisville Journal*, makes the following observations on the feeding of farm horses:—"In ascertaining the most economical mode of feeding the farm horse, we will premise that the food which is procured with the smallest amount of labor and capital, and adds most to the strength and condition of the horse, is the most economical. If the horse be kept in actual service and labor, cut oats and corn in the cob, with hay, constitutes a cheap, healthy, and strengthening food, and I have no doubt is the most economical method of feeding ordinarily. Oats should always be cut up—cut for the horse to the band, and you will leave a portion in fine condition to be fed to cattle. Three bundles thus cut constitute a good feed, with eight ears of corn, and hay; if hay is not convenient, by letting the horse run out at night and pick grass, or such rough fodder as is fed to cattle, he will keep in fine flesh and extra condition. The low price of horse feed would not pay for labor bestowed upon it, unless it be in time of great scarcity of food. The food of horses, however, should be varied, so as to prevent cloying, but oats are extremely agreeably to the horse, and he rarely, if ever, cloys upon them. Cut straw of oats, wheat, or rye, made wet, and rye meal mixed with it by pouring in the meal and constantly stirring the straw, makes a fine feed as an alterative, but should not be fed freely to any breeding animal. Such feed acts finely upon the bowels and skin, and may be used to advantage in all cases of costiveness. But one of the most palatable and healthy feeds for the horse, especially if he be failing in his appetite, is a small quantity of shelled oats, say a quart for a horse in delicate health, or a gallon for a horse inclined to costive habits, placed in a pail, with warm water poured over them, (or it may be boiling,) and suffered to stand and absorb the water, and give when cool. Take care to pour on only so much water as to wet the oats moderately. Any horse that will eat at all will eat it. Its action upon the bowels will be fine, which will be told by the sleek and healthy appearance of the hair."

ARTICLES EXEMPT FROM SEIZURE IN SATISFACTION OF DEBT.

[Act Assented to May 19, 1860.

The following chattles are hereby declared exempt from seizure under any writ issued out of any court whatever in this Province, namely:

The bed, bedding and bedsteads in ordinary use by the debtor and his family.

The necessary and ordinary wearing apparel of the debtor and his family.

One stove and pipes, and one crane and its appendages, and one pair of andirons, one set of cooking utensils, one pair of tongs and shovel one table, six chairs, six knives, six forks, six plates, six teacups, six saucers, one sugar basin, one milk jug, one teapot, six spoons, all spinning wheels and weaving looms in domestic use, and ten volumes of books, one axe, one saw, one gun, six traps, and such fishing nets and seines as are in common use.

All necessary fuel, meat, fish, flour, and vegetables, actually provided for family use, not more than sufficient for the ordinary consumption of the debtor and his family for thirty days, and not exceeding in value the sum of forty dollars.

One cow, four sheep, two hogs, and food therefor for thirty days.

Tools and implements of or chattles ordinarily used in the debtor's occupation to the value of sixty dollars.

Nothing in this act contained shall exempt from seizure in satisfaction of a debt contracted for such indentical chattel, of any article enumerated in sub-sections three, four, five or six, of section four of this Act.

The debtor may select out of any larger number the several chattels exempt from seizure under this Act.

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ALEX. DAVIDSON, Inspector. F. H. HEWARD, Manager, Toronto.
JOHN D. SMITH, Bank of Upper Canada, Agent for Lindsay, C.W.
Lindsay, Jan. 23, 1861. 133-tf

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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JAMES HEAP,
Agent for Lindsay and Co. Victoria.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

FIRE KING SAFES ALL SAFE.

THREE of the Fire King Safes manufactured by the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. York, were in the late fire at Lindsay, and by the following certificates it will be seen that they have proved to be Fire-proof:—

Lindsay, Sept. 27, 1861.

This is to certify that I have had one of the Fire King Safes, manufactured by the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N.Y., which Safe was in the great fire here July 5th, 1861, full of Books, Notes, &c., which came out perfect, after being in the fire for six hours.

(Signed.) Wm. KEWIN.

This is to certify that I had one of the Safes of the Manufactory of Duryee & Forsyth, which stood a very strong fire in a wooden building at the late conflagration here—contents, Books and Papers, were found afterwards in a good state of preservation.

R. LANG,
Mayor of Lindsay.
Lindsay, Sept. 28, 1861.

The above Certificates will show that Messrs. J. & J. Taylor, of Toronto, have made erroneous statements regarding the Duryee & Forsyth Safes. They say in their Advertisement that a Safe of Duryee & Forsyth's Manufactory proved worthless in the late fire at Lindsay, in the Store of John Healy. The Safe referred to is not of the manufactory of Duryee & Forsyth, and Messrs. J. & J. Taylor have not had the privilege of using Mr. Healy's name.

The community will see that our Safes are as reliable as J. & J. Taylor's, if not more so.

F. McK. MACDONALD,
Sole Canadian Agent
for the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N.Y.
Toronto, Sept. 30, 1861. 110-tf

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Everyone who can read the English language, we believe, will be benefitted by subscribing for the Scientific American, and receiving its weekly visits; and while we depend upon all our old patrons renewing their subscriptions, we would ask of each to send us one or more new names with his own. A single person has sent us as many as a hundred mail subscribers, from one place, in a single year. The publishers do not expect every one will do as much; but if the five thousand subscribers, whose subscriptions expire with the present volume, will each send a single name with their own, they will confer a lasting obligation upon us, and they shall be rewarded for it in the improvement we shall be enabled to make in the paper by thus increasing our receipts. The following are the

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PROSPECTUS
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Guelph Daily Advertiser.

THE GUELPH ADVERTISER is now about entering on its eighteenth year. Started when Guelph was in its infancy, it has grown with its growth. For many years the requirements of the Town and district were amply met by a weekly edition. Two years ago the proprietor found it necessary to issue the Semi-Weekly Advertiser, in order to keep up with, and in some measure anticipate and encourage the enterprise and spirit of our business men, and satisfy the demand for later and fuller accounts of events transpiring at home and abroad. Grateful to the public for the liberal encouragement then and since accorded to him he has now resolved to issue a daily paper, to be called The Guelph Daily Advertiser, on Monday, the 9th day of June, 1862.

The present is a most opportune time for beginning such an enterprise. Events of so much importance are daily occurring that nothing short of a daily record of them will satisfy the reading community. The American War, the important political movements in the Province, the almost daily arrival of interesting news from abroad, if not at once published, gets stale by keeping it a day. The proprietor is also impressed with the belief that Guelph has now attained such a position and population as to require and support a daily paper, which will in some measure reflect its standing, and be the pioneer and harbinger of its steady advancement.

The Advertiser will, as heretofore, be the consistent advocate of Reform—will denounce abuses of every kind, and by whatever party committed. All measures of a liberal character, for the good of the country, and the strengthening of the Reform party, will receive its unqualified support. An equitable representation in Parliament will be demanded; or such an adjustment of the federal relations of the two sections as will secure to us the management of our own affairs, and that political justice which it is our right to claim and enjoy.

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The Canadian Post

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AT THE
OFFICE—LINDSAY STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.,

And contains Notices of the Political, Social, and Moral Questions of the day; Agricultural and Commercial Notices; an Epitome of the General and Local News of the week, together with carefully selected Miscellany.

In remitting money, or desiring a change of address, Subscribers should not neglect to give the name of the Post-office where they have been receiving the papers. Many correspondents simply give the name of the Township in which they reside, forgetting to state the Post-office, thus causing trouble and loss of time. Letters containing money, if paid and registered, will be at our risk.

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G. CRUICKSHANK & CO.,
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Office "Canadian Post,"
Lindsay, C.W.

Business Cards.

LINDSAY.

M. DUNSFORD, Attorney-at-Law, &c., Kent Street, Lindsay.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

A. LACOURSE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. *Office*—Keenan's Brick Buildings, Kent Street, Lindsay, C.W.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

FREDERICK WHITT, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., Kent Street, Lindsay.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

T. A. HUDSPETH, Barrister-at-Law, Notary Public, &c. *Office*—Mrs. Patrick's Brick Buildings, Kent Street, Lindsay.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

WELLER & BROTHER, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. &c. &c., Lindsay. Office in Mr. Britton's Building, up stairs.
C. A. WELLER. GEO. JAS. WELLER.
Lindsay, Jan. 1862. 131-tf

J. McFADYEN, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Office—McDonnell's Brick Building, corner of Kent and William Sts., Lindsay (above Broughall & Gimson's Store). 131tf

R. L. BENSON, LL.B., *Barrister and* ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
Office in McDonnell's Block, over Division Court,
Lindsay, C.W. 167-tf

J. B. KNOWLSON, Fire and Life Insurance Agencies. Fire and Life Risks effected on the most favorable terms. Farm buildings and contents insured against loss or damage by fire, at very low rates, and all Losses promptly paid. Office: *Keenan's Brick Buildings, Kent St., Lindsay.*
127-6m

M. DEANE, County Engineer and Provincial Land Surveyor, Russell Street.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

ROBERT T. BURNS, Provincial Land Surveyor, Civil Engineer, Draughtsman, Land Agent, &c. Wild and other Lands valued. *Office*—Corner of Kent and William Streets, over Mr. Thompson's Store.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

C. BRADY, Civil Engineer and Provincial Surveyor. *Office*—With Mr. Lawder, over Broughall & Gimson's store, Kent Street, Lindsay, Canada West. 168-tf

DR. MARTIN,
(LATE OF MANILLA),
HAS Removed to Lindsay, for the practice of his profession. Office in Kempt's New Buildings, foot of Kent St. (up stairs).
Jan. 8, 1862. 131tf

YOU DON'T SAY SO!!

DRS. LLOYD & KENNEDY,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
Have REMOVED their Dental Office to WILLIAM ST., opposite Mr. Lisle's Butcher Shop.
Lindsay, Dec. 11, 1861. 127-tf

JAMES H. KNIGHT
(*Late Organist of Trinity Church, Galt*)
TEACHER OF THE PIANOFORTE AND MELODEON,
Residence at Mr. C. Britton's, Kent Street, LINDSAY.

MESSRS. CUMBERLAND & STORM,
Civil Engineers and Architects,
Lindsay,
and Romaine Buildings, Toronto.

W. G. COX, House and Ornamental Painter and Glazier, William Street, Lindsay.—Country and other work attended to with punctuality and despatch. 114-tf

HENRY ROWLAND, Plain and Ornamental Painter and Paperhanger, Kent Street, Lindsay. ☞ All orders promptly and faithfully executed. 118-tf

WINTERS & GOODWIN, Painters, Glaziers and Paper-Hangers. William Street, Lindsay. Work executed promptly, neatly, and at the lowest prices. 123-tf

JOHN DOUGLASS, General Agent and Licensed Auctioneer, Cambridge Street, Lindsay. Orders solicited. 125-tf

J. LISLE, Butcher, and Dealer in all kinds of Meats, William Street, three doors from Peel Street, Lindsay. *N.B.*—Orders for every description of Meat solicited. 119-tf

BOVARIUM.

GOOD Meat I keep, as all do know,
Adjoining Joseph Funk's;
The flies, I warrant, do not "blow"
Upon my tender junks.

Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and Veal also
In season you may find;
And, if of Soup you want "a go,"
Speak for the tails in time.

Good Marrow-bone, Kidneys likewise,
Sweet-breads, and Tit-bits all,
Livers and Tongues;—if you are wise,
You'll soon give me a call.

NED MORRIS.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

INDSAY
SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
South side of Kent Street, Three Doors West of Thompson's T Store.
A choice lot of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips, Spurs and Brushes, kept on hand.
☞ Superior Workmen employed, and choice material used. All work warranted.
A call is solicited.
GEO. C. ATKINSON.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

PHŒNIX-LIKE I RISE.

HAVING been burned out by the late fire, I would inform the Public and my numerous Patrons, that I have opened my Shop on Kent Street, in Mr. Thirkell's Waggon Shop, three doors East of the Town Hall, where I am prepared to stock Guns and repair them. New Guns and Rifles made up to order, and warranted to shoot well. Double and Single Guns bored out, and warranted to improve the shooting of them.

Feeling grateful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of them.
C. PASSAGE.
Lindsay Sept. 5,, 1861. 114-tf

Business Cards.

BEAVERTON.

GIBSON & BURNET, Provincial Land Surveyors, Draughtsmen, Land Agents, Conveyancers, &c. Plans and descriptions drawn up. Wild and other lands valued. Valuable lands for sale in adjoining townships.
Offices—Beaverton and Woodville.
GEO. GIBSON, Woodville. P. BURNET, Beaverton. 134-tf

CHARLES ROBINSON, Clerk Sixth Division Court of the County of Ontario, Commissioner in B.R., Conveyancer, Issuer of Marriage Licences. 1-tf

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Agent for the Canada Landed Credit Company. *Office*—Victoria Street, Beaverton. 1-tf

ELDON.

ANGUS RAY, General Agent, Conveyancer, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Township Clerk, Eldon P. O. 15-tf

JOHN M'KAY, Blacksmith, Argyle, Eldon. All orders promptly executed. Horse-shoeing carefully done. Charges reasonable. 3-tf

Removal--Argyle Hotel.

DONALD McKINNON begs to inform his numerous customers and the public generally, that he has now removed from his old stand to the opposite side of the street, where he intends, by renewed exertions, to merit a continuance of that patronage which he has so long experienced in his capacity of Innkeeper.

The best brand of liquors and an attentive hostler are always on hand.
DONALD McKINNON.
Argyle, Jan. 14, 1862. 133-tf

MANILLA.

S. G. WOOD, LL.B., *Barrister and* ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery and Conveyancer, &c. &c.
MANILLA, C.W. 157-tf

FARMERS' INN,
MAIN STREET, MANILLA, C.W.
Every attention paid to Travellers. Good Stabling and a careful Ostler.
W. H. THOMPSON, *Proprietor.* 119-tf

Manilla House, Manilla.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his Friends and the Travelling Public that he has taken the above well-known Hotel, and trusts, by strict attention to business, and by endeavouring to do all in his power for the comfort and convenience of guests, to merit a share of public patronage.
GOOD LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
Comfortable accommodation for man and horse.
☞ Bob Pitman always in attendance to take charge of Teams.
S. CONWAY, Proprietor.
117-tf

ADAM GORDON,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c. &c.
MANILLA, C.W.,
BEGS leave to inform the Public that he still continues to purchase Wheat, Pork, and other farm produce, at the *Highest Market Price.*
N.B.—*Bran and Shorts for sale.*
Manilla, Sept. 5, 1861. 5-tf

OAKWOOD.

BANKS' HOTEL, Main Street, Oakwood.
☞ Good Stabling and a careful Ostler.
WM. BANKS, Proprietor. 118-tf

WOODVILLE.

N. AGNEW, M.D., PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOUCHER. Office, Wood's Hotel, Woodville. 150

NORTHERN HOTEL, Woodville, C.W. J. P. Wood, Proprietor. Good accommodations for travellers. Charges moderate. Sober and industrious Ostlers in attendance. 150

WHITBY.

R. J. WILSON, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Whitby, C.W. *Office*—In Wallace Block.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

CAMERON & MACDONNELL, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors to the County Council, Ontario. *Office*—At the Court House, South Wing.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ROBERT CAMPBELL
BEGS to call the attention of the inhabitants of Beaverton and North Ontario, to his extensive stock of *DRY GOODS*, consisting of Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Furs, Cottons, Stripe Shirtings, Broadcloths, Tweeds and Satinettes, Hats and Caps, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
A large assortment of Mens' and Boys' Coats, Vests, and Pants, being made on the premises.
A fresh stock of Teas, Sugars, and Tobaccos, &c., just received.
Call before purchasing elsewhere, as great bargains will be given for Cash.
Perry's Brick Buildings, Whitby.
Whitby, Sept. 5, 1861. 5-tf

TORONTO.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE Undersigned have entered into partnership as Attornies, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., under the style and firm of McNab & McDougall. *Office*—Opposite Court House, Adelaide street, Toronto.
JOHN McNAB. WM. McDOUGALL.
Toronto, Jan., 1862. 134-tf

Advertising Essential to Business.

AUGUSTUS WEBBER,
EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and General Mercantile, Shipping and Railway Agent, Wellington Street, Toronto, C.W., receives Advertisements for insertion in all the Canadian, European and States Newspapers and Periodicals.
Acknowledged Agent for this paper.
June, 1862. 152-tf

Poetry.

THE LOYAL IRISHMAN IN AMERICA.

Is it me neck you'd like to wear your collar?
Meself to be your military slave?
The divil fly away with your base dollar,
Me too, the dhirty coin I'll resave.
Coin do I say? Such pay from such paymasters,
Bedad! is what I'd like to know who'll get.
When for cracked crown you give your troops shinplasters,
Which cover nothing but a power o' debt.

My wealth and goods put any kind of tax on,
And get me, if you can, to pay that same,
But I'm the fellow-subject of the Saxon,
And to allagiance own Victoria's claim.
I spurn your vile imaginary wages,
Will stain my fists for no such palthry hire;
Benathe Britannia's flag, behind her agis,
Conscription if ye threaten, I retire.

Go, Sergeant Snap, don't talk to Paddy Carey,
Nor tempt me sowl with visionary pay,
Of bloodshed, barrin for me Queen, I'm chary;
Your blarney on this boy is thrown away.
I'm not to be imposed on by effrontery;
Me nation is the jewel of the sea.
Observe, I'm a young man from the old counthry;
But, arrah! sure you don't come over me.

—*Punch.*

Literature.

THE MISTAKE.

A ROMANCE.

BY W. L. J.

[CONTINUED.]

(*Written for the "Canadian Post."*)

CHAP. IV.—FREDERICK'S BETROTHAL.

"Fate steals along with silent tread,
Found oftenest in what least we dread;
Frowns in the storm with angry brow,
But in the sunshine strikes the blow."

ON the evening of our bridal, being weary of the dance, we seated ourselves under the shadow of the deep window where first I had told Ada of my love.

"Brother is very brilliant to-night," she remarked, as laying her hand upon my arm, she drew my attention towards him.

I turned and beheld him waltzing with one who was undoubtedly the loveliest of the lovely dancers in the room. She was the daughter of an old friend of Mrs. Walpole's, who was a retired gentleman of much wealth. She had been only lately introduced, and this was the first time that I had seen her. But once seen she was not easily forgotten.

"He seems to be enjoying vastly the society of Miss Mordaunt," I replied.

"Yes, and is she not angelic looking?" she asked.

"There is a good deal of the angel about that rose-bud mouth and fair brow," I replied. "Ah! let me see!" I exclaimed, as a sudden recollection flashed across my mind. "Yes, we have it all here—fair ringlets, white forehead, blue eyes," and as I said this, I chuckled with a sort of inward satisfaction at the thought of how well my memory served me, and of how I would tease Fred, and show him that however he might be disposed to forget, I still waited the fulfilment of the gipsy fortune-teller's predictions with regard to him, as I saw them so truly fulfilled in my case.

Ada remarked that I seemed pleased, and I promised to tell her about it when we were quietly settled in our own house; determined, however, to reserve to myself Fred's unceremonious flight from the fortune-teller's abode, lest it should give her uneasiness.

Ada left the peaceful shadow of her mother's house, and embarked in the all-important duty of house-keeping. I commenced my practice, and we were very happy. I had taken a pleasant house on the sunny side of Patrick street, for although there were several physicians in Cork, I had preferred commencing, contrary to the wishes of my uncle, to practice there, as Ada did not like to remove to a strange city far away from her mother. Now it was but a drive of two miles to the maternal residence at Blackrock. Fred was with us frequently, and many were the happy evenings which we spent around our fireside.

Fred left college shortly after our marriage. He had graduated; he returned to his mother's home, and we saw him less frequently, but there were rumors afloat that he was paying his addresses to Miss Mordaunt. Ada thought that he ought to do something useful.

One evening he walked into our house, in his usual dashing way.

"Well, Fred," I said, after he had been seated awhile, "I think that you have shown a good deal of taste."

"In what way, Stanley?" he asked.

"In your choice of a wife," I responded. "Allow me to congratulate you."

"Good!" he exclaimed, with his merry laugh. "Your imagination is strong."

"You don't mean to say that Miss Mordaunt has not captivated you?"

"Oh! that's it, is it? Well, she is a captivating creature, undoubtedly."

"And Mr. Frederick Walpole is going to be united to the amiable and accomplished Emmeline Mordaunt," I said.

"How did you find that out, Stanley?" he asked.

"Oh, everyone guesses it from your frequent visits at her mamma's house; from evening rambles and morning rides."

"Well, now, to tell you the truth, Edward, she has really made a great impression on my mind."

"And heart, too, I presume, and you on hers."

"I rather think so." Then, after a half-embarrassed pause, he added, "I am about to ask her if she has not."

"Bravo, Fred!" I exclaimed.

"She is a very sweet looking girl," chimed in Ada. "I am sure I should love her very much as a sister."

How comfortable our home looked that evening, as Ada flitted about arranging, with her white hands, the cakes and sweetmeats on the table, and regretting the loss of flowers.

"And now come to tea," she said, as the servant brought in the hissing tea-urn.

It was a wild night without—the dreary November wind was howling and sweeping in wild gusts up and down the street; butwithin was a warm room, a good repast and pleasant smiles. Without, it was one of those disagreeable evenings, halfrain, half sleet—an evening when one blesses God for a comfortable home, and feels the comfort of a fire even more than in January's snow. We were very joyous. Frederick talked rapturously of the future, and at length disclosed to us a secret, which was that instead of *going* to be, he *was* already the betrothed husband of Emmeline Mordaunt.

"What a suitable being she will be," he said, "to enliven our home and brighten the declining years of my mother!"

We agreed with him; how could we do otherwise? The evening passed so very pleasantly that we were sorry when Frederick rose to leave. Ada and I joined in an entreaty that he would remain—it was such a wild, dreary night. But we could not prevail upon him. He said that his mother would fancy that all sorts of things had befallen to him if he did not return, and added, that he was not afraid of a little rain. I ceased to urge him, but Ada said that she would send a servant to procure a car, for he could not walk. But Fred was very positive; he went down stairs, opened the hall door, and looked forth into the night. The storm had abated, and the moon was struggling through the drifting clouds. He declared that the rain was all over, and that he would enjoy his walk home, and bidding us a cheerful 'Good night,' he went forth on his journey.

Ada and I talked long of Fred's intended marriage; we both felt that we already loved the timid and beautiful girl of his choice. As we talked, the storm again burst forth and the wind blew violently. Ada shivered as she heard the sleet beat against the window, and turned her anxious gaze towards the clock to ascertain whether Fred could have reached his home before the storm broke forth afresh. But Ada little knew how or when that beloved brother reached his mother's home that night. And while we talked joyously of his marriage, and of Emmeline Mordaunt, we little thought what misery for him, for her, for us was on that fearful night first commencing, and when we fancied him safe at home we little dreamed that his fond mother was anxiously awaiting his return. He little dreamed, poor fellow, what awaited him when he went forth into that storm; he did not imagine that the words of the fortune-teller were, alas! too true, and that he had not as yet beheld the vision of the magic pitcher which had so startled him, and which, sooner or later, he was destined to behold.

CHAP. V.—MYSTERY.

"O, Malcolm! ne'er was parent yet
So tender, so benign;
Never was maid so loved, so sweet,
No soul so rent as thine."

WEEKS passed on, and we marvelled that Fred never called, he who used to call so frequently. We knew that if he had not got home that night, or if any accident had happened to him, his mother would have informed us immediately. Ada grew uneasy, and each day I intended to go to his mother's and see what was wrong, but each day I had more patients to attend to, and I said to Ada that he was devoting himself exclusively to Miss Mordaunt, and that she must never again expect to enjoy as much of his society as she had hitherto been accustomed to.

Ada heard me with a sigh, and just then we saw a vehicle stop opposite the door, and to our delight, Ada's mother descended from it. Ada rushed down stairs to admit her before she had time to ring, but her countenance fell when she saw that her mother was alone, and almost our first words were—

"Dear mother, where is Frederick?"

"I left him at home," she replied, "but he will not remain long there."

"Why, is there anything wrong?" we asked, seeing her look so sad.

"Let me rest for a little while and I shall tell you," she said.

Ada took her bonnet and shawl off, while I rung for the servant to bring some cakes and wine.

"Frederick is greatly changed," she began, "since that stormy night when I watched for him so long. I cannot tell what has come over him; he is generally absent from home, and when I question him I get evasive answers, and discovered that it was not with you that he spent his time, yet I have come to see if I might receive some elucidation of the mystery."

"We know nothing, mamma," Ada answered, hastily. "We thought that he had forgotten us, and if Edward had not been so closely engaged we would have gone to you ere now for an explanation."

"I cannot tell you anything but that he is sadly altered," she replied, with a deep sigh; "you would scarcely recognise him."

"He is altered in his love to us, at any rate," said Ada.

"Yes, altered in everything," said her mother, "pale, sad, worn-looking, and wishing, so earnestly, that he could recal the last three months. He seems to have forsaken all his friends, and his wits seem to have forsaken him."

"But surely," I said, "he has not forsaken Miss Mordaunt."

"I strongly suspect that he goes to see her less frequently, and she never calls on me," his mother answered.

"Perhaps," I suggested, although I did not believe it, "he has embarked in some very lucrative business, and means to startle us all."

His mother only sighed and an expression of pain crossed her placid features, as she said to me—

"You, Edward, used to be a great friend of Frederick's—perhaps you could get an explanation from him; men understand men better than women do."

I promised to try, and the next evening set out with Ada to seek her brother. But when we arrived at our mother's residence he was gone and had been absent all day. The next day, having to visit a patient in that vicinity, I called again in hopes of seeing Fred. His mother met me with tears—she had not seen him since. The next day I again called—he had come and gone. Day after day I met with the same success. One day, as I returned from my usual round among my patients, Ada met me in the hall, with a note in her hand.

"Here is an invitation to Mrs. H——'s party," she said, "and we shall have a chance of seeing Fred, for he will surely be there with Miss Mordaunt."

I thought so, too.

The night of the party arrived. I led my bride through the spacious halls, but we did not find Fred there. Emmeline was alone. As I addressed her I noticed an evident change in her manner, a coldness and stiffness towards me. Around her there seemed to hang a strange weariness and sadness. I wished to know the reason of her being unaccompanied, but she shunned me and repelled all attempts at conversation.

I began to think that perhaps she had rejected Fred, and thus caused the change which had come over him and his separation from his friends.

Through the whole of that evening I watched her narrowly. She took but little part in the amusements and, ever and anon, turned an anxious gaze towards the door. Before the party broke up I mustered courage to approach her.

"Alone to-night, Miss Mordaunt?" I said, as a half remark, half enquiry.

"My father accompanies me," she replied, with just the least perceptible degree of haughtiness in her voice.

"Oh, but I was alluding to your usual companion," I said.

"Oh, indeed!" was her only response, as she drew herself up with a stately air, yet I could see that her lip quivered and that she vainly strove to suppress a sigh.

I would not be offended, and pertinaciously continued the conversation.

"Will you tell me, Miss Mordaunt, what has come over Fred?"

She gave me a look which might have quenched the fire of an Alexander, but remained silent.

Still I persisted. "You, surely, must know what he is doing!"

"Of Mr. Walpole I know nothing," she replied, but the sigh which accompanied the words told plainly that the heart felt deeply, although the lip would not betray emotion.

I then told her all that I had heard respecting Fred, to which she listened with a seeming indifference and a doubtful look.

Ada and I put our own constructions upon everything, and concluded that a lover's quarrel had arisen between them, and this accounted for Fred's absence and Emmeline's reserve.

One day, as I was turning the corner of Prince's street, I at length encountered Fred face to face.

"Truant, you are waylaid at last!" I exclaimed.

As the familiar voice fell upon his ear, he started, and upon seeing me made an attempt to cross to the opposite side of the street; but I detained him.

I was struck by his altered appearance; he was pale and fearfully emaciated; his eyes sunken in their sockets and gleaming with a wild, unearthly light. The merry smile had fled from his lips, the merry tone from his voice. The rich brown locks which clustered round his forehead alone seem unchanged. Could this be the same—the laughing, lively, gifted Frederick Walpole—the stay of the mother's heart, the life of the home circle? Poor Frederick! He seemed to have become 'a hunter of shadows, himself a shade.'

"Waylaid! waylaid!" he repeated, suddenly checking his quick steps.

"Yes, you are caught," I replied; "and now there is nothing for it but to come home with me directly, and make the apology due to your sister and myself for your late unaccountable conduct."

"I will call some other day—I am very much hurried now," he said, in a quick, nervous tone.

"Some other day will not do—you must come now," I said, attempting to link my arm in his. But he darted away so rapidly that I gave up the pursuit and returned, disappointed and provoked, to relate all to Ada.

(*To be Continued.*)

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP.—It is expected that Dr. Tait, Bishop of London, will be elevated to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, Vice Sumner deceased.

Miscellaneous.

A Berlin letter in the *Press* of Vienna states that in a late review, a dragoon, whose girths had given way, kept in the ranks, and rode through the manœuvres without a saddle. The fact having come to the King's knowledge he said to his aides-de-camp, "say nothing gentlemen; if the Chambers were to hear of it, they would strike out saddles from the war estimates.

Her Majesty is on the Continent. She has met the Princess Alexandra—the Princess of Wales that is to be, it is said—and the Prince himself is about to go wooing, it is said, in formal fashion. It is stated the Princess of Prussia brought them together when the Prince was last on the Continent, and rejoices in the belief that she has been a successful matchmaker and promoter of her brother's happiness.

A STRANGE ANNOUNCEMENT.—We have authority to state that the Marchioness of Queensberry, who has lately become a Roman Catholic, left her residence near Weybridge last week, clandestinely taking with her the three youngest of her six fatherless children, and leaving no clue to her place of hiding. There is no doubt that the guardians and the nearest relatives of the late Marquis have the power to trace her Ladyship's flight, and through the strong arm of English law to rescue the children.

The great Exhibition is to close daily at six o'clock instead of seven, henceforth. Country visitors had better look sharp. A party came up from Kent the other day, sat down as soon as they entered by the majolica fountain, and getting into talk forgot all time till the policeman told them that it was now the hour for closing. They went home without seeing anything. Another rustic in this hot weather pleaded on coming out that he had seen nothing, because he was so busy wiping his face. The numbers ranged last week between 50,000 and 60,000 a-day.

A frightful catastrophe has occurred on the Madrid and Alicant Railway, a water-spout having burst in the neighborhood of Villarobledo, by which a portion of the line was destroyed at the moment the train was arriving. The locomotive and several of the waggons were precipitated into the excavations caused by the disaster some nine or ten feet deep. The number of persons injured amounts to more than fifty; four have already expired. Several passengers have dissappeared, having been it is supposed carried off by the waters.

The commercial community of Havre have recently been surprised at a specimen of a Yankee enterprise. A vessel has arrived at that port from New York, with a cargo of kerosene oil, which in order to save barrels and storage, was brought over in bulk, the hold of the ship being made tight, and the oil, which was pumped in at New York, being pumped out again at Havre. It is certainly to be hoped that all hands who "go down to the sea" in that ship have their lives ensured in responsible offices, as the result of a fire on board would probably be exceedingly disastrous.

A CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MINISTER DONE.—In common with the rest of the world, Dr. M——, an eminent Church of Scotland divine, lately visited the International Exhibition. Shortly after his arrival in the metropolis, an Irishman came running to him on the street, crying, 'Och, bIessin's on ye docther M——! How are yez?' 'I'm very well,' replied the doctor dryly. 'And when did yez come to London?' 'Last week; but how do you come to know me?' 'Give me a shilling and I'll tell yez.' The Doctor curious to know how the fellow found his name out, gave him the shilling, and was answered by the Irishman—'sure then, and I saw your name on your umbrella.'

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The Prince of Wales has had every opportunity given him from his cradle, that the care of the best and most anxious friends and advisers could bestow. An unceasing viligence has attempted to avert the evils attendant on a position so high and so exceptional, and to make him not unworthy of his mother and his country. He has had an education which was the best, the most varied, and the most fit that could be devised by a father with whom cultivation of every kind was almost a passion. He has flown like a royal bee to suck the honey of three Universities. He has been sent, under the companionship of men of the highest character and the widest learning, to visit some of the greatest of modern cities, and some of the most sacred scenes of the past. And now when he is coming to an age when liberty would expose him to the perils that have been fatal to so many of his family, he is provided with a young wife who is not only desirable in age, creed, and birth, but is said to be pretty, engaging and attractive. The river of his life has hitherto flowed on under a sky of singular brightness and promise, and the nation sets itself to watch its further course, not only with loyalty and interest, but with the gladness that attends the spectacle of youth and unclouded fortunes.—*Saturday Review.*

COMFORTING A WIFE.—A good thing came off on Tuesday when the Corn Exchange's last corps left Philadelphia for Harrisburg. Among the men was one who had a young wife. While they where waiting at Second and Dock streets for the order to march, the young wife was taking leave of her husband, in accents broken, and eyes that lay bedewed in tears, like violets in a summer shower. The man caressed her, but the tears still started; he told her of the patriotism and munificence of the Corn Exchange Association, yet the liquid crystals continued to fall; he told her of the country's danger, but her anguish remained unsoothed. At last he appeared weary of his endeavors and tried another tack. "Sally," said he, "Sally, quit crying. You see what the Corn Exchange has done. They've paid you my bounty, fitted me out, and everything." "Yes," the girl sobbed, "but—" "But what?" "But if you get killed, what then?" "Why—" The man hesitated for a moment until a lucky thought struck him—"Why then the Corn Exchange will *find you another husband!*"

The ludicrousness of this idea changed the current of the girl's feelings, and a smile wreathed her pretty mouth and dimples in a manner that was pleasant to behold. The last tear rolled away, and as the word "forward" was given she gave the young recruit a last kiss, and departed in good cheer.

The Canadian Post.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Ten lines and under . . . . 75 Cents.
Above Ten lines, first insertion, per line . . 8 "
Each subsequent insertion . . . . 2 "
☞ Professional and Business Cards, six lines and under, $5 per annum, $3 for Six Months. From Six to Ten lines, $8 per annum.
☞ Merchants and others can contract for a certain space, with the privilege of having new matter inserted at the end of every 3 Months, on favorable Terms.
☞ Displayed advertisements are measured by a scale of solid Minion, and charged accordingly.
☞ Advertisements sent without written instructions inserted until forbid, and charged for full time.
☞ No casual advertisements inserted unless paid for in advance. Merchants will be expected to pay quarterly.
☞ Orders or discontinuing advertisements must be in writing, otherwise the Publishers will not be responsible.
G. CRUICKSHANK & CO.,
Publishers and Proprietors.

A THOROUGH SPORTSMAN.—Sir Walter Scott declared that he would believe anything of dogs. He was very fond of them, studied their idiosyncrasies closely, wrote voluminously in their praise, and told many stories of their unaccountable habits. Once, he said, he desired an old pointer of great experience, a prodigious favorite, and steady in the field as a rock, to accompany his friend, Daniel Terry, the actor, then on a visit to Abbotsford, and who, for the nonce, voted himself a sportsman, on a sporting excursion. The dog wagged his tail in token of pleased obedience, shook out his ears, led the way with a confident air, and began ranging about with most scientific precision. Suddenly he pointed, up sprang a numerous covey; Terry, bent on slaughter, fired both barrels together, aiming at the centre of the enemy, and missed. The dog turned round in utter astonishment, wondering who could be behind him, and looked Terry full in the face, but, after a little pause, shook himself again, and went to his work as before. A second steady point, a second fusilade, and no efforts. The dog then deliberately wheeled about and trotted home at his leisure, leaving the discomfited venator to find for himself during the remainder of the day. Sir Walter was fond of repeating the anecdote, and always declared that it was literally true, while Terry never said more in contradiction than that "it was a good story."—*Dublin University Magazine.*

LORD NELSON'S KIND HEART.

Lord Nelson, when forced to see a man whipped on board of the ship, ascended to the deck precipitately, read rapidly, and in an unagitated voice, the rules of the service, and then cried:—"Boatswain do your duty." "Admiral, pardon." Lord Nelson would then look at his officers, all keeping silence, he would say:—"What! not one of you, gentleman, not one has pity on that man or my sufferings? Untie the man; my brave fellow on the day of battle remember me." It was very rarely that the sailor thus rescued by his admiral did not distinguish himself at a later period. One day a man was going to be whipped. He was a marine. A beautiful young girl sprang through the crowd of soldiers; she fell on her knees before Nelson, and seized his hand. "Pardon, your honor," she said, "pardon he will never be guilty again!" 'Your face,' said the admiral, 'answers for his future good conduct: Untie the man; he who has such a beutiful creature as this for a friend, cannot be a bad man.' This marine afterwards became a lieutenant.

OMENS.

In the reign of Charles the Frst, the ladies and effeminate men, as Scott calls them, were in the habit of making divinations on the falling of salt, or the spilling of wine. When an unfortunate stumble, or the capering of a horse threw its rider, the time of the occurrence was carefully noted, and corresponding hours were regarded as dangerous to the party; those who met with an accident in the course of the day, were in the habit of endeavoring to recollect whether they had stumbled at the threshold, or had met a cat or a hare at first going out in the morning; when persons sneezed at rising in the morning before they had put on their shoes, they thought themselves compelled to go to bed again, in order to avert impending evils; others held the thumb of the left hand fast in the right when troubled with the hiccough; and, during the chanting or reading of the gospel, the superstitious held their chin with the right hand, each for similar reasons to the above. When Charles the First resided at the University of Oxford, in 1642, he told one of the freshmen that as he was hawking in Scotland, he rode into a quarry and found a covey of patridges falling upon a hawk, and the monarch added, 'I will swear upon the book that it is true.' Several persons have a custom, after eating a boiled egg, to crush the shell in their hands; this was done in the fear that witches should write or prick their names on the shell, and thereby the hen would be bewitched. Our ancestors had also stated times for cutting the hair and paring the nails, in order to preseve good fortune.—*Ex. Paper.*

OUR HAIR.

God covered the skull with hair. Some people shave it off. Mischievous practice. It exposes the brain. God covered a part of man's face with hair. Some people shave it off Mischievous practice. It exposes the throat and lungs—the eyes, likewise, say wise physiologists.

Men become bald. Why? Because they wear close hats and caps! Women are never bald except by disease. They do not wear close hats and caps. Men never lose a hair below where the hat touches the head, not if they have been bald twenty years. The close cap holds the heat and perspiration. Thereby the hair glands become weak—the hair falls out. What will restore it? Nothing, after the scalp becomes dry. But if in process of falling out, or recently lost, the following is best: Wash the head freely with cold water once or twice a day. Wear a thoroughly ventilated hat. This is the best means to arrest the loss and restore what is susceptible of restoration.

What will beautify a woman's hair? Whatever will invigorate the hair glands. Cold water is best. At first the head looks like a witch, but after a few weeks it makes the hair luxuriant. By the persistent use of cold water, I have seen thin, poor hair become rich and curly. Only the part of the hair next to the scalp should be wet. It must be thoroughly dried.—*Dio Lewis, M. D.*

THIRST WORSE THAN HUNGER.

The disturbance to the general system which is known by the name of raging thirst is far more terrible than that of starvation, for this reason: during the abstinence from food, the organism can live upon its own substance; but during the abstinence from liquid, the organism has no such source of supply within itself. Men have been known to endure absolute privation of food for some weeks; but three days of absolute privation of drink (unless in a moist atmosphere,) is perhaps a limit of endurance. This is the most atrocious torture ever invented by Oriental tyrants; it is that which most effectually tames animals. Mr. Astley, when he had a refractory horse, always used thirst as the most effective power of coercion, giving a little water as the reward for every act of obedience. The histories of shipwrecks paint fearful pictures of suffering from thirst; and one of the most appalling cases known is the celebrated imprisonment of one hundred and forty-six men in the Black Hole of Calcutta.—*Blackwood.*

BROUGHALL & GIMSON'S

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

OF

THE NEWEST AND PRETTIEST

Fall Goods!

IS NOW FORWARD.

New Advertisements.

Magnificent Stock—Broughall & Gimson.
Good Jobbing Printer Wanted.
Notice to School Teachers—A. Lacourse.
Church for Sale in Eldon.
Fall & Winter Stock—Gilchrist & Cameron.
Notice—Dr. Fredk. Dellenbaugh.
Hydropult for Sale—McLennan & Co.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If Subscribers wish the discontinuance of their Periodicals, the Publisher may send them until all arrears are paid; and Subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent.

3. If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their Periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their Bill, and ordered their Periodicals to be discontinued. Sending numbers back, or leaving them in the office, is not such notice of discontinuance as the law requires.

4. If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the Publisher, and their Periodicals are sent to the former directions they are responsible.

☞ We wish our readers in the several villages of the County of Victoria would lend us their aid in making our paper a medium of general intelligence. In almost every neighbourhood something of interest occurs worthy of a place in the local columns of a County paper, and we would feel much obliged to have such incidents forwarded to us by our readers. It cannot be expected that we can hear of everything worthy of publication. Will our friends assist us in this way, and help us to make the *Post* the paper of the

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Owing to outstanding debts having so largely increased, the Proprietors of the CANADIAN POST *are compelled to give notice that all debts due this Office must be paid immediately. Accounts will shortly be rendered to all indebted to us, and if payment is not made by the FIFTEENTH OF OCTOBER, the accounts will be placed in other hands for collection. Parties to whom accounts have been sent already would save much trouble and expense by settling at once.*

☞ *Remember*—THIS INTIMATION IS WITHOUT RESPECT TO PERSONS—*as every indebted person will be treated alike.*

Office Canadian Post,
Lindsay, September 22, 1862.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, C.W.
THURSDAY, OCT. 9, 1862.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

THE accounts from the seat of war are very meagre, and so far as we can learn the advantages, if any, have been on the Northern side. The Confederates have retreated beyond Corinth, where they will probably make a stand. Gen. Lee has gradually retired with his forces from the Potomac towards Gordonsville. It has now become apparent that the invasion of Maryland has been anything but a success, if the intention was to retain possession of the State, or to turn the feelings of the people in favor of the Southern cause; but it was a decided success in filling up their scanty commisariat department with abundance of food and clothing. They went into Maryland hungry and naked—they returned teeming with the profusion for which the country surrounding Washington is noted. Their retreat has been remarkable for the consummate tact and skill with which it was conducted. The re-crossing of the Potomac with so little loss and in the face of an immense army, has been, perhaps, the greatest and most scientifically performed feat of the war. It is impossible to ascertain what may be the future course followed by either of the belligerents. If the Northerners find themselves strong enough, they will probably make another attempt on Richmond; and as this period of the year will be more favorable, that is, if they once get near the city—and as they should have profited by the bitter experience of the previous campaign, their chance of success ought to be correspondingly greater.

President Lincoln's proclamation concerning the emancipation of all the Slaves in those States found in Rebellion against the American Union on the 1st day of January, 1863, has been responded to throughout the whole South, by bitter execrations and determined resolutions of retaliation. In the Confederate Congress at Richmond, one senator has exceeded another in demanding the enactments of laws which may destroy the Power of President Lincoln's proclamation. The Virginia Legislature has resolved, that any person, who puts to death, any person found attempting to liberate any slaves, will neither be tried nor condemned. It is difficult to imagine what may have been President Lincoln's object in issuing such a proclamation, his jurisdiction does not extend over those States and they will be exasperated to greater exertions in prosecuting the war so as to acquire their independence before that date, and those States which are divided in their feeling regarding the Slave question will dread an uprising of the slaves, so that their feeling will naturally coincide with the South. It is appalling to think of the carnage, massacre and devastation which will sweep over the length and breadth of the Southern States, if the slaves once realize their liberty and feel their power. No quarter will be their cry, and a war of extermination will follow. No white man can live among those blacks, who will become, owing to the previous tyranny of their masters, more unrelenting and fiercely cruel than their savage brethren in Africa.

AGRICULTURAL.

For the last week it has been rain through the day, with sharp frosts at night. On some days the rain has fallen very heavily, but fortunately the most of the crops are secure, so that the damage done has been small. Excepting in the township of Ops, all the crops have been secured since about ten days. From the various accounts we have received, we learn that the early secured wheat is good, both in bulk and quality; but what has been [illegible] during the frosts in the latter part of September has never come to maturity. The ear was blighted, and what little has been found on the ear is worthless. Surely this is a lesson to farmers to forward the work of the farm in the Spring, if they expect to secure an early harvest. Much may be done during the Winter months, preparatory to the more important labors of the open season. Farmers are now busy threshing out their crops, and if they wish to get good prices let them clean their grain well.

We fear it will take some years to make the wheat market in Lindsay what it ought to be. Situated in one of the largest wheat producing counties in Canada, it does not purchase a tithe of the quantity of produce sold in much smaller towns. Much depends on the wheat buyers; but unless the farmers themselves are determined to bring a suitable sample of grain into market, they need not expect the prices in Lindsay to compete with the front towns, where all the grain is more or less well cleaned and fit for market. The high rate of freight to Great Britain will tend to keep the markets here dull for some time to come; and as the crop on the continent of Europe has been good the exportations thence will be on an extensive scale.

Those of the farmers who had not resources on which to fall back, and specially those who were heavily indebted, will find it difficult to carry through these troublous times; but when prosperous times return, the severe ordeal through which they have gone will surely prove a warning, and make them provident and careful in anticipation of the trying times which may again overtake them.

☞ Messrs. Broughall & Gimson's Milliner has arrived. The newest styles and prettiest fashions are now exhibited at their showrooms.

☞ Gilchrist & Cameron, Woodville, have received a very select assortment of Pocket Bibles, with Psalms and Paraphrases, and they recommend a call whilst any remain on hand.

DROWNED.—On the evening of Monday the 29th ult., as the "Lady Ida" was returning to Lindsay from Port Perry, a man named William Cadman fell overboard and was drowned. He sunk almost immediately, so that, though the boat was stopped, all attempts at his rescue were unavailing.

NARROW ESCAPE—A WOMAN CHASED BY A BEAR.—A short time ago Mrs. McNab, near the Victoria Road, was on a visit at a neighbor's house, and on returning home she was seen by a bear, which at once made for her, but fortunately for her there was a hog close by, and when Bruin saw him he thought he would prefer pork to human flesh, and he at once made up his mind to let the woman go home to her family and make his supper off the hog. No doubt Mrs. McN. was grateful to her deliverer.—*Com.*

THE NEW SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON.—The inventor of the new substitute for cotton, now offers to make it known to a properly-constituted committee without reserve or stipulation of any kind. Among those persons who have seen the patent-prepared jute were many cotton-spinners, several of whom mentioned that jute prepared in the old form has been for some time mixed with cotton to make a commoner form of cloth. All admitted that the jute now shown was far better adapted for use, and that by being made with fibre or staple shorter, it can readily be mixed and spun in the cotton machinery. As regards mixing with wool, there seems to be no difference of opinion on the adaptability of the material. One broker said it might be sold as a coarse form of wool, so much does it resemble it in appearance.

TOWN COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The Town Council met on Monday last. Present—his Worship the Mayor, and Messrs. Councillors Browne, Deane, Brady, McCarthy, Roche, Bell, and Doheny.

We give a few of the most important motions which took place at the meeting.

Moved by Mr. Deane, seconded by Mr. McCarthy—That the use of the Town Hall be granted to the Rev. Wm. Johnson, for the purpose of holding Divine Service on the Sabbath during the Fall and Winter.

Moved by Mr. Deane, seconded by Mr. Browne—That Mr. Dunsford's account for expenses to and from Quebec, amounting to $36, be paid. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Roche—That the thanks of this Council be given to Mr. Dunsford, for the satisfactory manner in which he has urged the claim of the town on the Government, for the erection of the Bridge over the Scugog river at Lindsay. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Deane, seconded by Mr. Roche—That the Mayor be authorised to negotiate a loan of $1,000 from the Bank of U. C., to meet present demands. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Browne, seconded by Mr. Bell—That By-law 62, prohibiting burying in the old burying-ground, be read a third time and passed. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Roche, seconded by Mr. Doheny—That the Mayor employ some person to inspect the side-walks, nail down loose planks, and repair the crossings. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Deane, seconded by Mr. Roche—That an Engine-house, 30 by 20, be erected at the north end of the Town Hall—the expense not to exceed $120; that a committee advertise for tenders for the same; and that the Mayor call a special meeting of Council to receive and open the tenders. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Deane, seconded by Mr. McCarthy—That in the event of the resident freeholders on Lindsay Street subscribing half the value of a sidewalk on the east side of said street, from Mr. O'Leary's hotel to Russell Street, agreeably to a certain By-Law, the Town Council hereby agree to pay the other half of the cost of said sidewalk. Carried.

LITERARY NOTICES.

NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW for September 1862.—Edward I. Sears, M.A., New York. Single numbers $1 00.

This Review stands unrivalled in America for all that constitutes literary excellence. On no other work can we rely for a sound and impartial criticism on the leading works of the day. It forms an extensive survey of Education, Science, Belles-Lettres, History and Biography. We can only mention the subjects which comes within its notice in this number:—Lucretius on the Nature of Things—The Works and Influence of Goethe—Madame de Maintenon and her Times—Effects of War and Speculation on Currency—Sacred Poetry of the Middle Ages—The Laws and Ethics of War—New Theories and New Discoveries in Natural History—Poland, Causes and Consequences of her Fall—Quackery of Insurance Companies—Notices and Criticisms.

BRITISH AMERICAN JOURNAL for Sept. 1862.—Arch. Hall, M.D., Editor, and published by J. Lovell, Montreal. $3 00 per annum.

This is the only publication in British America devoted to Medical Science; and certainly, for the credit of the profession, it ought to be supported by them. When once seen by our medical gentlemen we have no doubt they will subscribe for a copy.

CANADA.

It is said that Mr. Foley, at his recent interview with the Press delegates, did not commit the Ministry to the abolition of newspaper postage; he spoke only for himself.

FIRE IN OSHAWA.—The woollen factory owned by Mr. Samuel Hall, located just north of Oshawa, and occupied by Mr. Geo. Brook, was destroyed by fire on Monday. Mr. Hall had an insurance for $7,000 on the building, and the stock and machinery was insured for about $4,000.

FIRE IN PETERBORO'.—The building on the north of Hunter street, just before entering the bridge, was burned down on Saturday night last. There is every reason to fear that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and from what we hear of remarks made by parties at it, might fairly form the subject of investigation. The house belonged to S. Dickson, Esq., and was partially insured. It was one of the oldest buildings in the place, having very many years ago been used as a hotel.—*Review.*

REWARD OF BLASPHEMY.—The Italian newspapers mention a terrible instance of the punishment inflicted on four Piedmontese soldiers for disrespectful conduct towards the memory of the Mother of God. It appears that on the 17th of July last they were going about the corridors of a monastery of the Friars Minors at Trapani, when they "insulted and defiled with their cigars the face of a venerable image of the Immaculate Conception of Our Lady. Hardly had they returned to their quarters when the ceiling of the room where they were still carousing fell in, and three of them were killed under the ruins, while the fourth was so horribly wounded that he breathed his last in a few hours."—*Toronto Mirror.*

James Bell, a Nova Scotian, says the *Globe* was one of the pioneers of the Frazer River Diggings, in 1858, where he worked some time making nothing, more or less. In 1860 he went to Cariboo, and in 1861 struck some rich diggings on Williams Creek, and known as 'Cunningham's diggings.' He worked with tolerable success until last winter set in, when a stop was put to operations, and he came down from the diggings for a while. He went back on the 20th May, but without a dollar in his pocket—and very likely without a pocket to keep a dollar in. He worked until the first July, and he made $10,000 in that time. His partner offered to buy him out for $20,000; he accepted the offer, and on the 18th ult., had left Victoria, V. I., in the Sierra Nevoda, en route for home, with over $28,000 in his pocket—the result of forty days labor.

DARING BURGLARY IN TORONTO.—At a late hour on the night of Sunday, a daring burglary was perpetrated on the premises of Mr. John Bairfield, grocer, Queen street west, and money to the amount of $170 carried off. The thieves got entrance to the house over the store by climbing to the top of a shed in the rear of the premises, and then forcing open a back window. In the room was a box containing the amount of cash above referred to. This they ransacked, and carried off the money. When Mr. Bairfield discovered his loss, he went to the Police Station, gave information of the robbery, and secured the services of Detective Colgan to assist him in ferreting out the robbers. A close search of the room was made, and in a corner was found a flat iron chisel with the name of Adams on it. This was an important clue, and yesterday Colgan procured a warrant and apprehended a man named Adams, who lives in the vicinity, on suspicion of being connected with the robbery. There are other persons suspected, and it is anticipated they will be in custody to-day. The Police Magistrate will investigate the case at the Police Court this forenoon. As yet none of the money has been found.—*Globe.*

QUINTE DIVISION.

We much regret to learn that the first day's majority for Dr. Hope in this Division, was reversed yesterday, and that Mr. Read has been elected by a majority of 69. The following are the returns of the close of the pool:—

	Hope. maj.	Read. maj.
SOUTH HASTINGS.		
Belleville	33	00
Sidney	162	00
Trenton	34	00
Thurlow	97	00
Tyendinaga	00	367
Stirling, a tie	00	00
PRINCE EDWARD.		
Ameliasburgh	60	60
Sophiasburgh	102	00
Hallowell	94	00
Atholl	00	14
Picton	00	91
Hillier	00	67
Marysburgh	00	102
	572	641

Majority for Reid, 69 —*Globe.*

HOME DIVISION.

AIKINS ELECTED BY 482 MAJORITY!

From the Toronto Globe.

Mr. Aikins has been elected by the splendid majority of 482. In Peel, on the second day, he increased his majority from 215 to 265. In Halton he did still better, increasing his majority there from 45 to 217. In Nelson, where Mr. Clay had a majority of three the first day, Mr. Aikins had a majority of 10 at the close of the poll, and in Esquesing, Mr. Clay's own township, he reduced his majority from 32 to 6. Nassagaweya, as we anticipated, did much better the second day than the first, increasing his majority for Mr. Aikins from 39 to 130. The following is the complete state of the poll at its close:

	AIKINS.	CLAY.
Peel:—		
Streetsville	43	72
Brampton	132	134
Albion	313	290
Toronto Gore	124	89
Toronto	473	341
Chinguacousy	395	393
Caledon	352	248
	1832	1567

Majority for Aikins in Peel, 265.

	AIKINS.	CLAY.
HALTON:—		
Nelson	195	185
Trafalgar	332	213
Esquesing	331	337
Nassagaweys	197	67
Milton	70	65
Oakville	61	102
	1186	969

Majority for Aikins in Halton . . 217
Majority in Peel 265

Total majority for Aikins 482

ENGLAND.

A WHOLESOME WARNING.—The Home Secretary has just sent a notification to the proprietors of the various music halls and gardens, warning them that, in the event of a fatal accident occurring on the tight rope or trapeze, they (the proprietors) will be liable to indictment for manslaughter.

A SOLICITOR'S DAUGHTER CONVICTED OF THEFT.—At the Westminister Police Court, on Monday, Louisa Sawyer, a ladylike young person, between eighteen and nineteen years of age, said to be the daughter of a solicitor, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labor, for stealing a watch and other articles of jewellery from the house of a lady whom she had been visiting.

SCOTLAND.

AN INDIGNANT TOPER.—On the morning of Friday last, the day on which the new Police Bill came into operation, a somewhat ludicrous scene occurred in the Southern District Police Office. A toper, who had been taken care of by the police on several occasions, was brought into the lieutenant's room to receive his property previous to being liberated after sleeping off his debauch. On former occasions he had been allowed to go, after leaving a pledge of half-a-crown; but on Friday last, the lieutenant, in accordance with the provisions of the new Act, deducted five shillings from the money which had been found on the person of the inebriate the evening previous. "Five shillings!" exclaimed the man, "I hae never paid mair than half-a-croon." "Ah," replied the lieutenant, "but the new Act is in force now—the price is five shillings." "New Act or no; it's too bad to impose upon dacent folks because they get fou; I'll not stand it; and I'll souse ye for't afore I'll be dune oot o' my siller."

LINLITHGOW—IMPROVEMENT IN LETTER-PRESS PRINTING.—George Waldie, printer, Linlithgow, has applied for a patent for "improvements in color printing." We were lately privileged to see specimens of work executed on the system for which Mr. Waldie seeks a patent; and although specimens done on a rude apparatus, the coloring was nearly as exact (in body) and as distinct (in line) as could have been executed by the hand press, necessitating a distinct impression for each color. Five colors were printed on the specimens we saw. According to the existing system it would have been necessary to have had five seperate impressions; by Mr. Waldie's system the five colors were printed at once. As Mr. Waldie has not yet secured a patent, we forbear indicating the leading principle of the invention. We are persuaded, however, that the invention will be found invaluable to country and jobbing printers. To large book-houses it may be made extremely serviceable after having undergone developments; but we fancy the system must become to a great extent common in the smaller offices before it is introduced into the larger ones. We would heartily desire to see Mr. Waldie's time, patience, and mechanical ability most liberally rewarded.—*Falkirk Herald.*

MARKETS.

TORONTO, Oct. 6, 1862.

Fall Wheat	.80 to 0.90	
Spring Wheat	.70 to 0.80	
Barley	.66 to .71	
Rye	.56 to 0.60	
Oats	.35 to .38	
Peas	.50 to .52	
Potatoes per bushel	.50 to .70	
Butter per lb	.15 to .17	
Eggs per doz	.10 to .13	
Hay, per Ton	18.00 to 0.00	
Straw, per Ton	11.00 to 0.00	

MONTREAL, Oct. 3, 1862.

Flour—per brl of 196 lbs, middlings	2.50 to	2.75
" Fine	3.60	3.80
" Supf, No. 2	4.30	4.35
" " No. 1	4.50	4.55
" Fancy	4.75	4.80
" Extra	5.00	0.00
" Supr extra	5.10	5.50
Oatmeal, per brl of 200lbs	4.25	0.00
Wheat, per 60lbs—U. C. Spring	0.90	0.94
Pease, per 60lbs	.70	.75
Pork, per brl of 200lbs—Mess	10.50	11.00
" Prime Mess 8.00 to 8.50, Prime	8.00	8.50
Butter, per lb, inferior and ordinary	.10	.12
" Fine and choice dairy	.14	.15
Lard, per lb	.08	.08½
Tallow, per lb	.08	.08½
Ashes—Pots, 6.75 to 6.77½; Pearls, 112lb		6.45

JOHN DOUGALL & Co.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
270 St. Paul Street,
(Successors in the Produce Business to J. Dougall.)

Correspondence.

We wish it to be understood that though inserting communications from correspondents, we are not responsible for their opinions.

No communication will be inserted without a knowledge of the writer's name, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

To save disappointment, all letters should be prepaid, as no unpaid letters are taken from the Post-Office.

GOOSE LAKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST.

DEAR SIR,—Two other men and myself took a trip to a small pond called Goose Lake, which lies at the south-east corner of Eldon, partly in Fenelon and partly in Mariposa. I saw it eighteen years ago, and if it continues filling up for the next fifty years, as much as it has done since I knew it, there will be nothing left of it but a bog. We tried to navigate a little with a flat boat, but it was hard paddling. In some places the mucky bottom was as high as the water; the deepest we saw was only about four feet. Our guide said that he put in a pole 16 feet long, and did not find bottom. It may be a useful piece of land yet. If the farmers would take it home and spread it over their fields it would make good manure. It is hard to say what kind of stuff is in it. The most of the lake is growing over with grass and weeds, which get tough on the surface and form into an island. There are so many of those islands that it will soon be covered over. The only hard ground we could find was on Birch Island, which does not seem to belong to the place. One would almost imagine that it was carried from some other handsome place and dropped there; it is a natural curiosity. It is about fifty feet wide, and fifteen or twenty feet high, rising to a sharp top, like the roof of a house, and is full of small polished stones. There are two large holes dug in it—nobody knows when they were dug, or by whom—perhaps it was digging for gold they were, or it might be a grave that the Indians had in old times. There was another natural curiosity at the mouth of Mackin's Creek. There is a beaver's dam which is newly repaired; it is composed of sticks piled in a heap, and banked up with earth. The sticks are cut as neatly as if done with a knife; all the limbs trimmed off and are cut at all lengths, from one to eight feet. A little before sunset we started for home, satisfied with what we saw, but dissatisfied with what we got, as we went after ducks but found none, as they have become very scarce on this lake.

I am, dear Sir,
ONE OF THE PARTY.

Woodville, Oct. 1, 1862.

[The first of the following letters appeared in the *Omemee Warder* of last week, and the other was sent to this office for publication, after being refused a place in the columns of the *Warder.* We regret that our Omemee friends cannot settle these small disputes among themselves; however, we think it nothing but justice that Dr. Potts should be permitted to refute any remarks injurious to his professional reputation.—ED. POST.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OMEMEE WARDER.

KIND SIR,—Will you permit me to put a few pertinent inquiries through your respectable journal, for which you will receive the thanks of an appreciative public.

The risibles of many of our vilagers have not been a little excited in reading the placard of a certain individual with the letters "M. D., M. R. C. S." affixed to his cognomen. There would be very little to notice in this "blow," were it not that the said placard states that the said individual has successfully treated maladies which defied the skill of physicians for years!!

Now, sir, permit me to enquire who are the parties who were so fortunate as to be restored to health by this wonderful and "gifted" esculapian?

Who are the physicians that failed to effect said cures?

What authority has said individual for appropriating the letters, "M. D. and M. R. C. S?"

These are simple questions and the public are entitled to answers.

I am prompted to put these queries by the inunendoes thrown out by said individual respecting the well-known skill of our late lamented doctor.

Your obedient Servant,
AN ENEMY TO HUMBUG.

Omemee, Sept. 30th, 1862.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OMEMEE WARDER.

SIR,—I saw in your paper of last week, a letter over the signature of "An Enemy to Humbug," in which the writer is very anxious to have his understanding enlightened. It does appear that the writer is lamentably defficient in brains, and deplorably wanting in common sense. To satisfy an enlightened public, who are always the best judges of matters concerning themselves, I shall explain:—In the first place, the notice which has excited his curiosity, was printed at the Office of the *Canadian Post,* Lindsay, and these notices were got up in consequence of vile and untruthful slanders being circulated about me. In the next place, I am aware that notices of this kind are not considered professional amongst well educated professional men, but I am, notwithstanding, justified in this course, because of the malignant spirit manifested towards me, conducted with such envenomed spirit and secrecy, that hitherto I have been unable to obtain available evidence sufficient to prosecute the guilty parties; by professional as well as by a few non-professional men—professional, who are unfortunately allowed to practice a branch of the learned profession on which the lives of the public are depending.

In the Old Country, it is required for all medical men to have a certain standard of education, and pass through a regular curriculum of exclusive study, with hospital practice, before any are allowed to assume this resposibility. I don't know how it is in this country, but the extraordinary short space of time required to fit and prepare persons for doctors, shows that the people here must have a peculiar medical genius above all other parts of our beloved country.

I do not affix anything to my name to which I am not entitled, and had I time to call on the parties, I could obtain their certificates to prove satisfactorily that I have said anything in the bill which is not correct. The question, as to who are the physicians that failed to effect cures, can be answered by the patients themselves, I have nothing to do with the names of the medical gentlemen; when I meet with a professional man I treat him as such, and expect like treatment in return.

As to my having made any particular reference to the late Dr. Irons, I positively deny any such accusation, at the same time, I can prove that I have succeeded with patients of his, who were under his treatment a length of time, without receiving any actual benefit; and this is their own statement.

Lastly, I challenge the writer of that letter (if he is a medical man), as well as all the medical men in this village, to "debate," "discuss," or lecture upon any subject solely relating to the learned profession, and to exhibit before any competent judge credentials as to standing in the profession.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.,
GEORGE J. POTTS, M.D., &c. &c.

LATEST NEWS.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

CIRCULATION OF COUNTERFEIT NOTES IN NEW YORK.

PRESDT. LINCOLN WITH THE ARMY.

RUMORED PROPOSALS OF PEACE.

GEN. J. C. DAVIS UNDER ARREST.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, October 1.—Peterson's Detector sends the following description of a new and dangerous counterfeit on the City Bank of Montreal, Canada, of the denomination of 'fours.' The vignette is as follows: Vulcan with an anvil, and a train of cars, &c., in the distance; the coat of arms of Canada and an Indian woman on the right end, and cupid bestridding a lion, and '4' on the left. As Canada money is at a premium, they may be largely 'shoved.'

There are also spurious fives on the Mechanics Bank of New York largely circulated.

New York, Oct. 1.—Counterfeit threes and fives on the Commercial Branch Bank, Canada, at Collingwood, finely executed on green tinted paper, have made their appearance.

A Port Royal letter of the 26th says:—The steamer Nashville is penned in the Ogecheer river, with no chance of escape. Her late chief officer has been captured on a pilot boat.

Charleston streets are defended by rifle pits, and the bay is obstructed by piles, fire rafts, &c. There are three gunboats in the harbor. Everybody seems to think Charleston will be attacked soon, and Gen. Mitchell is maturing plans.

New York, Oct. 2.—Report says that the President has gone on a visit to McClellan's army.

A telegram says that the British steamer Llyods ran the blockade at Charleston, and arrived at Liverpool on September 20th, with 1,775 bales cotton.

New York, Sept. 30.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says it is rumored that the reason for the existing quietude of the armies on the Upper Potomac, is that Commissioners are on their way from the Confederate Congress to propose terms of peace, said to be on something like the following terms:—The loyal States to take all the territories, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Maryland, and make them free or slave States, as may best please them. The Cotton States to be permitted to have a Congress of their own to regulate their own domestic affairs, only in all other things to be again as an inseparable people, for defensive and offensive operations against other countries, to be a unity in all matters of postage and revenue service, the same as heretofore, they pledging themselves to return all the Government property as they found it. They, in addition to a separate Congress to regulate their peculiar institutions, to be permitted Senators and representatives in our Congress in such numbers as their free white population entitles them.

The above is given for what it is worth.

Cincinnati, Sept. 30.—General Morgan left Cumberland Gap two weeks ago, with all his forces, and is supposed to be marching in a north-easterly direction, so as to strike the Ohio River somewhere about Portsmouth.

He brought away all his artillery and stores, and blocked up the Gap with stones, so as to render it impassable.

Drafting takes place in this city to-morrow.

An Indianapolis correspondent of the *Commercial* says that Gen. Buell has been removed, and Gen. Thomas assigned to his command.

Louisville, Sept. 30.—Gen. Jeff. C. Davis is under arrest for killing Gen. Nelson, and will be tried by court-martial.

The funeral of Gen. Nelson took place today. The procession formed at the Galt House at 3 o'clock. It was composed of cavalry, artillery, and about seven regiments of infantry.

MEETING OF THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

EXTREME MEASURE ADVOCATED.

FIGHTING AT FLOYD'S FORK.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

OPINION OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

GARIBALDI OFFERS TO FIGHT FOR THE NORTH.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The Richmond *Whig* of Sept. 30, contains the following:—

In the rebel Senate, on the 29th September, Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, submitted the following joint resolution:—

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States, that the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, issued at the city of Washington, in the year 1862, wherein he declares that on the first day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated parts of a State, wherein the people shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall be henceforth forever free, is levelled against the citizens of the Confederate States, and as such is a gross violation of the usages of civilized warfare, an outrage on the rights of private property, and an invitation to an atrocious servile war, and, therefore, should be held up to the execration of mankind, and counteracted by such severe retaliatory measures as in the judgement of the President may be best calculated to secure its withdrawal or arrest its execution.

Mr. Clarke, of Mo., moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee of Foreign Affairs. He was in favor of declaring every citizen of the Southern Confederacy a soldier authorized to put to death every man caught upon our soil in arms against the Government.

Mr. Henry of Tennessee, said that the resolution did not go far enough. He favored the passage of a law providing that on any attempt being made to execute the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, we immediately hoist the black flag, and proclaim a war of extermination against all invaders of our soil.

Mr. Phelan of Mississippi, said that he had always been in favor of conducting the war under the black flag. If that flag had been raised at Manassas a year ago, the war would be over now.

Mr. Yancy of Alabama, moved that the pending resolutions, with resolutions submitted by him some time since, relative to retaliation, &c., be referred to a select committee of three, and be made the special order for Wednesday next.

Louisville, Oct. 2.—The *Journal* is informed of a sharp skirmish last night, between Gen. Sill's advance and 2,000 rebel cavalry at Floyd's fork. We repulsed them but they returned. We then brought our artillery against them and they again fled.

We captured in an old house in that vicinity 40,000 rounds of ammunition. Heavy musketry firing was heard on the Shelbyville road, sixteen miles distant, at nine o'clock this morning. Result unknown.

Cape Race, Oct. 3.—The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool on the 26th, via Queenstown on the 27th, was boarded off Cape Race at 10 o'clock this morning, and the following summary of her news obtained.

Garibaldi in a letter to the United States Consul at Vienna, promises to fight for the North, on regaining his liberty and health.

The *Times* thinks the recent reverses have restored liberty of speech to the North, and apparently almost suspended the Government at Washington.

The *Post* thinks that a strange and unlooked for *coup d' etat* may terminate the war. It says a man of ordinary firmness may establish out of the ruins of the Union a new republic, and thinks that even if Jeff Davis assumes the presidency of the Union, the North will accept him, in order to preserve unity. It was stated that the doctrine of the Federal Government that foreign trading vessels not carrying contraband require permits to enter the ports of the Union, is held by France to be wholly inadmissable.

FIGHTING AT CORINTH.

1,000 CONFEDERATES TAKEN, FEDERAL LOSS SERIOUS.

SOUTHERN RETALIATION.

Grant's Headquarter's, Jackson, Tenn., 8 A. M., Oct. 5.

To Major General Halleck:—

Yesterday, the rebels under Price, Van Dorn and Lovell, were repulsed from their attack upon Corinth with great slaughter. The enemy are in full retreat, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Rosencrans telegraphs that the loss is serious on our side, particularly in officers, but bears no comparison with that of the enemy.

General Hackleman fell while gallantly leading his brigade. General Oglesby is dangerously wounded. General McPherson, with his command, reached Corinth yesterday.

General Rosencrans pursued the retreating enemy this morning, and should they attempt to move towards Bolivar, will follow to that place.

Gen. Hurlburt is at the Hatchie River with 5,000 or 6,000 men, and is no doubt with the pursuing column.

From 700 to 1,000 prisoners, besides the wounded, are left in our hands.

(Signed)
U. S. Grant,
Major-General Commanding.

St. Louis, Oct. 6.—Advices received from Schofield state that, with a powerful army, he was, on Saturday at Sarcoxe, sixteen miles from Newtonia, where the rebel forces, 16,000 strong, are collected. He expected to reach there to day, and if the rebels do not vacate, we may expect to hear in the morning of a battle. No apprehensions are entertained as to the result, Schofield's army being superior to that of the enemy, and in excellent fighting trim. The only fear is that the rebels won't fight.

Advices of the 4th from Greenville, Mo., convey the reliable intelligence that all the Texans under McBride have been ordered to return home forthwith, in consequence of the victories of Marshall and Shreveport, Texas The troops thus referred to are estimated at 2,000 in number.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The Richmond papers of Saturday are received.

The general acquiescence in the executive management, right or wrong, has brought to us its bitter fruits. A close, vigilant, and firm performance of Congressional duties is as much demanded by the public exigencies as a bold control of an army.

A joint resolution had been adopted by the Virginia Legislature, providing that no person within that State, shall be tried or imprisoned for driving therefrom or putting to death by any means any person found on that soil aiding or abbetting, or in any other way giving effect in that State or its borders, to the lawless and fiendish proclamation of President Lincoln to liberate the slaves.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE GREAT EASTERN.

The mamouth ship still lies at Flushing Bay, where the damage sustained by running on a rock off Montauk Point, on her last trip to this port, is being repaired. We learn that the reports of experienced divers show that the ship's bottom was opened by the rock along a single line of her outer plank for a distance of several feet. The inner "skin" or hull of the ship was not touched, and remains as dry as on the day of launching, and the vessel could proceed on her journey across the ocean to-day with more safety than can any vessel having but a single hull. Nevertheless her officers and agents are pushing forward her repair by a very simple method, tried once before in Milford Haven with entire success, and which has the approbation of distinguished American engineers. The mode is curious and interesting as it is simple. A paring to be used as a coffer dam. It is made to fit the bottom of the vessel at the point of fracture, and its edges are padded so as to close perfectly over any inequalities that may be found upon the hull. At the side of the scow (or coffer dam) are two man holes, which will pass up the side of the ship, reaching above the water's edge when it shall have been adjusted to its place. The scow when sufficiently sunken will be floated under the ship's hull, and fastened securely in chains hove taut. This done, pumps inserted in the man holes will free the scow of water, and admit the men and materials to repair the pair the damage. It is believed there will be no difficulty in making the vessel just as perfect as before she touched the rock. A few days more will give us the result of the experiment—if that can be called such which has already been once successfully accomplished. In the meantime advantage is being taken of the opportunity to overhaul, paint, and refurnish the Great Eastern from stem to stern. The ship will probably be ready to sail by the 15th.—*N. Y. Times.*

CARLYLE ON NON-INTERVENTION.—Thomas Carlyle lately made the following characteristic utterance with reference to the American war: "It is said," said he, "the dirtiest chimney that's been afire in this century, and the best way is to let it burn itself out."

A MAN WHO HAD NOT HEARD OF THE WAR.—A lumberman up the Yazoo river, Miss., recently came back on board the U.S. gunboat Benton, who had never heard of the secession troubles. He had been in the gum swamps for four years; during a large portion of the time he had not seen a single human being. When he met our gunboats and heard of the war he was much astonished, as well may be supposed. He was on his way to Vicksburg to sell his lumber, Barnum should exhibit him.

CLYDE STEAMERS FOR THE CONFEDERATES.—The favourite and crack steamer Iona was withdrawn from her station between Glasgow and Ardrishaig on Monday last, the beautiful saloon steamer Fairy taking her place. We are told that this withdrawal is caused by the Iona having been sold to the Confederates in America. It is also rumoured that the fine Belfast paddle steamer Giraffe and the West Highland steamer Clydesdale have also been disposed of to the some parties. If this be true, then the very flower of our Clyde passenger steamers will have been withdrawn, to make room, it is hoped, for others equal at least, if not superior, to those we shall have lost. The Iona is a steamer of world-wide fame. She has carried thousands upon thousands of passengers over the famed Royal route for years, many of them from the most remote parts of the globe; and go where she will, she will maintain the character of our Clyde builders and engineers.—*N. B. Mail.*

A Jeweller exhibits in the World's Fair at London a portrait of the Queen, composed of distinct brilliants, almost as fine as diamond dust, and of which more than 2,000 are used to complete the likeness.

[PARAGRAPH ADVERTISEMENTS.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—EPILEPSY OR FALLING SICKNESS.—As preventives from a recurrence or in establishing a permanent cure of these periodical fits, whether arising from a plethoric or enfeebled constitution, Holloway's Pills have been eminently successful in every instance. They not only purify but equalize the circulation of the vital fluids, stimulate the torpid action of the functions and invigorate the system. For apoplexy and rush of blood to the brain, they are the only antidote. Sold by all Druggists, at 25c., 62c. and $1 per box. 188

MATHEWS' CHOCOLATE WORM DROPS never fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of intestinal worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the fancy worm confections and nauseous vermifuges in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no mercury, or other deleterious drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other. (No cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.) Each box contains 24 drops or lozenges. Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines.—A. I. Mathews, general agent, Buffalo, N.Y., and Fort Erie, C.W.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY!—*Madam Boivin's Celebrated Silver-Coated Female Pills.*—The only certain and safe remedy for all uterine obstructions, monthly difficulties, irregularities, and all the other diseases to which the woman, wife, and mother is peculiarly liable. These pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action. They will be found to exert the happiest effect in all cases of prolapsus uteri, in leucorrhea, or the whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain cure that can be found. It is on account of this certainty they should not be taken by pregnant females (during the first three months), as miscarriage is certain to be brought on, but at other periods their use is perfectly safe. N.B.—One Dollar enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure package of pills by return of mail.—C. Crosby, general agent, Fort Erie, C.W., Buffalo, N.Y. *Caution*—Beware of counterfeits, the genuine have the signature of "C. Crosby" on the outside wrapper. For sale by all respectable druggists.

New Advertisements.

Printer Wanted.

WANTED, a GOOD JOBBING HAND, for a Country Office. Address, stating wages expected, to Box 14, Lindsay P.O.

Notice to School Teachers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATION of TEACHERS for the Lindsay District will be held at Lindsay, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of December next.

By order of the Board,
A. LACOURSE, Sec.

Lindsay, Oct. 4, 1862.

Church for Sale.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the "Act respecting the property of Religious institutions in Upper Canada," that the following properties, viz.: That building erected for a place of worship on behalf of the Congregational Independents of Canada, at the village of Argyle, on the Eleventh Lot of the Third Concession of the Township of Eldon, as also the site on which said Building stands, will be put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises of GILCHRIST & CAMERON, at the village of Woodville, in the County of Victoria,

On the Seventh day of November 1862,
At Twelve o'clock Noon,

and that the terms of such sale will be cash in full at the time thereof.

ARCH. McMILLAN,
JOHN McDONALD,
ALEX. McLEAN,

Trustees of the Congregational Church at Argyle, Township of Eldon, County of Victoria, and Trustees of said premises in Trust for the Congregational Independents of Canada.

GILCHRIST & CAMERON,

IN returning thanks to their Friends for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to them, are happy to announce that they are just receiving their

Fall and Winter Stock,

which, for cheapness and quality, cannot be excelled in the Back Country.

Their TEAS and other GROCERIES are of the same superior quality they used to keep.

The public are respectfully informed that G. & C. deal with all who favor them with their custom, both at Woodville and Argyle, on very liberal terms.

Woodville, Oct. 9, 1862. 170

Hypropult for Sale,

AT
McLENNAN & CO.'S HARDWARE STORE,
Kent Street, Lindsay.

Dr. Fred. Dellenbaugh,

German Physician, of Buffalo, N.Y.,

Will be in the following places in the month of OCTOBER 1862:

MILLBROOK, Richardson's Hotel, Oct. 17.
PETERBORO', Cassie's Hotel, 18th and 20th.
LINDSAY, Fournier's Hotel, 21st and 22d.
MANILLA, Fenton's Hotel, 23d.
BEAVERTON, Workman's Hotel, 24th.

Where he can be consulted on all forms of Lingering Diseases. Consultation free of charge.
170

AGRICULTURAL SHOW!

THE COUNTY OF VICTORIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its Tenth *ANNUAL SHOW* At the TOWN HALL, LINDSAY, *On Thursday, the 16th October next,* When the usual Premiums will be awarded. For particulars see large posters.

PLOUGHING MATCH!

A PLOUGHING MATCH will be held under the auspices of the County of Victoria Agricultural Society,

On Saturday, the 18th October next,

On Mr. JOHN GIBB'S FARM, in the Township of Ops, when liberal Premiums will be awarded.

☞ Refreshments will be provided for the Judges and Competitors.

S. C. WOOD, Secretary.

Lindsay, Sept. 16, 1862. 167-td

HORSE STRAYED.

STRAYED, on Lot No. 19, 8th Concession of Brock, in the beginning of August last, a BAY HORSE. If not owned and expenses paid in a reasonable time, it will be sold to pay expenses.

H. WOOD, Jr. 169-3

Money Wanted.

Wanted, the sum of

$2,000 or $3,000,

at a moderate rate of interest. First-class land security given. For particulars apply at the Office of the CANADIAN POST, Lindsay. 169-3

Lumber Cheap for Cash!

THE Subscribers have just brought to Lindsay

100,000 *FEET OF LUMBER,*

which they will sell at the lowest Cash price.

Positively no credit given. By purchasing Lumber, 8 per cent. Discount allowed on our paper.

Apply to the person in charge of the Lumber Yard, on the west bank of the river, beside T. Clark's.

J. & J. H. CRONK.

Lindsay, Sept. 30, 1862. 169-3

Chancery Sale OF FARM PROPERTY.

IN CHANCERY,
BETWEEN
James Kelly, Plaintiff,
AND
Peter Campbell, Defendant.

IN PURSUANCE of a decree made in this cause, bearing date the 10th day of December, in the year of Our Lord, 1861, and of a final order for sale made herein, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of Our Lord, 1862, there will be sold by

Public Auction,

by, and under the direction of

GEO. H. DARTNELL,

Esq., Master of this Court at Whitby, at his Chambers in the

TOWN OF WHITBY,

on the

14th day of October, A.D., 1862,

at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following

Lands and Premises.

The west half of lot No. 20, in the 5th concession of the TOWNSHIP OF ELDON, in the *COUNTY OF VICTORIA,* containing by admeasurement one hundred acres more or less.

There are no clearings or buildings on the premises. The property is situated within 4 miles of the Village of Argyle, and within 6 miles of the Village of Woodville, and within 24 miles of the Town of Lindsay.

The purchaser or purchasers of the said property shall at the time of sale, pay down a deposit of ten per cent. of the purchase money to Vendor or his Solicitor, and the sum of fifty pounds within one Calendar month from the day of sale, with interest thereon, at the rate of 6 per cent. from that date. The Vendor to be secured by a mortgage on the premises with a bar of dower if necessary, payable in one year from the day of sale with interest at six per cent. from that day. Upon execution of the mortgage and payment of the above sums, the purchaser will be entitled to a conveyance.

In all other respects the conditions of sale are those contained in the general orders of the said court. For further particulars apply to Charles C. Keller, Vendor's Solicitor, Whitby, John McFadyen, Solicitor, Lindsay, and the undersigned Master of the Court.

C. C. KELLER, Vendor's Solicitor. GEO. H. DARTNELL, Master.
168-3

Farm to Let,

NO. 6, in the 10th Con. VERALUM, in the County of Victoria, containing 175 acres, of which 80 acres are cleared and under a good state of cultivation; besides a good Dwelling-house and Frame Barn. The land is well watered. For information apply to the Proprietor,

WILLIAM HUNTER.

Bobcaygeon, March 5, 1862. 139-tf

Farm for Sale!

TO BE SOLD immediately, by Private Bargain, that desirable Farm on Lot 1, 14th Con. Mariposa, consisting of 50 acres, of which 40 acres are improved and in a high state of cultivation. There is a good House and substantial Frame Barn on the Lot, and abundance of water for stock in every field. A more desirable Farm is rarely to be met with. Titles indisputable.

For further particulars, apply to

JOHN CAMPBELL, Proprietor, Lot 1, 14th Con. Mariposa.
Or to JOHN D. WALLACE, Office *Canadian Post*, Lindsay.

135-tf

Land for Sale!

70 ACRES East Half Lot 5, 11th Con. Harvey;
180 Acres (Broken), Lot 7, 10th Con. Harvey.

PORTAGE ROAD, ELDON—
80 Acres, part 25, North side.
30 " part 49, South side.
60 " part 50 and 51, South side.

Terms Liberal.

Apply, if by letter post-paid, to

H. T. STRICKLAND, Peterboro'.

March 12, 1862. 140-6m

House and Lot for Sale.

THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell a Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, with Half an Acre of ground, situated on Bond Street, Lindsay. Terms, which are very reasonable, and other particulars made known on application to

FREDK. WHITT, Attorney, &c., Keenan's Building.

Lindsay, Aug. 4, 1862. 161-3

Tavern Stand TO BE SOLD OR LET.

ON THE BOBCAYGEON ROAD, 18 miles North of Bobcaygeon, a new *FRAME BUILDING, 24 by 36, Kitchen 18 by 30.*

Good Stable, and a plentiful supply of water. It is decidedly one of the best Tavern Stands in the County. For particulars, apply to

J. S. LITTLE, on the Premises,
Or to WM. THOMPSON, Lindsay. 158

Money to Loan!

On FREEHOLD REAL ESTATE, in sums of from $200 TO $2000 AT 7 PER CENT,

Principal and interest payable at from 1 to 10 years, by Monthly, Quarterly, Half-yearly, or Yearly instalments, at the option of the borrower.

Apply to JOHN McFADYEN, Solicitor and Agent, Lindsay.

147-tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE Subscriber is prepared to negotiate Loans on good Real Estate security, at moderate rates, from one to ten years, at the option of the borrower.

J. B. KNOWLSON.

Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

New Agricultural Implements.

THE SUBSCRIBER being appointed Agent for the sale of Agricultural Implements, manufactured by H. A. MASSEY, of NEWCASTLE, has on hand a lot of those superior

STEEL MOULD BOARD PLOUGHS.

He will be happy to receive orders for the following Implements, to which he specially directs the attention of farmers:

Mowers, Reapers, Fanning Mills (an extra article), Threshing Machines, Cultivators, Scufflers, Rollers,

and everything connected with husbandry.

JAMES WALKER, Lindsay P. O.

Lot 15, 7th Concession Ops,
11th April 1862. 145-3m

TRAVELLING AGENT WANTED.

WANTED, an Active YOUNG MAN to Canvass this County for a popular publication. Terms very liberal. Apply at the Office of the "Canadian Post," Lindsay.

WAGGONS FOR SALE!

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, a New LUMBER WAGGON and one Light DOUBLE BUGGY WAGGON on Springs, shaft and pole, second hand but as good as now. Apply to

ROBERT BURGESS.

Ops, May 15, 1862.

LEMAY & CO.'S New Clothing Store, LINDSAY,

Corner of William and Peel Streets—Next Door to Fournier's Hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding Country, that they have just opened a first-class

CLOTHING STORE!

Their Stock consists of Over and Under-Coats, suitable for Fall and Winter wear, being manufactured of good strong substantial cloths.

A Great Variety of

Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Neckties, Socks, Handkerchiefs, &c., of all kinds.

The Subscribers would also inform the Public, that all our Clothing is manufactured in Montreal; one of the firm is residing there, attending the markets, and the making of Goods under his own care.

Having been a long time in the Clothing line, and understanding it perfectly, we are prepared to

Sell Lower than any other House this side of Montreal.

Our Stock is fresh from the Markets. We will also receive Goods from week to week, always made up in the *latest style.*

☞ *All we ask is a trial, and we know that we will satisfy our friends.*

TERMS STRICTLY CASH,
and no Credit will be given under any consideration.

LEMAY & CO.

LINDSAY, Sept. 26, 1862. 169-tf

LINDSAY CARRIAGE FACTORY.

Parsons, Chambers, & Switzer,

PURDY'S MILL (NEARLY OPPOSITE MOWREY'S FOUNDRY)

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, WAGGONS, CUTTERS, *SLEIGHS, LUMBER BOBS, &c., &c.*

Horse Shoeing and Jobbing done on the shortest notice.

Lindsay, June, 1862. 154

Removal! Removal!

RENEWAL OF STOCK & REDUCTION OF PRICES.

JOHN SUTHERLAND

HAVING removed to larger and more commodious premises, nearly opposite Mr. Fournier's Hotel, intends to sell all his stock of Goods at a considerable reduction. In all descriptions of goods appertaining to

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, *READY-MADE CLOTHING, WINES AND LIQUORS,*

And all the numerous paraphernalia of a general store.

All kinds of Farm Produce taken in exchange and the highest price given.

Don't forget to call at

JOHN SUTHERLAND'S Store, William St., Opposite the Barber's Shop.

Lindsay, May 28, 1862. (152.tf)

JOB PRINTING!! JOB PRINTING!!!

EXECUTED NEATLY, PROMPTLY, AND CHEAPLY,
AT THE
"Canadian Post" Printing Office,
LINDSAY STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.

The Proprietors having an entirely NEW STOCK of PRINTING MATERIAL, beg to announce to their Patrons and the Public that they are prepared to fill orders for every description of Printing with which they may be favored, on the *Shortest Notice* and at the *Lowest Rates.*

MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS, BLANKS, REPORTS, &c., *in the Best Style.*

H. C. RUSSELL'S Furniture Warehouse,

WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Lindsay and the surrounding country that he has now on hand one of the largest and

MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS
OF
FURNITURE
IN THE PROVINCE,

(*occupying Five Flats,* 24 by 60), which has been made of the very best material, by good workmen, without respect to time or cost; and in style, neatness of finish, durability of workmanship, and lowness of price, will compete with any other establishment.

Parties wishing *Good* and *Cheap Furniture,* will find it to their advantage to call, examine our stock, and get a List of Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to; and any work not giving entire satisfaction, may be returned, subjecting us to charges, within ten days.

☞ *ALL WORKMANSHIP WARRANTED.*

Furniture! Furniture!

NOTHING LIKE FURNITURE.

WILLIAM MARGECH begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding country that he has OPENED that LARGE STORE on KENT STREET, formerly occupied by Mr. J. Till, as a FURNITURE WAREROOM, where he has always on hand the Largest, Cheapest and Best Assortment in town, without exception, having done a large business for the last four years, and having great experience in the trade, is enabled to manufacture the best of Furniture from the best material. All work warranted.

W. M. pays particular attention to the UNDERTAKING.
☞ *Coffins always on hand and made to order.*

THE WANT SUPPLIED.

In connection with the Undertaking, W. M. keeps a HEARSE on hand, which can always be had on the most reasonable terms.

Lindsay, Oct. 17, 1861. 120-tf

HENRY GRIST,

Departmental and Parliamentary Agent,
QUEBEC,

Investigates and Adjusts Crown Land Claims,
SECURES LAND PATENTS,

Procures information obtainable from any of the Public Departments, Registers Trade Marks and Designs,

Takes charge of Private Bills during their passage through the Legislature, &c., &c.,

For parties who are unable to devote their own time to such business or unwilling to incur the expense of travelling to Quebec.

Business with the Crown Land and other Government departments, which often takes months to do by correspondence, can be transacted in a few days, and at a small cost, by employing a resident agent.

Address, post-paid, to HENRY GRIST, Box 344, P.O., Quebec.

CARD.

To JAMES HEAP, Esq., Agent,
Liverpool & London Fire & Life Insurance Co.

Sir,—We the undersigned beg to thank your Company for the prompt payment of our respective claims for loss and damage sustained by us in the late fire on the 24th ult.

JOHN KENNEDY,
RICHARD WILSON,
L. MAGUIRE,
JAMES WATSON,
B & H. JANE.

Dated this 3rd day of June, A.D. 1862. 152

Illustrated Catalogue

OF THE
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862,
IN THE
LONDON
ART JOURNAL!!!

THE ART JOURNAL for 1862 in addition to the usual matter, will contain, in eight monthly parts of that work, an

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

Without any Extra Charge.

A series of selections from the works of British Painters will be commenced with the January part. Each number of this work will contain 3 exquisite steel engravings, with numerous engravings on wood,

ART NOTICES, CRITICISMS, &c. &c.

In monthly parts, price 75 cents, to be had of J. S. VIRTUE, Publisher, D. McLEOD, Agent, 48 King Street East, Toronto, and of all booksellers.

GEO. CRUICKSHANK & CO.,
Sole Agents for Lindsay.

Lindsay, Feb. 20, 1862. 138-tf

Department of Crown Lands.

QUEBEC, 22nd Aug. 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lands in the TOWNSHIP OF CAVENDISH, in the County of Peterborough, U.C., will be open for sale on and after the Twenty-fourth September next, on the usual condition of actual settlement thereon, at 70 cents an acre cash, or $1 if paid by instalments; upon application to Richard Hughes, Esq., Crown Land Agent at Bobcaygeon.

ANDREW RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner.
165-6

Crown Lands' Department.

QUEBEC, Aug. 6, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that vacant Lands in the Township of Rama, in the County of Ontario, Upper Canada, will be open for Sale on and after the

8th September next,

upon application to John Alexander, Esq., Crown Land Agent at Barrie.

The price, 70 cents an acre cash, or $1 an acre, one-fifth to be paid down, and the remainder in four equal annual instalments with interest.

ANDREW RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner.

Quebec, Aug. 13, 1862. 162-6

Department of Crown Lands.

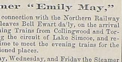
QUEBEC, 22nd Aug. 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Town and Park lots of Wingham (School Lands), in the Township of Turnberry, in the County of Huron, U.C., will be offered for sale by Auction, by the Resident Agent, Charles Widder, Esq., at Goderich, on Wednesday, the Tenth of September next, at noon.

The purchase money to be paid in full at the time of sale.

ANDREW RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner.
165-6

LAKE SIMCOE.



THE
Steamer "Emily May,"

Running in connection with the Northern Railway of Canada, leaves Bell Ewart daily, on the arrival of the Morning Trains from Collingwood and Toronto, making the circuit of Lake Simcoe, and returning in time to meet the evening trains for the above mentioned places.

On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday the Steamer calls at Beaverton, at 3 o'clock P.M.; and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12.30 P.M.

☞ MEALS TO BE HAD ON BOARD.

ISAAC MAY.

July 1862. 158-tf

LINDSAY & MANILLA STAGE LINE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE A STAGE will leave Fournier's Hotel, Lindsay, every lawful morning at 6 o'clock, reaching Manilla in time to connect with the Stage for Oshawa, Whitby and Beaverton; returning—leaves Fenton's Hotel, Manilla, after the arrival of the Stages from Oshawa, Whitby and Beaverton, arriving at Lindsay at 8 o'clock in the evening. FARES REASONABLE. ☞ The proprietor will not be responsible for parcels or baggage unless booked and paid for.

GEO. CRANDELL, Proprietor.

Lindsay, April 1, 1862. 143-tf

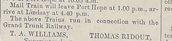
ROYAL MAIL STAGE

LEAVES Whitby daily, connecting with the Northern Stages for Manilla, Beaverton, and Lindsay. This is the shortest and cheapest route from Toronto to either of the above places. This stage leaves Scripture's Hotel every morning (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the trains from east and west, and arrives in Prince Albert in time for the stages going north. Returning, leaves Prince Albert on the arrival of the Northern Stage, and arrives in Whitby in time for the trains going east and west.

Good accommodation, and careful, obliging drivers.

W. RAY, PROPRIETOR.

Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf



P. H. L. & B. RAILWAY.

ON and after the 13th inst. and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

Mail Train will leave Lindsay at 6,30 a.m., arrive at Port Hope at 10.05 a.m.

Mail Train will leave Port Hope at 1.00 p.m., arrive at Lindsay at 4.40 p.m.

The above Trains run in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway.

T. A. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent.* THOMAS RIDOUT, *Manager.*

Port Hope, May, 1862. 114-tf

Northern Railway of Canada.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.

ON and after MONDAY, JUNE 2nd 1862, Trains will run as follows:—

TORONTO.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Mail	7 20 A.M.	Express	10 25 A.M.
Express	4 10 P.M.	Mail	9 00 P.M.

COLLINGWOOD.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE	
Express	5 30 A.M.	Mail	1 00 P.M.
Mail	3 00 P.M.	Express	9 15 P.M.

Mail North and South connects with Lake Simcoe steamer, and Owen Sound boat daily.

Chicago steamers leave Collingwood every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings; Green Bay steamer every Saturday; and steamer for North Shore and Sault Ste Maria on Thursdays.

Through Tickets to be had at the Northern Depot.

J. LEWIS GRANT, *Superintendent.*

F. W. CUMBERLAND, *Managing Director.*

Northern Railway Office, Toronto, May 30, 1862. 152

FRED. TAYLOR,

Parliamentary, Land, & General Agent,

PATENTS FOR CROWN LANDS OBTAINED,

Claims before the Department of Crown Lands prosecuted,

Patents of Invention and General Business with the Public Offices attended to,

Titles Examined and Legal Advice given Free of Charge.

References:—Hon. George S. Boulton, Cobourg; T. R. Merritt, Esq., St. Catherines; Hon. L. Renaud, Montreal; Hon. D. McDonald, Toronto; Hon. G. Alexander, Woodstock; Hon. J. Hamilton, Hawkesbury; Hon. D. Christie, Brantford; Hon. R. Matheson, Perth; G. J. Goodhue, London; Hon. A. Kierzkowski, St. Charles.

OFFICE—
Corner of Buade and Forth Streets,
QUEBEC.

Royal Insurance Comp'y,

FIRE AND LIFE.

Royal Insurance Buildings, Liverpool; and Lombard Street, London.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCE on liberal terms. Prompt Settlement of Claims without reference to England. No Charge for Policies.

ALEX. DAVIDSON, INSPECTOR. F. H. HEWARD, MANAGER, Toronto.
JOHN D. SMITH, Bank of Upper Canada, Agent for Lindsay, C.W.

Lindsay, Jan. 23, 1861. 133-tf

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1836.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

DAILY INCOME, $7500.
INVESTED FUNDS, $6,299,130.
INVESTED IN CANADA, OVER $200,000.
DUTY PAID TO GOVERNMENT IN 1860, £57,439 STERLING.

Liability of the entire body of Shareholders unlimited—All Directors must be Proprietors in the Company.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., CHAIRMAN.
ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., DEP.-CHAIRMAN.
JAMES MITCHELL, Esq.
HENRY STARNES, Esq.
E. J. S. MAITLAND, Esq.
HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq.
J. H. MAITLAND, RESIDENT SECRETARY.
THE BANK OF MONTREAL, BANKERS.

All losses are paid in Canada without reference to the Home Board, immediately on proof, without deduction of interest or discount. This Company has now been doing business in Canada for over 10 years.

Insurances on every description of property and goods effected in the above first-class Company, at the lowest possible rates consistent with security.

Applications to be made to

JAMES HEAP, Agent for Lindsay and Co. Victoria.

Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

FIRE KING SAFES ALL SAFE.

THREE of the Fire King Safes manufactured by the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. York, were in the late fire at Lindsay, and by the following certificates it will be seen that they have proved to be Fire-proof:—

Lindsay, Sept. 27, 1861.

This is to certify that I have had one of the Fire King Safes, manufactured by the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N.Y., which Safe was in the great fire here July 5th, 1861, full of Books, Notes, &c., which came out perfect, after being in the fire for six hours.

(Signed.) WM. KEWIN.

This is to certify that I had one of the Safes of the Manufactory of Duryee & Forsyth, which stood a very strong fire in a wooden building at the late conflagration here—contents, Books and Papers, were found afterwards in a good state of preservation.

R. LANG, Mayor of Lindsay.

Lindsay, Sept. 28, 1861.

The above Certificates will show that Messrs. J. & J. Taylor, of Toronto, have made erroneous statements regarding the Duryee & Forsyth Safes. They say in their Advertisement that a Safe of Duryee & Forsyth's Manufactory proved worthless in the late fire at Lindsay, in the Store of John Healy. The Safe referred to is not of the manufactory of Duryee & Forsyth, and Messrs. J. & J. Taylor have not had the privilege of using Mr. Healy's name.

The community will see that our Safes are as reliable as J. & J. Taylor's, if not more so.

F. McK. MACDONALD,
Sole Canadian Agent
for the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N.Y.

Toronto, Sept. 30, 1861. 119-tf

PROSPECTUS OF THE Scientific American:

The best Mechanical Paper in the World.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR.

VOLUME VI.—NEW SERIES.

A NEW VOLUME of this widely circulated paper commenced on the 5th of January. Every number contains sixteen pages of useful information, and from five to ten original engravings of new inventions and discoveries, all of which are prepared expressly for its columns.

The Scientific American is devoted to the interests of Popular Science, the Mechanic Arts, Manufactures, Inventions, Agriculture, Commerce, and the Industrial pursuits generally, and is valuable and instructive not only in the Workshop and Manufactory, but also in the Household, the Library and the Reading Room.

The Scientific American has the reputation, at home and abroad, of being the best weekly journal devoted to mechanical and industrial pursuits now published, and the proprietors are determined to keep up the reputation they have earned during the seventeen years they have been connected with its publication.

To the Chemist and Architect.

Chemists and architects will find the Scientific American a useful journal to them. All the new discoveries in the science of chemistry are given in its columns, and the interests of the architect and carpenter are not overlooked; but all the new inventions and discoveries are published from week to week.

To the Millwright and Millowner.

Useful and practical information pertaining to the interests of millwrights and millowners will be found published in the Scientific American, which information they cannot possibly obtain from any other source. To this class the paper is specially recommended.

To the Planter and Farmer.

Subjects in which planters and farmers are interested will be found discussed in the Scientific American; most of the improvements in agricultural implements being illustrated in its columns.

To the Man of Leisure and the Man of Science.

Individuals of both these classes cannot fail to be interested in the Scientific American, which contains the latest intelligence on all subjects appertaining to the arts and sciences, both practical and theoretical; all the latest discoveries and phenomena which come to our knowledge being early recorded therein.

War! War! War!

Our summary of the war news, which has been so highly complimented by our readers and cotemporaries, will be continued in the coming volume so long as the war lasts, accompanied with copious illustrations of new war implements of various kinds, such as cannon, firearms, projectiles, &c.

To all who can read.

Everyone who can read the English language, we believe, will be benefitted by subscribing for the Scientific American, and receiving its weekly visits; and while we depend upon all our old patrons renewing their subscriptions, we would ask of each to send us one or more new names with his own. A single person has sent us as many as a hundred mail subscribers, from one place, in a single year. The publishers do not expect every one will do as much; but if the five thousand subscribers, whose subscriptions expire with the present volume, will each send a single name with their own, they will confer a lasting obligation upon us, and they shall be rewarded for it in the improvement we shall be enabled to make in the paper by thus increasing our receipts. The following are the

TERMS.

To mail subscribers:—Two Dollars a Year, or One Dollar for Six Months. One Dollar pays for one complete volume of 416 pages; two volumes comprise one year. The volumes commence on the first of January and July.

CLUB RATES.

Five Copies, for Six Months	$4
Ten Copies, for Six Months	8
Ten Copies, for Twelve Months	15
Fifteen Copies, for Twelve Months	22
Twenty Copies, for Twelve Months	28

For all clubs of Twenty and over, the yearly subscription is only $1.40. Names can be sent in at different times and from different Post-offices. Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

Western and Canadian money or Post-office stamps taken at par for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit 25 cents extra on each year's subscription to pre-pay postage.

MUNN & CO., Publishers,
No. 37 Park-row, New York.

The Canadian Post BOOK & STATIONERY ESTABLISHMENT,

OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE,
LINDSAY, C.W.

AT the urgent request of many of their Friends throughout the County, and to supply a want which has been long felt, the Proprietors of the "Canadian Post" have purchased a

COMPLETE STOCK
OF
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Comprising SCHOOL BOOKS of all kinds, BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, SABBATH-SCHOOL BOOKS, REWARD CARDS, WATT'S HYMNS, TOY BOOKS, &c. &c.

In STATIONERY they have a large Stock of French, English and American Writing Papers, of various sizes and qualities, to which they invite the attention of *Merchants, Lawyers, Town-Clerks, Municipal and County Officers,* as well as the general public.

SCHOOLS!

supplied with the National Series of Reading-Books, Arithmetics, Lovell's General Geography, Copy-Books, Slates, Slate-Pencils, Pens, &c. &c., all of which will be disposed off at unusually low rates for *Cash.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Account Paper, Blotting Paper, Cord, India-Rubber Bands, Blacklead Pencils, Account Books, Ink-stands, Pen-holders, Envelopes (Cream-laid and Buff), Inks (Black, Blue, and Red), Playing-Cards, Pocket-books, Portmonnaies, Ledgers, Metallic Memorandum Books, Notorial Seals, White Rubber, Hemp Twine, &c. &c.

WRAPPING PAPERS.

Merchants in Town or County would do well to call and examine their Wrapping Paper before ordering elsewhere, as they feel confident their prices will compare favorably with those of the Merchants of Montreal or Toronto.

BOOKS ORDERED

Any Book not in stock and required by any customer will be ordered immediately, and forwarded to any address.

☞ *Everything has been marked at the lowest figure, Terms Cash, and no abatement.*

CANADIAN POST
Book and Stationery Establishment,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

Lindsay, Dec. 17, 1861.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, ASSIGNMENTS, DISCHARGES, LEASES,

and all kinds of
MAGISTRATES' BLANKS,
at the
"Canadian Post" Book Store,
Opposite the Post Office.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Guelph Daily Advertiser.

THE GUELPH ADVERTISER is now about entering on its eighteenth year. Started when Guelph was in its infancy, it has grown with its growth. For many years the requirements of the Town and district were amply met by a weekly edition. Two years ago the proprietor found it necessary to issue the Semi-Weekly Advertiser, in order to keep up with, and in some measure anticipate and encourage the enterprise and spirit of our business men, and satisfy the demand for later and fuller accounts of events transpiring at home and abroad. Grateful to the public for the liberal encouragement then and since accorded to him he has now resolved to issue a daily paper, to be called The Guelph Daily Advertiser, on Monday, the 9th day of June, 1862.

The present is a most opportune time for beginning such an enterprise. Events of so much importance are daily occurring that nothing short of a daily record of them will satisfy the reading community. The American War, the important political movements in the Province, the almost daily arrival of interesting news from abroad, if not at once published, gets stale by keeping it a day. The proprietor is also impressed with the belief that Guelph has now attained such a position and population as to require and support a daily paper, which will in some measure reflect its standing, and be the pioneer and harbinger of its steady advancement.

The Advertiser will, as heretofore, be the consistent advocate of Reform—will denounce abuses of every kind, and by whatever party committed. All measures of a liberal character, for the good of the country, and the strengthening of the Reform party, will receive its unqualified support. An equitable representation in Parliament will be demanded; or such an adjustment of the federal relations of the two sections as will secure to us the management of our own affairs, and that political justice which it is our right to claim and enjoy.

The Advertiser, in its publication of the latest Telegraphic News, will keep pace with the metropolitan dailies. The securing of such news for every issue will be one of its leading features. A special telegraphic despatch, containing all the American War News; a full and correct report of the New York markets of the same day as it is published, and the arrivals of all foreign steamers, as well as every other event worth recording, will be received up to 3 o'clock each day, and placed in the hands of subscribers as early as possible afterwards.

Local Affairs will receive the same attention as formerly. Full and correct reports of all meetings in Town or country will be given. A staff of competent correspondents in all the Towns and Villages in the County will supply local items of interest in advance of any other papers published in the district.

Agricultural Matters will also have their place in its columns. Selections from leading Agricultural papers in Canada and United States will be given occasionally, making the paper as interesting to the farmer as the merchant or mechanic.

The Market Reports—always an important feature of a daily newspaper—will be specially prepared for the Advertiser, and may be relied on for their correctness, as they will be supplied by one who has had many years experience. In addition to the daily New York markets by telegraph, the latest reports of the Montreal and Toronto Markets will be also given. Business men will thus have a daily report of the markets from all leading commercial centres.

Apart from the usual Editorial matter and Telegraph News, the Daily Advertiser will contain a large amount of Miscellaneous Reading, comprising choice literary selections, a compendium of Provincial and general news, and a summary of all foreign intelligence. No effort will be spared to make it equal to any of the dailies published. In making it worthy the support and patronage of the business public the proprietor expects in return from them a hearty and liberal support.

The Daily Advertiser will be mailed to subscribers at $5 a year, strictly in advance. In town it will be delivered at the same rate, or at 10 cents per week, payable weekly to the Carriers.

The Advertiser will be issued every afternoon, between four and five o'clock, in time for the evening mails for Elora, Fergus, Mount Forest, Durham, Owen Sound, Walkerton, Orangeville and other important points in North Wellington, Grey and Bruce; also by the Grand Trunk Railway East for Rockwood, Acton, Georgetown, and other places; Grand Trunk West for Berlin, Waterloo, Stratford and intermediate points. By the Great Western for Hespeler, Preston and Galt. It will be printed on a large Double Sheet, containing 28 columns, and will present as handsome an appearance as any journal in the Province.

THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER

This sheet will be supplied as formerly at $2 per annum, and in clubs of 6 and upwards, at $1.50. In consequence of the news being made up from the daily it will be greatly improved. It will contain the latest news up to the morning of publication, as also every thing that appears in the daily of the six days preceding. It will in future be published on Thursday Morning in time for the earliest mails of that day. By this arrangement it will reach the remotest post-office in Canada by Saturday morning, and will be ahead of all the Toronto Weeklies. It will be, without exception, the best weekly paper published in this section of the Province.

J. WILKINSON, Proprietor.

Farmers' Column.

The Fecundity of Weeds.—It is calculated that a single pigweed, if left undisturbed, will ripen more than 10,000 seeds, each capable of producing a successor. The seeds of the dock sometimes number over 13,000 on a single plant, and the toad flax leaves provision for more than 45,000 plants the following year. Burdock will multiply 21,000 fold, and the common stinging nettle ripens 100,000 seeds. Scarcely a weed comes to maturity without scattering from one 1,000 to 10,000 or more seeds, to injure crops and annoy the cultivator.

To Obtain Fresh Blown Flowers in Winter.—Choose some of the most perfect buds of the flowers you would preserve such as are latest in blowing and ready to open, cut them off with a pair of scissors, leaving to each, if possible, a piece of the stem about three inches long; cover the end of the stem immediately with sealing wax, and when the buds are a little shrunk and wrinkled, wrap each of them up separately in a piece of paper, perfectly clean and dry, and lock them up in a dry box or drawer; and they will keep without corrupting. In winter, or at any other time, when you would have the flowers blow, take the buds at night and cut off the end of the stem sealed with wax, and put the buds into water wherein a little nitre or salt have been diffused, and the next day you will have the pleasure of seeing the buds open and expand themselves, and the flowers display their most lively colors and breathe their agreeable odors.

Domestic Duties.—A knowledge of domestic duties, says Mrs. Child, is beyond all price to a woman. Every one of our sex ought to know how to sew and knit, and mend, and cook, and superintend a household. In every situation of life, high or low, this sort of knowledge is of great advantage. There is no necessity that the gaining of such information should interfere with intellectutal acquirement or elegant accomplishment. A well regulated mind can find time for all. When a girl is nine or ten years old, she should be accustomed to take some regular share in household duties, and to feel responsible for the manner in which her part is performed, such as her own mending and washing the cups and putting them in place, cleaning silver or dusting and arranging parlors. This should not be occasionally, and neglected whenever she feels it convenient; she should consider it her department. When older than twelve, girls should begin to take turn in superintending the household, making puddings, pies, cake, etc.; to learn effectually to do these things themselves, and not stand by and see others do them.

BEAUTY OF ENGLISH FARMS.

A writer says: Of the picturesque beauty of English farms it is hardly possible to speak in terms too glowing. At a distance they present the appearance of innumerable parks.

As you roam over a particular farm you are struck with the number, size and variety of the trees. The elm, some specimens of which we nurse and guard with so much care on our Common, grows in its native soil to a surpassing magnitude, and is covered with a foliage of exceeding luxuriance.

The walnut, whose fruit we import, is also a tree of immense size. We remember one in a brick yard at Bury St. Edmunds, amid the foliage of which a large house might be entirely hid in leafy June. This particular tree is said to be one of the largest trees in Europe.

The magnificent horse-chesnut is found elsewhere, of wide spread and towering dimensions. When you first see it in full foliage, laden to the uppermost twig with its rich conical clusters of blossoms, you are filled with astonishment and admiration.

An old bachelor says he used to be terribly bitten by mosquitoes until he got married, when the bloodthirsty villians found out that his wife was much the tenderest, and he hasn't been troubled since. Talk of the selfishness of old bachelors!

A Difficult Irishman.—"An Irishman in a witness box," is proverbially a difficult subject. That others have found Patrick a slippery colt to chase appears from the following anecdote:

The captain of a steamboat, seeing an Irishman smoking away abaft the funnel, stepped up to him and said:

"Don't you see that notice stuck up there?"

"D'ye mane that bit o' painted tin?"

"To be sure I do."

"Shure I say it."

"Why don't you follow it?"

"I havn't sayn it move; it's nailed fast, I'm considerin'.

"I mean, haven't you read that notice?"

"Divil a bit; shure I don't know how to rade."

"Well, it says, 'No smoking allowed here.'"

"Be the powers! it doesn't consarn me a smite, thin, for I never smoked *aloud* in my life!"

THE ADVANTAGES OF BEING HEN-PECKED.

The discerning reader will at once perceive that we by no means challenge the right of any shrewish Katherine to get the upper hand, if she can so contrive it, of her absurd Petruchio. Nay, we shall even go further, and admit that a chief felicity from being entirely subject to the control and guidance of their wives. Numerous are the ninny-hammers who would go utterly to the mischief if some strong minded woman did not vouchsafe to act as their directress and governante; and, so far from pitying the condition of a man who is notoriously henpecked, we consider him a most fortunate fellow in having found a helpmate who can think for him, speak for him, act for him, and make him appear to the world at large, not what he truly is, an absolute irredeemable donkey, but a quiet, decent, obtuse, and altogether a respectable householder. Even men of knowledged intellect and gunius have benefitted from domestic bondage. The patriot, who has just made the senate house ring with his vehement denunciations of tyranny, uses the latch-key for admission to his own domicile with the nervous tremor of an unexperienced house-breaker, and steals on tiptoe upstairs, his heart palpitating in his bosom lest the creaking of a treacherous should awaken from her early slumber, and unloose the tongue of that sweet saint who nightly reposes by his side. The poet, whose strains have entranced the world, dares not for the life of him dine out without permission asked for him and obtained; and woe be to him, if, in a moment of unthinking hilarity, he has been persuaded to quaff but one more cup of spiritual nectar than is his just and reasonable allowance! Retributions cometh in the morning; and the favored of Phœbus, in order to obtain the assuagement of an additional basin of bohea, is fain to play the penitent and submit to a lecture in which his intemperate and disgusting behavior is unfavorably contrasted with the habits of the beasts that perish. Even the veteran of a hundred fights whose valiant spirit quailed not in the midst of massacre and death—who has led a forlorn hope, plunged through the ditch and scaled the wall by shattered and vibrating ladder, when the hostile bastions were belching fire, and the ramparts bristling with steel, even he cowers like a helpless lamb before the wrath of his dulcet Amaryllis, and meekly implores her for that mercy and forbearance which he would disdain to ask by word or sign from the most truculent Goliath of a foeman, even were his weapon struck from his grasp, or his sword-arm disabled by a wound.

John Knox, who fancied himself a very independent personage, and of whom it is traditionally reported that he never trembled before the face of man, made, somewhat late in life the discovery that the face of woman, after she has been put in possession of conjugal rights, is something infinitely more terrible. The austere Beformer who fulminated his anathema against the "Monstrous Regiment of Women," and who showed himself, to use the mildest possible term, the reverse of polite in his demeanor towards his anointed queen, was tempted in his old age to woo a noble damsel, and conducted her to his house in the Cannongate of Edinburgh with such grim rejoicings as were then deemed admissable, and not savoring of idolatry on the occasion of a Caledonian marriage. But John soon discovered in departing from the precepts of Saint Paul, who had little liking for matrimony, he had made a serious blunder. She of the house of Ochiltree could not forget that the renowned preacher was originally a vessel of the Hepburns; and, being a lady of extraordinary energy and no small amount of self-will, she fairly succeeded in establishing, within that queer little mansion, the bow-window whereof is still regarded as a curiosity, that very same monstrous female rule against which her spouse had, in earlier years, most vehemently protested. Yet, on the while, though somewhat addicted to gew-gaws and fallaws, we doubt not that she made an excellent wife to the veteran Reformer, and perhaps improved the tone of his manners and conversation by teaching him the practical lesson that somewhere or other, there always does exist a power to which the most willful and independent must submit. Therefore, all these instances considered, we heartily join in the cry of '*Place aux Dames!*' It is not a mere empty courtesy that allows them to take the precedence. They go before their husbands because they are the natural leaders; and when domestic strife arises, it is usually the male who is the party chargeable with rebellion.—*Blackwood.*

A Nice Man for a Small Party.—A country magistrate, noted for his love of the pleasures of the table, speaking one day to a friend, said: 'We have just been eating a superb turkey; it was excellent, stuffed with truffles to the neck, tender, delicate, and of high flavor; we left only the bones.' 'How many of you were there?' asked his friend. 'Two,' replied the magistrate. 'Two!' 'Yes; the turkey and myself.'

Odds and Ends.

"Nat, what are you leaning over that empty cask for?" "I'm mourning over departed spirits," was the answer.

Theodore Hook once said to a poet at whose table his publisher got drunk, "Why, you appear to have emptied your wine cellar into our bookseller!"

"Which is the most solemn and awful moment of a naval battle?" asked a lady of a naval officer. "The moment before the battle, madam, when they sprinkle sand on the decks to absorb the blood that is soon to flow," replied the officer.

The adage that "you should not count your chickens before they are hatched," has thus been rendered by a professor of etiquette:—"The producers of poultry should postpone the census of their juvenile fowls until the period of incubation is fully accomplished.',

There is a story of a Scotsman who had got a situation for his son. The son expressed—rather too honestly—his doubts as to his qualifications for the discharge of his duties, when he was silenced with, "Ma lad, ma lad, everybody has sufficient qualifications for any office he has sufficient interest to get."

A Sensible Man.—What the world calls avarice is oftentimes no more than compulsory economy; and even a wilful penuriousness is better than a wasteful extravagance. A just man, being reproached with parsimony, said that he would rather enrich his enemies after his death than borrow of his friends in his lifetime.

A Remedy for Sea-Sickness.—A Mr. Hastings sends the following receipt for sea-sickness, to the *Daily Telegraph*:—'Let the voyager provide himself with about a dozen yards of a common calico bandage, and, directly he goes on board, bandage his abdomen, beginning low down, over the haunches, and bandaging up over the pit of the stomach, not too tight, and then let him lie down and go to sleep—as I think he is almost certain to do, unless kept awake by the noise and tossing of the vessel.

Mr. Quintin Dick once entertained a large party to dinner, when a sailor knocked violently at the door and insisted on immediate admission to Mr. Quintin Dick. The servant, supposing he had some message from Mr. D.'s relations in India, introduced him into the dining-room. Mr. Dick rose, and the sailor reached out his hand, and said 'Is your name Quintin Dick?' 'It is, at your service.' 'By Jupiter, I'm glad of it; give us your hand, old boy—my name's Dick Quintin, and by the powers we'll have a drop of grog together.' The effect on the company may be easily imagined. Mr. Dick took it in good humour, gave the man half-a-crown, and told the servant to take him to the kitchen and give him plenty to eat and drink.

Dress.—To wear fine clothes is 'the be-all and the end-all' of some people's ambition. We have often thought that the epitaphs of such people, when they died, should record the glories of their attire, as other funeral descriptions embody the qualities for which the deceased were most famous. They might be written somewhat in this way:—'Here lies the body of Samuel Pumpkins, gentleman; neither his existence nor his pantaloons were unchequered. He expired in a *fit* that did credit to his tailor!" Here lies the body of Julius Fitz-Frizzle, Esq. He died in the 44th year of his age, and the first of his gossamer wig. Let there be flowers strewn on his tomb, as there was on his waistcoat!"

Strike while the Iron is Hot.—The late Professor D——, prior to his appointment to his chair, was rector of an academy in Forfarshire, Scotland. He was particularly reversed in his intercourse with the fair sex; but in prospect of obtaining a professorship, he ventured to make proposals to a lady. They were walking together, and the important question was put without preliminary sentiment or note of warning. Of course, the lady replied by a gentle "No!" The subject was immediately dropped; but the parties soon met again. "Do you remember," at length said the lady, "what you asked me when we last met?" The professor said he remembered. "And do you remember my answer, Mr. D——?" "Oh yes," said the professor. "Well, Mr. D——," proceeded the lady, "I have been led, on consideration, to change my mind." "And so have I," drily responded the professor. He maintained his bachelorhood to the close of his life.—*Rogers' Illustrations of Scottish Character.*

Well Said.—Said an infidel lady once to Lord Chesterfield, "The British Parliament consists of five or six hundred of the best informed men in the kingdom. What, then, can be the reason they tolerate such an absurdity as the Christian religion?"

"I suppose," replied his lordship, "it is because they have not been able to substitute anything better in its stead; when they can, I do not doubt that, in their wisdom, they will readily adopt it."

And Lord Chesterfield, with all his sayings, never said a better thing.

JEWETT'S HOTLE,
WILLIAM STREET, LINDSAY.

Good Stable and Shed attached, and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

Free Omnibus to and from the Cars and Boats.

Board, $1.00 per day.
Lindsay, June 4, 1862. 152-7m

HARRINGTON HOTEL,
QUEEN STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.

LATELY Finished, completely Furnished, and immediately adjoining the passenger station of the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway, this Hotel is one of the most commodious and comfortable in the Town of Lindsay or County of Victoria.

Warm Stabling attached, with an experienced Ostler.

☞ Charges Moderate.
A. J. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.
Lindsay, Sept, 5, 1861. 114-tf

PYNE'S HOTEL,
Corner of Peel and William Sts., Lindsay, C.W.

SINCE the late Fire, the Subscriber has leased the Building known as "Pyne's Hotel," which he has newly furnished and comfortably fitted up for the reception of visitors. This House is convenient to the Railway Station and Steamboat landing, and the Stage from Beaverton and Whitby stops at the door.

☞ *Charges moderate.*
TREFLY FOURNIER, *Proprietor.*
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

DOHENEY'S HOTEL,
Corner of Kent and William Sts.,
LINDSAY, C.W.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to his Friends and the Travelling Public, that he has renovated and completely refitted his former building, having added a new wing, and he is now prepared to offer every accommodation to parties giving him a call.

In connection with the Hotel there is extensive Stabling, under the charge of an experienced Ostler.

THOMAS DOHENEY, *Proprietor.*
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861 114-tf

LIVERY STABLES,
EAST END OF TOWN, LINDSAY.

THE Undersigned, in returning thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received, begs to state that his Stables are still supplied with pleasant driving HORSES and good BUGGIES, to be let on the most reasonable terms.

In Winter, comfortable, stylish CUTTERS and SLEIGHS will always be in readiness.

☞ "2-40" Horses always to Hire.

*** Terms liberal, to suit the times.

HUGH WORKMAN, Proprietor.
Lindsay, Oct.16, 1861. 129-tf

BLACKHAM'S HOTEL,
Adjacent to the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Peterboro' Railway Depot.

IN returning thanks to his very numerous patrons and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement received during the last ten years, begs to announce that he has fitted up his New Brick Premises with every attention to comfort for his guests, and the Table of the best the Market affords.

*** Good Stabling.
Meals served at Ten Minutes' notice.
T. G. BLACKHAM.
Port Hope, Dec. 1861. 128-tf

CHURCH'S HOTEL
(*Late Hastings House*),
By W. Y. CHURCH, PORT HOPE, C.W.
Port Hope, Oct. 2, 1861. 118-tf

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
Walton Street, Port Hope, C.W.
H. UINS, Proprietor.

☞ Passengers carried to or from the Cars or Boats free of charge.
Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

HASTINGS' NEW HOTEL,
John St., Port Hope, C.W.
THOMAS WARREN HASTINGS, Proprietor.

☞ A Porter will attend the Steamboats and Cars.
Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

RAILROAD HOUSE,
MAIN STREET, CANNINGTON, C.W.

THIS commodious House has been completely refitted by the present proprietor, and is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public,

A good and warm Fire-place in the Bar, and every convenience for Horses.

☞ An attentive and careful Ostler always in attendance.

ALEX. THOMPSON, *Proprietor.*
Cannington, Sept. 5, 1861. 7-tf

CLYDE HOTEL,
King St. East, Toronto.
JOHN MILL, PROPRIETOR.

THE above House is greatly enlarged and completely renovated. Superior Stabling and attentive Ostlers.

N.B.—East of the St. Lawrence Hall, on the opposite side of King Street.
Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL,
EAST MARKET SQUARE, TORONTO.

THOROUGHLY Refurnished and Refitted by the present proprietor.

Board—$1 00 *per day.*
J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*
Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

NEWBIGGING HOUSE
(LATE CLARENDON HOTEL),
Nos. 28, 30, and 32, FRONT ST., TORONTO.
Board—One Dollar per day.

☞ Porters always in attendance at the Cars and Boats.

W. NEWBIGGING, *Proprietor.*
Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of St. Paul Street, amongst the largest wholesale houses, in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favourite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining-Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed a new wing, a great number of well ventilated sleeping-rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRESSES. The proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, "The Albion," to say the least of it will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a Half Hotel in Canada. 1-tf

WM. WHARIN,
Importer of
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.
23 King Street West, No 3 Rossin Buildings.

THE Subscriber has now largely increased his Stock of Goods, and is able to suit his customers with whatever they may require in the above line, at prices lower than usual, and in quality inferior to none in the Province.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired, and warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ Remember the address,
WM. WHARIN,
No 3, Rossin Buildings, Toronto.
Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

Books for Sunday School Presents.

THE BEST PLACE to buy BOOKS for Sunday School Presents, is at the Book Store, opposite the Post Office, Lindsay. A new stock just received.

THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL
of
INFORMATION, AMUSEMENT AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Published by
J. DIMON SMITH & BRO.,
20 North William Street, N.Y.
J. DIMON SMITH. - - - STEPHEN SMITH, JR.
June, 1862. 162-3

☞ 30,000. ☜
THE CIRCULATION
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"GLOBE"
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Extensively Read in Every Quarter of Upper Canada,
And is to be seen in
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It is not only unsurpassed in British America, but is believed to be the
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Have the opportunity of sending, through the columns of the GLOBE, their announcements to almost every dealer in town and country.

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Can find no medium of communicating with the farming community so advantageous as the Globe. Hotel Keepers, Nurserymen, Forwarders, Professional Men, &c. &c., will find that their announcements can only be made thoroughly known through the columns of

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Toronto, Sept. 22, 1862.

Now Ready,
Nearly 200 Mechanical Motions,

INCLUDING Lithographic Views of the Provincial Exhibition at Toronto—The Great Eastern steamship—The naval fight between the two iron-clad ships Merrimac and Monitor—Ascension of Green, the Aeronaut, in his Balloon—Garnerin descending in a Parachute—The old Castle of the Feudal Times, and Drawbridge—The stationary Steam Engine—The Locomotive and Tender—Tilt or Forge Hammer—The Steam Hammer—Post or Windmill—Persian Waterwheel—Revolving Battery—Root-lifting Machine, for clearing land of stumps, &c.—Double Cylinder Printing Machine, and upwards of Twenty other Engravings.

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Every Manufacturer, Engineer, Inventor, Builder, Contractor, Railway Employee, Land or Road Surveyor, Saw Mill Proprietor, Flour or Grist Mill Owner, Agricultural Implement and Waggon Maker, Watch and Clock Repairer, Ship and Boat Builder, Farmer, Blacksmith, or Apprentice ought to have these drawings; no Schoolmaster, persons clearing Wild Lands, or parents having children of a mechanical turn of mind, should be without them.

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THE NEW AND IMPROVED
MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE New Illustrated Topographical, Statistical, General Reference, and Railway Map of Upper Canada, having been carefully compiled and drawn from actual surveys, and from the very latest and best authors, is being neatly engraved, and well printed on fine, white, strong paper, manufactured to order at the Don Mills by Messrs. Taylor & Brothers, and will soon be completed.

Competent judges having compared proof sheets of this Map with a Map got up in New York by H. F. Walling, of Spruce Street, and advertised as Tackabury's Map of Canada West, have, without exception, given the Toronto work the most decided preference.

Information that persons interested in the sale of the other Map, are systematically and industriously representing Tremaine's Map to have "gone up," "gin out," &c., and that it will never be published, has come to hand from friends of fair play in different parts of the country.

This counter statement made in self-defence, will not, I am sure, be received as on questionable authority; nor, in view of all the circumstances, the pretensions set up, the conditions, the deceptive management, the promises and the deficiencies relating to the rival maps, is it likely the people will feel themselves under any sort of obligation to pay for two maps in order to secure the best?

Papers giving the above a few insertions will be entitled to a copy of the map mounted.

GEO. C. TREMAINE.
Toronto, Sept. 1862.

The Hydropult.

THE MOST EFFICIENT FIRE ENGINE IN THE WORLD, BECAUSE THE MOST AVAILABLE.

IT is the best article ever invented for washing Windows, washing Carriages, sprinkling Plants, draining Cellars, watering Gardens, cleansing Cisterns, cleaning Insects from trees, emptying Water from boats, wetting Sidewalks, wetting Sails, sprinkling Streets, a Spray Bath, &c. Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail by

WILLIAM H. VAN TASSELL,
At Patterson's Foundry, Front St., Belleville, C.W.

THE HYDROPULT
Will, by the power of one man, throw water at the rate of eight gallons per minute, fifty feet high, with great force, and should be owned by every householder. It does away with the necessity of a hydrant. It is a light, portable FORCE-PUMP, always ready, easily used, and will come in frequent use by every Farmer, Merchant and Mechanic in the community.

TESTIMONIALS.

We, the undersigned, being at the fire at the residence of Dr. Henry and Homer Taylor, and having witnessed the working of a Miniature Fire Annihilator, known as Vasos HYDROPULT, do cheerfully testify to its usefulness in suppressing fires, particularly when water is scarce, and the ordinary services of the Fire Engine cannot be procured:

J. QUINN,	D. PITCAITHLY,
R. PATTERSON,	S. M. WASHBURN,
H. G. GILLESPIE,	N. McARTHUR,
GEO. S. TICKELL,	M. BOWELL,
R. S. PATTERSON,	S. B. SMITH,
N. JONES,	W. A. SHEPARD.

Belleville, September 14, 1861.

From the American Agriculturist.

This implement is coming rapidly into favor with the public, and well it may. They are recommended by our city Fire Department, and are being adopted by our Public School buildings, &c. They are also being adopted among small villages where there is no regular Fire Department. Taking into account its utility not only as a means of extinguishing fires, but also as a water thrower for various purposes, the implement is worthy a place in every house, where it can be afforded.

GEORGE POPE, Agent.
Lindsay, June, 1862. 155-tf

VICTORIA STOVE STORE,
One Door West of Wright's Boot and Shoe Store.
JOHN MOORE, Proprietor.

ALL Kinds of Job Work done on the shortest notice. A large quantity of Cooking, Box and Parlor Stoves on hand; also, M'Gee's "Protectionist," patented last June—the best that has ever been offered to the public. Drum Stoves, Reverse and Gallows Pipes, Stove Pipes, and Tinware of every description.

Merchants and Pedlers would do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

The highest price price paid for Sheepskins, and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.

ENCOURAGE
CANADIAN MANUFACTURE!!!

IMPORTANT TO INTENDING HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to the readers of the *Canadian Post* and the general public, that he has constantly on hand for their inspection an immense Stock of the most fashionable styles of CABINET WARE ever offered in Port Hope. Parlor Furniture—Rosewood, Mahogany, and Black Walnut in sets or separate pieces; Centre Tables, Etegrees and other fancy articles, appropriate for the Parlor; Bedroom suites of all descriptions; Library furniture in Oak, Walnut and Mahogany; a very large and complete assortment of Dining-room and Kitchen furniture; also, Hair, Moss, Corn-husk, Seaweed, Cotton and Straw Mattresses; Hair and Feather Pillows, etc. Furniture of every style made to order. Inducements offered to Cash Purchasers!

Undertaking.—A large number of Coffins in Stock. Orders promptly filled. A call from intending purchasers solicited before buying elsewhere.

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Port Hope, January, 1862. 134-1y

Just Received,
Popular Novels!
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THE FLOWER OF THE PRAIRIE. By Gustave Aimard, price	$0 50
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Also, a Selection of
POPULAR MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
Comprising—

Modern Cookery—The Family Doctor—Fleetwood's Life of Christ—Affection's Gift—The Pet Keepsake—Pilgrim's Progress—What's in a Name?—Our Heroes in the Crimea, &c., all of which will be sold cheap.

The Stock of STATIONERY has been renewed, and the assortment will be found complete, at the

"CANADIAN POST" BOOK STORE,
Opposite the Post Office.
Lindsay, July 14, 1862. 158-tf

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE
BETTER THAN
Experimental Science.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CONSOLATION FOR THE SUFFERING.

Nearly fifty years continual use in every part of the habitable globe, amongst the savage and the civilized alike, has proved that simple eruptions, open sores, hard tumors, scrofulous developments of all kinds, abscesses, cancers, old wounds, and, in one word, every species of inflammation and suppuration, whether in the skin, the flesh, the glands, or among the muscles, can be arrested and permanently cured, without danger, by rubbing in and using as a dressing, this inestimable Ointment.

Scrofula, Erysipelas, and Salt Rheum.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whateuer form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence.

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Cases of many years standing that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

Eruptions on the Skin,

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic disease, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

Piles and Fistula.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emollient; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healthy qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads,
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sprains,
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetters,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum,	Venereal Sores,
Scalds,	Wounds of all kinds.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 63 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot. 150

'TIS FOUND
WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

A perfect ANTIDOTE, SPECIFIC and CURE for
Rheumatism and Neuralgia
has long been needed. After earnest and patient research, this has been triumphantly discovered. It is called

Watson's Neuralgia King

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING reaches the source of the trouble, and banishes the disease from the system. Unlike the untold number of Liniments and Embrocations which merely stimulate the surface, are but temporary in their effects, and are, at best, of doubtful virtue, it STRIKES AT THE SEAT of the ailment, ARRESTS IT, KILLS IT, ERADICATES IT, and leaves no trace behind.

Watson's Neuralgia King also Cures
GOUT AND DYSPEPSIA,
in all their forms. It is now giving relief to thousands who have been suffering from these diseases, and who have TRIED ALL OTHER REMEDIES in vain.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING
has received the highest testimonials from the highest sources in regard to its Wonderful Efficacy. It operates with equal success in mild and chronic cases, never failing to work out a speedy and permanent cure.

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Oct. 16. 1862

21

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Literature.

THE MISTAKE.

A ROMANCE.

BY W. L. J.

[CONTINUED.]

(*Written for the "Canadian Post."*)

CHAP. V.—MYSTERY.

MAY-DAY was the period fixed for Frederick's marriage, and it was now the middle of April. Emmeline continued her coldness towards us, and each time I saw her she was paler and sadder. Ada, with a woman's ready sympathy, had gone to see her and endeavored to draw from her if aught had happened between them; but poor Emmeline had only wept and told her that Frederick had forsaken her for no apparent reason.

One Sabbath evening, Ada and I were seated at our drawing-room window, watching the many people passing up and down the streets, in their holiday attire. We were so intent on our occupation, that we did not notice the quick step which crossed the floor until Frederick stood before us, who, of course, always walked in unannounced. The gaze which he bent upon us was wild, and the voice which replied to our eager inquiries was broken and strange.

"Oh, my brother, we are glad! so very glad!" exclaimed Ada, throwing her arms around his neck.

"Glad," he repeated, in a tone strangely at variance with the word he uttered. "And for what are you glad?"

"Because you have come back at last; because we see you."

"No, sister," he replied, "your brother has not come back to you—that is, Frederick Walpole has not come back—you will never see *him* again."

Ada looked at him imploringly, and turned a frightened glance on me. "Dear brother, do not talk so!" she said.

"But it is true, dear sister," he said, and for a while the wildness of his tone changed to one of hopeless sadness, as he added—

"In body I may have come back, but the spirit is long, long gone."

With these words he flung himself into a chair, and buried his face in his hands.

Not much of body left either, I thought, as I looked at his long wasted fingers, through which the tears were now streaming.

It is a heart-rending thing to see manhood weep; it seems to be a woman's natural element; but when a strong man weeps the grief must indeed be overpowering. My spirit felt subdued to see him thus yielding to bitter tears, but I could not offer vain words of comfort; besides, I was utterly in the dark with regard to his malady, and was puzzled at his manner. I could scarcely believe that this was my laughter-loving college friend. But Ada, with a woman's tenderness and a sister's love, laid her white hand upon the swollen veins of his forehead, and smoothing back the tangled hair, said, caressingly—

"Dear, dear Frederick, confide in me—tell me what it is that grieves you? What has come over you of late? Why withhold your confidence from me, who ever shared?—and I am as ready to sympathise with you now as I ever was."

Her winning gentleness had its power; he raised his head and said, in a low tone—

"I feel better now, better than for long months; but for these tears my brain would have turned; it was turning so fast. I am a fool and I know it, and yet I cannot help it. I am enthralled, spell-bound, and I would break the spell, but lack the strength. Oh, why has it come to this? I must be a fool in every sense of the word. Do not speak to me now, do not ask me anything, but let me sleep, and in the morning all will be right again. It is long since I have slept beneath your roof, my sister—long since I slept the quiet sleep which I used to sleep."

Ada wept much. I led Frederick to his chamber, but I had a strong suspicion that the morning would not find him there. Owing to this suspicion, I did not retire to bed, but remained on the watch, with the kindly intention of waylaying him, which would have been so vastly gratifying to him if he had known it. I occupied the room directly under him, and as he, instead of taking the rest which he so much needed, continued to pace the floor heavily, I at last ventured upstairs, and on opening the door found him walking up and down, with his hands clasped over his forehead, as if to keep back painful thoughts. Upon seeing me he said, abruptly—

"Stanley, a week from to-night will be—" he paused, then added—"the first of May."

I answered in the affirmative, and he continued—

"I was to be married then."

"Yes," I responded.

"Heaven help me! I *must* be married then."

"I should think that you would rejoice at the prospect," I replied.

He looked at me steadily for a while, and then replied—

"You are right, Stanley, quite right; and I am a fool—a most miserable fool. God help me! But, Stanley, I will keep my pledge—I will be married then. Poor Emmeline!"

"You will not forsake her?" I said. "She is suffering."

"No, I will not forsake her," he said, absently. "She is beautiful, pure, chaste, high-born, and—the other! Oh, would to God that I had never beheld that vision of dazzling, superhuman beauty, without education, without family, almost without a name! Wretched—beautifully wretched and sorrowful; friendless, homeless, lovely and innocent."

I gazed at the white, rigid features, over which a chill sweat was gathering, and endeavored to arouse him.

"Think of what you are saying," I said. "Do be calm."

"I am calm now, calm and cold—death itself could not be calmer. But oh, Stanley, would that I had been born the meanest peasant that walks the earth; then I would not be thus trammelled; then I would give my heart and hand together; then I would not have to wed the proud, the high, the wealthy—."

"You forget," I said, interrupting him, "that no one forced you to engage yourself with Miss Mordaunt."

"Yes, my mother persuaded me, and I fancied that I loved her."

"You should have weighed the matter well before you risked her happiness and your own," I ventured to say.

"I know that," he said, abruptly, "but fate is stern. Spare me now, Stanley, and leave me; to-morrow we will talk again."

I saw him undress and go to bed, and then I sought my own chamber. I could not understand Frederick. Ada could not sleep, so great was her anxiety and sorrow for her brother and for poor Emmeline.

The next morning Frederick told me that I should call on Emmeline; should tell her that he had been sick, very sick.

"It will not be far from the truth," he said, bitterly.

I thought that his appearance would vouch for that.

"Persuade her," he said, pleadingly, "that I never forsook her, even in thought, that I am unchanged, unaltered in my affection for her." And he concluded, with the pitiable words for a lover, "You can do all better than I."

I undertook the task, delicate and painful as it was. I saw Emmeline alone. I told her of Fred's visit, and endeavored to persuade her that he was all that she wished him to be. I pretended that some business of speculation, in which he was deeply interested, had estranged him from his friends for a while; and I told her that he had been ill, and that now, fearing her coolness, he had sent me as a mediator. I found that she still loved him fondly, truly. Poor girl! How bitterly did I feel the wrong that I was doing her, in thus persuading her to marry one who had proved so fickle. But, in justice to myself, I must say that I fondly hoped that Frederick, when once married to this beautiful and gentle girl, would settle down and become again the life of us all.

The next day they met and were reconciled, and I tried to persuade myself that Emmeline would be happy; but I felt a sad misgiving at the heart, for although a change for the better had taken place in Frederick's manner, he was evidently laboring under some weighty grief. But I did not question him. For the last week before his marriage his naturally gay manner appeared to have, in a measure, returned, and I hailed this as an omen of good. As for Ada, she was all sunshine, helping to arrange everything for the wedding. Frederick had taken a house in town, and Ada was busy in arranging the furniture and other matters.

The last day of April Ada and I drove out to her mother's. We found the good lady anxious and nervous, and wishing that the wedding was over. I left Ada trying to smile away her mother's fears, and ascended the stairs which led to Frederick's chamber. I found him thrown upon a lounge, his face buried in the cushions. As I entered he sat up, and said that he felt tired. He made a very poor attempt at conversation. I could not help contrasting his manner with my own when I was a lover on my marriage eve. There was a look of hopeless despondency on his face, which but ill accorded with one's idea of a happy bridegroom. I mentally exclaimed—

"Poor Emmeline! I feel for her. To-morrow she will link her destiny with a man who looks as though he were sentenced to death."

Presently Frederick arose and paced the floor with hurried steps, then paused abruptly and muttered—

"And so I am to be married to-morrow."

"The prospect appeared to afford you much pleasure some time ago," I ventured to remark.

"Don't tantalize me," he said, bitterly. "Did you suffer as I do you would not have the magnanimity to go through with this as I have resolved to do."

"Why, what can have happened between you and Emmeline?" I asked; "what has she been guilty of?"

"Of nothing," he said, then his voice softened—"she must be an angel, or she would not love me through all my coldness and neglect."

"Some women are angels," I replied.

"O, yes. And one thought harrasses me to-night, whether it would not be better and be far greater kindness to her to leave her free, than to give her such a sorry husband as I shall make."

I felt indignant. Were those suitable words to be uttered on the eve of his marriage with a gentle, trusting, faithful maiden. And yet I could not but feel commisseration for him—the words were uttered so sadly. But I answered him, impatiently—

"This is no time to speak in this manner, Frederick. You should have thought of this long since. How base thus to sport with the affections of a trusting, guileless girl!"

I really began to fear that he was deranged; he glanced at me so wildly, as he repeated the word "base" two or three times.

"Yes, base," I answered. "What else is it but base and cruel to trifle with one so pure and true as Emmeline Mordaunt?"

"There is no other name for it, none," he muttered; "it is refined cruelty; cruelty to her, to me, to——. Oh! that you moon which shines so coldly through the trees were shining on my grave!"

"You speak in enigmas," said I, "and your conduct is incomprehensible. Not a week since you wanted me to persuade Emmeline to marry you, and now you wish to break off the engagement. Are you in your right mind?"

"No, I am not," he replied, "nor have I been this some time. "If I were, do you think that it would be at all like me to listen quietly to all that you have been pleased to say to me?"

"I have said nothing which I did not feel it my duty to say," I answered, quietly, "nothing but what I am quite willing to repeat; and I do repeat that your conduct is incomprehensible, and furthermore, it is reprehensible to hear a man talk as you do on the eve of his marriage. A girl whom some one was forcing to marry a person whom she disliked, would talk in just such a strain."

He looked at me for a while quite angrily; then he sighed deeply, and throwing himself once more on the lounge, buried his face in the cushions, as before.

I walked towards the window and looked out upon the cloudless heavens and upon the earth, lit up so resplendently by the pale light of the full moon, and in my heart I said—

"God help poor Emmeline! To-night she is full of joyful anticipations, like many other trusting hearts that I have known. Some are crushed and broken; some are happy. God help thee, Emmeline! I fear thy trouble will not end to-morrow."

I heard a light step; the chamber door opened softly; I heard the rustle of silken garments. I did not look up—I knew it was my wife, for—

"I'd know that footfall anywhere,
As light as summer rain."

I left her with Frederick and went down stairs. I went out and went down the lawn. I felt unhappy.

(*To be Continued.*)

Miscellaneous.

It is stated by 'Fiat Justitia,' to the *Times* 'that Archbishop Sumner has in fourteen years presented ninety-two livings in the diocese of Canterbury. Of these I can find but four bestowed on clergy in any way related to himself.'

A sleeping car has been built for the New York and Erie road, which is of nearly twice the length of ordinary cars, and has several state rooms, including a sumptous apartment designated "Bridal Room," fitted up after the style of Western steamboats.

MOB-LAW IN KENTUCKY.—The Rev. J. G. Fee informs us that he has been mobbed again in Kentucky. He was in act of leaving Augusta, Bracken Co., Ky., for this place, when he was seized and detained. A rabble collected and threatened and attempted violence, but Mr. Fee was protected by the Provost Marshal. He demanded the protection of the civil authorities. The Circuit Judge of the district elect and a Brigade Surgeon took him in hand, and told him he must leave the state and agree never to return, or he should be immediately hanged. He refused to give any promises, and was then ferried across the river and landed on the Ohio side, with the threat that if he ever returned he should be strung up forthwith.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

RETALIATION.—While the people of the Northern States are busily engaged in cutting the throats of their Southern brethren, burning and devastating their homesteads, outraging the honor of their women, and robbing them of their property, a severe retaliation from an unexpected source has assailed them. The Sioux and Dacotah Indians have risen, and are doing with the defenceless inhabitants of Minnesota and adjoining parts, precisely the same thing that the Northerners are doing to the South. Thus the innocent are made to suffer for the sins of the wicked; and thus the cruelties of the North upon the defenceless inhabitants of Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana and Alabama, are avenged by the atrocities of the Indians of the North-West.—*British Whig.*

THE INVASION OF MARYLAND.—Now that the dust of the great battle of Antietam is cleared up, we can review the rebel invasion of Maryland advisedly and judge of its results. That the invasion was the greatest blunder yet made by the rebel leaders, there is no doubt. That they escaped with only a trifling loss of arms, colors and prisoners, having captured at Harper's Ferry alone (not to mention other stores taken from Maryland,) fourteen thousand and five hundred men, rations for fourteen thousand men for twenty days, one hundred tons of ammunition, fifty-seven guns, (some of them were the best Parrot's), fourteen thousand stand of arms, and four batteries of artillery, paroled the prisoners and carried off their booty, will be regarded as one of the boldest and most successful dashes recorded in history. This exploit was done by 60,000 ragged, hungry, ill-armed rebels in the face of 200,000 brave and well armed Government troops. After all, we must not complain, as there is no doubt our Generals did the best they could. The soldiers were dissatisfied because they were not permitted to capture the army they had whipped at so great cost of blood, the country was disappointed, but at the same time there is good reason to believe that the rebellion is weaker than it was before the invasion.—*Albany Statesman.*

Now for a great piece of news. Fair English ladies! Do you know that you are going to use sticks? Yes, sticks, like our grandmothers and great-grandmothers. They are being brought back into fashion; and it is our ladies of high society and the best breeding who have taken the initiative in this extraordinary movement.—*Letter from Paris.*

A WONDERFUL MOTHER AND CHILD.—The following curious notice of a birth appeared in the *Home Gazette* of the 23d inst:—On Saturday, 23d August, the wife of Mr. Isaac Pitman—a son—Alfred. Mrs. Pitman took her usual walk of above a mile on Friday evening, and was perfectly well, and in good spirits. The birth occurred this day at one o'clock in the afternoon. Both mother and child are in excellent condition, and Alfred gives promise of being a contented litle fellow. Within an hour of his birth he was sucking his thumb—happy as a bird. Wonderful, if true.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—The late Archbishop of Canterbury was born in 1780, at Kenilworth, in Warwickshire, being the elder of the two sons of the Rev. Robert Sumner, vicar of that parish. In 1817 he was elected Fellow of Eton College, and in the following year appointed rector of Maple Durham, Oxfordshire; he was, in 1819, chosen a prebendary of Durham. In 1828, the see of Chester becoming vacant by the translation of the late Dr. Bloomfield to the Bishopric of London, Mr. Sumner was selected, by the Duke of Wellington to fill the vacancy. At that period, and, indeed, during nearly the whole of the twenty years that Dr. Sumner was bishop of that diocese, he was the hardest worked prelate in the kingdom, the vast and populous district under his control demanding his constant attention. By the death of Dr. Howley, in February, 1848, the archbishopric of Canterbury became vacant, and Lord John Russell appointed Dr. Sumner to that exalted position in the Church. During his protracted public life he rarely spoke in the House of Lords on subjects not relating to the Church. Soon after his elevation to the bench of bishops, he was called upon to concede his vote on Catholic Emancipation, an act which rendered him for the time most unpopular among the clergy of his diocese. Latterly he strongly opposed the admission of Jews into Parliament, and in the Divorce Bill strenuously objected to the proposed clause allowing the marriage of the guilty parties. He was also a staunch opponent of the revision of the Liturgy, and against the resuscitations of the active powers of convocation. The late Primate had been a liberal and successful contributor to the theological literature. Among the best known of his books were 'Sermons on the Christian Faith and Character,' 'Apostolic Preaching considered in an Examination of St. Paul's Epistles,' 'Treatise on the records of the Creation, and on the Moral Attributes of the Creator,' and 'Evidences of Christianity derived from its Nature and Reception.'—*Ex. Paper.*

A WORD TO YOUNG MEN.

One of the meanest things a young man can do, and it is not at all of uncommon occurrence, is to monopolise the time and attention of a young girl for a year, or more, without any definite object, and to the exclusion of others of his sex, who, supposing him to have matrimonial intentions, absent themselves from her society. This "dog-in-the-manger" way of proceeding should be discountenanced and forbidden by all parents and guardians. It prevents the reception of eligible offers of marriage, and fastens on the young girl, when the acquaintance is finally dissolved, the unenviable and unmerited appellation of "flirt." Let all your dealings with women, young man, be frank, honest, and noble. That many, whose education and position in life would warrant our looking for better things, are culpably criminal on these points, is no excuse for your short comings. That woman is often injured or wronged, through her holiest feelings, adds but a blacker dye to your meanness. Our rule is always safe: Treat every woman you meet as you would wish another man to treat your sister.

NINE FOLLIES.

To think that the more a man eats the fatter and stronger he will become.

To believe that the more hours children study at school, the faster they learn.

To imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained.

To act on the presumption that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in.

To argue that whatever remedy causes one to feel immediately better, is 'good for' the system, without regard to more ulterior effects.

To commit an act which is felt in itself to be prejudicial, hoping that somehow or other it may be done in your case with impunity.

To advise another to take a remedy which you have not tried, or without making special inquiry whether all the conditions are alike.

To eat without an appetite, or continue to eat after it has been satisfied, merely to gratify the taste.

To eat a hearty supper for the pleasure experienced during the brief time it is passing down the throat, at the expense of a whole night of disturbed sleep, and a weary waking in the morning.

OUR TEETH.

BY DIO LEWIS, M.D.

They decay. Hence, unseemly mouths, bad breath, imperfect mastication. Everybody regrets it. What is the cause? I reply, *want of cleanliness. A clean tooth never decays.* The mouth is a warm place—98 degrees. Particles of meat between the teeth soon decompose. Gums and teeth must suffer.

Perfect cleanliness will preserve the teeth to old age. How shall it be secured? Use a quill pick, and rinse the mouth after eating. Brush and Castile soap every morning; the brush with simple water on going to bed. Bestow this trifling care upon your precious teeth, you will keep them and ruin the dentists. Neglect it, and you will be sorry all your lives. Children forget. Watch them. The first teeth determine the character of the second set. Give them equal care.

Sugar, acids, saleratus, and hot things are nothing when compared with food decomposing between the teeth. Mecurialization may loosen the teeth, long use may wear them out, but *keep them clean and they will never decay.* This advice is worth more than thousands of dollars to every boy and girl.

Books have been written on the subject. This brief article contains all that is essential.

The Canadian Post.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under............... 75 Cents.
Above Ten lines, first insertion, per line.. 8 "
Each subsequent insertion............ 2 "

☞ Professional and Business Cards, six lines and under, $5 per annum, $3 for Six Months. From Six to Ten lines, $8 per annum.

☞ Merchants and others can contract for a certain space, with the privilege of having new matter inserted at the end of every 3 Months, on favorable Terms.

☞ Displayed advertisements are measured by a scale of solid Minion, and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements sent without written instructions inserted until forbid, and charged for full time.

☞ No casual advertisements inserted unless paid for in advance. Merchants will be expected to pay quarterly.

☞ Orders or discontinuing advertisements must be in writing, otherwise the Publishers will not be responsible.

G. CRUICKSHANK & CO.,
Publishers and Proprietors.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

A remarkable case of this nature occurred some days ago in Dublin, the sufferer being a woman of about seventy years of age. A report was brought to the Green street police station that a woman, who had been caretaker of a house on Nelson street, was found dead in her room, upon which notice was sent to Dr. Kirwan, the city coroner, requesting him to hold an inquiry into the circumstances of her death. She had not been seen by any person since Wednesday evening last. The coroner arrived at the house about three o'clock, and was of opinion, on hearing of the woman's age, that she died from natural causes. He was accompanied by Sergeant Fox, 7 D, and two or three police constables; and when on the point of proceeding with the investigation, one of the constables told him he thought there was warmth in the body. The coroner immediately placed his hand on the region of the heart, and observed symptoms of a very feeble action. He at once called for brandy, warm water and towels, and had the usual means adopted to restore animation. In an hour or so, Dr. Kirwan shook the old woman, and called to her in a loud tone of voice to sit up, when she opened her eyes and looked around to the great alarm of many who were present, and could with difficulty be kept from running away. The woman is still alive and progressing favorably.

THE SCIENTIFIC BALLOON ASCENT FROM WOLVERHAMTOM.

A correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* furnishes some interesting information respecting the balloon ascent made by Mr. Glaisher and Mr. Coxwell from Wolverhamton on Friday. As stated in our impression of Saturday, Mr. Glaisher provided himself with a camera, but it appears that he found it impossible, owing to the rapid motion of the balloon, to "take" views among the clouds. The correspondent writes:—On attaining an attitude of three miles, one of six pigeons the aeronauts had taken up with them was set adrift. The poor bird found no resistance for its wings, and down it fell like a piece of lead. Half a mile higher a second pigeon shared the same fate. A third pigeon was sent forth with a like result; and at a height of four miles a fourth, after flying to the top of the balloon, and there resting awhile, fell from its giddy perch. Up and up rose the balloon, its occupants as much at ease as though at rest on the surface of the earth. Mr. Glaisher found no difficulty in breathing, and was free from the sensations of pressure on the brain he had experienced in previous ascents. His companion, however, was less fortunate, finding a difficulty in breathing and a slight sensation of fullness, which increased with the height of the balloon. The temperature at five miles was at five degress below zero. Ascending still higher, Mr. Glaisher attempted to read, but he could not see the lines upon the instruments. He rubbed his spectacles but still be could not see. A powerful magnifying glass, however, enabled him at length to read that another quarter of a mile had been gained. He sought to note the fact in his journal, but he seemed to have lost the use of his hands, and he could not write. He looked towards to barometer, and he could not see to read it. He asked his companion to make the observation for him. But their safety demanded that Mr. Coxwell should go up into "the ring," and he did so promising to do the reading when he came down again. Feeling faint, Mr. Glaisher sought to take the brandy bottle; but though it was within a foot of his hand he could not reach it, and there he lost all consciousness. From the ring Mr. Coxwell looked down, and saw him with head thrown back, and legs distended, and arms hanging by his side, as if in a slumber. He descended to arouse him, but his own hands had now become powerless. With that presence of mind, however, which Mr. Glaisner bears witness had so often served them in other emergencies, Mr. Coxwell seized with his teeth the cord attached to the escape valve at the top of the balloon, and soon the gas escaped, and the balloon began to descend. As it fell, consciousness returned without pain to Mr. Glaisher, and at five miles the meteorologist was himself again. The descent was continued with all rapidity until they found themselves in a grass field on the farm of Mr. T. Kayswell, of Cold Weston, about seven miles from Ludlow, at 3.20 p. m. On examining the pigeon basket they found one of its two remaining tenants dead.

SUPPRESSION OF HOOPS.

In the early part of last week an announcement was made to the young women working at the West Gate and Marsh Mills, in Drogheda, who number about 800 or 1,000 individuals, that the Messrs. Chadwick, Gradwell, & Co. had given express orders that for the future no girl would be allowed inside the walls of the establishment wearing the "expansive contrivance" known as hoops in their petticoats. This mandate, as explained by the manager, was the result of a conversation among the proprietors of the mill, in which they discussed the propriety of adopting that course in order to obviate the danger of any accident which might occur by the dresses of the young women coming into contact with any part of the revolving machinery. The announcement was received by the girls with speechless amazement, and they looked at each other again and again, as if they doubted whether the manager was in earnest. After leaving the mill that evening, they met in large groups, and discussed the question amongst themselves, when it was unanimously declared that the proprietors of the mill had pursued a very heartless course. It was first resolved that a deputation should wait on the manager, and try what tearful eyes, soft persuasions, bold remonstrances, and powerful appeals, would effect in inducing him to supplicate the owners of the establishment to withdraw the cruel law. This was absolutely tried; but all was in vain. The "powers that be" were inexorable, and divested of the hoops they should be, or otherwise reconcile themselves to the alternative of forfeiting their situations. The terrible knowledge that there was no help for them crept into their hearts, and "homeward they trudged their weary way" to remove what they believed to be the latest glory of the sex. On the following morning they appeared in deep dejectedness, no longer the happy beings they were but a day before, exulting in their circular apparel. A number of the girls, however, are noticed regularly "hooped" up to the gate of the mill, where they remove the cane and leave it in the keeping of parties in the neighborhood until they return from work, when it is again inserted in the skirt.—*Dublin Paper.*

BROUGHALL & GIMSON
SHOW THIS DAY:
NEW DRESS GOODS, NEW SHAWLS,
NEW HATS (Lovely Shapes),
NEW MANTLES, NEW FURS,
NEW BONNETS (Very Cheap)
AND
100 PAIRS BLANKETS.

All Visitors admit their prices being Extremely Moderate!!!

New Advertisements.

Show this day—Broughall & Gimson.
Sale of Lands—A. Farewell.
Sale of Berkshire Pigs—John Gibb.
A Good Farm Wanted—Alex. Dawson.
Colt Strayed—Levi Carl.
Young Mare Strayed—Samuel Nicholson.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If Subscribers wish the discontinuance of their Periodicals the publisher may send them until all arrears are paid; and Subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent.

3. If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their Periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their Bill, and ordered their Periodicals to be discontinued. Sending numbers back, or leaving them in the office, is not such notice of discontinuance as the law requires.

4. If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the Publisher, and their Periodicals are sent to the former directions they are responsible.

☞ We wish our readers in the several villages of the County of Victoria would lend us their aid in making our paper a medium of general intelligence. In almost every neighbourhood something of interest occurs worthy of a place in the local columns of a County paper; and we would feel much obliged to have such incidents forwarded to us by our readers. It cannot be expected that we can hear of everything worthy of publication. Will our friends assist us in this way, and help us to make the *Post* the paper of the County?

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, C.W.
THURSDAY, OCT. 16, 1862.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

The most important intelligence from the seat of war is the manner in which the Confederates have received President Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation. It is apparent that in the North a large portion of the people have disapproved of the measure, and in the South it has spread a feeling of consternation among the timid, and exasperation against the North by those who, though fearing an uprising of the slaves, yet are determined to maintain at all hazards their cherished institution. It is quite probable the leaders in the South will see the necessity of placing a small portion of the army within easy reach of the various plantations, so as to protect the women and children from a servile insurrection, which would be characterised by a more cruel and vindictive massacre than the celebrated Indian Mutiny. Never during the whole history of slavery was such an opportunity afforded, nor so much encouragement given, to an enslaved race to become monsters and tyrants in their turn. However desirable it is that slavery should be abolished, every owner of humanity will deprecate the means employed by President Lincoln for the subjugation of the Southern States; yet, after all, the effect of the Proclamation will depend upon the issue of the war during the following three months. If the north be able to penetrate into southern territory, occupy the principal cities, including Richmond and Charleston, and make their power felt in North Carolina and Tennessee, then we may expect a general uprising in the South. But if the Confederates maintain their position for the next few months, as they have done in the past; if they be able to dispute every inch of territory, and supply themselves with sufficient provisions for the whole season, it is probable that the slaves will not attempt to rise against their masters, both from a want of confidence in their own resources, and ignorance of the real meaning of the President's proclamation.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

After having passed through the principal cities and towns of Upper Canada, and visited the prairies of the far West, the Governor General, with his family and *suite*, arrived in Quebec on Monday last. At no season of the year could Lord Monck have had a better opportunity for forming a favorable opinion of the greatness of Upper Canada; and having visited Toronto during the Provincial Exhibition, he saw the agricultural resources of the Province concentrated in one place. In various places he has expressed his opinion that the cattle and cereals exhibited in the Provincial Fair in Toronto, would bear favorable comparison with those of the Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

His Excellency has been highly gratified with the cordial reception he met with, both in Canada and while sojourning in the prairies of Illinois.

RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. Howland, the new Finance Minister, has already shown what can be accomplished when energy and ability are applied by Government in the reduction of expenditure. The deficiency of the current year was estimated by Mr. Galt, his predecessor, at $5,000,000, but that by the adoption of certain new measures the deficiency would be reduced to $4,000,000, which in itself is enormous. With the assistance of the Premier, the Commissioner of Crown Lands and other members of the Government, he has been enabled to make a reducton of $2,000,000, by adopting new revenue measures, and by deferring and reducing the enormous sysem of expenditure which was being carried out.

To meet the deficiency of $2,000,000, an entirely new system is to be adopted, which, if found thoroughly practicable, wil be of incalculable benefit to the Province. Hitherto, whenever money was required to cover financial deficiencies, application was made to England, and the money being easily obtained it led to a recklessness of expenditure, which has had a demoralizing effect on the whole community. By the returns of the various banking institutions, it is ascertained that the deposits on which interest is paid amount to $9,000,000, and to employ this capital the Finance Minister proposes to issue Provincial Notes, payable with interest one year after date. Such a scheme, besides relieving the present difficulty, would be of extraordinary benefit to the Province, as by the former method large sums were paid yearly to capitalists in England, which will now be retained in the Province. We have no doubt the capitalists in Canada will readily take up the notes, and show the Government that its reliance on them has not been misplaced. This scheme will render the Province so far independent of foreign capital, and will furnish a safe and remunerative investment for all the spare capital of the people whom it will benefit.

County Show.—During the week, arrangements have been made at the Market Square, under the superintendence of the energetic Secretary of the Agricultural Society, for the reception of live stock, cereals and vegetables to be exhibited this day. The ground has been enclosed, and a temporary building has been attached to the Town-hall for exhibiting farm produce. The Town-hall has been suitably arranged for the display of manufactures and ladies' work. We hope the day may continue propitious, and that the Show will outrival all its predecessors.

Eldon Branch Agricultural Show.—Under the auspices of the Agricultural Society of Eldon, their first Annual Show will be held at Woodville on Wednesday the 22nd inst. We trust the farmers of the township will appreciate the energy of the directors of this Society by attending, and displaying their stock and produce to the best advantage.

Mariposa Show.—The Agricultural Show of the Township of Mariposa was held at Oakwood on Tuesday last. The day, though threatening rain in the morning, continued favorable throughout. The Show, taken in all its parts, has been considered as the most successful ever held in this County. The cattle show was a decided improvement on last year's. There were a great number of spectators present, who seemed highly gratified with the proceedings of the day.

The New Cemetery.—We have been requested to state that the ground for the new cemetery is now open for interments. The third reading of the By-law prohibiting any further use of the old graveyard on the hill overhanging the town, was passed at the last meeting of the Town Council, and consequently the Protestant public will be obliged to have recourse to the immediate occupation of the new one, which is prettily situated on the slope of the hill between Brock street and the concession line forming the boundary of the Corporation, separated from the town by the Scugog, but commanding an extensive prospect. It will be convenient for visitors, but sufficiently retired to permit the sorrowing heart to indulge its grief without being subjected to any curious gaze, as there is no thoroughfare in that direction. The ground is divided in trust for the public to five parties—the Rev. Wm. Johnson, the Rev. John Vicars, and Messrs. David Browne, Laurence Maguire and George Matthews. A plan of the place has been made out by Crosbie Brady, Esq., C.E., and the trustees are ready and anxious to dispose of lots, and deed them to parties making application for burial purposes, as they are desirous of getting the walks, etc., tastefully ornamented. The money arising out of sales, with the exception of a small salary to an assistant secretary for keeping the accounts and attending on purchasers, will be expended on keeping the grounds in proper order. All the information required may be obtained on application to the trustees, and all money orders made payable to the treasurer, the Rev. John Vicars.

CANADA.

The customs for the port of Montreal show an increase of $54,392 for the month of August, but a deficiency of $170,631 for the eight months of this year.

Native Canadian Cotton.—This is really the case; cotton will grow in Canada. We were last week shown a very fair sample of cotton in the pod, by the Rev. Dean Kirwan. He stated that it had been raised in Sarnia without the aid of the hot-house, and had been pronounced of good quality by Mr. Thompson of Ancaster. This may be the means of opening the eyes of farmers and others as to the real value of Canadian soil.—*Sarnia Canadian*

Annoyed.—The Lindsay *Advocate* is annoyed that we expressed an opinion favorable to Mr. Neil McDougall, one of the candidates for the shrievality of Victoria. Instead of bolstering up Mr. Dunsford, and encouraging him to ask an office at the hands of his political opponents, it would be much more seemly for the *Advocate* to persuade his friend to wait till his own friends are in power, if he must have an office. In that way, too, the member for Victoria would be left untrammeled to pursue his peculiarly "independent" course.—*Port Hope Guide.*

Robbery at the Bank of Montreal.—The Montreal *Gazette* of Friday says: "We learned last night from a gentleman just arrived from Ottawa, that on Wednesday night the building occupied by the Ottawa branch of the Bank of Montreal was broken into, and that the contents of one of the safes, consisting of a very large sum in specie and paper money were carried away. This is one of the most daring robberies ever committed in Ottawa, and it seems the perpetrators, up to the departure of the cars for Montreal yesterday morning, had not been discovered."

Crown Lands' Department.—It will gratify the friends of the Ministry, and all who are interested in the welfare of the country, to learn that the revenue this year from the Crown Lands' Department will be $100,000 over last year, and a prosperous year that was. In addition to this we have to state that the expenditure for the current year will be found to be considerably reduced. The Hon. Mr. McDougall is indefatigable in performing the duties of his responsible office, and spares neither time nor pains to bring the business to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.—*London News,*

Barbarity by a Mother.—At the Preston Police Court, recently, Margaret Marsden, was charged with the following barbarous act: A week before she came home in a state of intoxication, and, while no one was in the kitchen but a little boy, she took up her female infant, about two years old, and deliberately threw it on to the kitchen fire. She then left the house. The lad who witnessed the inhuman act, alarmed the child's grandmother, who hastened into the kitchen and snatched the infant from the flames, but not before the little creature had been most severely burned on the lower part of its body.

A "Gallant" Soldier Boy.—The Montreal *Witness* says:—"At a late hour last night, constable Fitzgerald, of the City Police, was called upon by a gentleman residing in the vicinity of Beaver Hall, who had formed the impression that there were robbers about his premises. The officer accompanied the gentleman to his house, and both made diligent search. No robbers were found secreted anywhere, but a soldier of the Grenadier Guards was discovered in the apartment allotted to the servant girl. The gentleman asked the soldier how he had obtained admittance at that unseasonable hour; the answer was that the girl had asked him in. The soldier was then permitted to leave, the gentleman declining to have him arrested. It is to be hoped that the punication of this case will have the effect of putting housekeepers on their guard.

A Terrible Mistake.—A terrible mistake was made in Ashfield, on the 26th, by a man named Pinkerton, whereby a boy named Farquhar McGregor lost his life. The Huron *Signal* says:—Two men named Moses Dundas and William Pinkerton were out at dusk on the day named, deer hunting. Coming to the edge of a clearing, Pinkerton looked over the fence and seeing some object a short distance off asked Dundas if he did not seen the deer. No, answered the latter. Well, said Pinkerton, stand here and you will see it! Dundas stood as directed, saw what he took to be a deer, and levelling his rifle, fired. The object fell. Leaping the fence, the men rapidly approached, and, horrible to relate, found that the bullet had pierced the head of a young lad. The poor little fellow at the moment of his death had a bag of potatoes on his back, and was accompanied by his little sister, who was peeling a turnip when the shot was fired. It is considered she escaped her brother's fate almost by a miracle, as she was directly in line with him. The lad's parents reside on lot 9, 9th concession. Dundas is a farmer, and bears a respectable character. We understand that a Coroner's inquest, held on Saturday, resulted in a verdict of "accidental shooting."

An Extraordinary Affair.—The Port Hope *Messenger* says:—An inquest was held by Coroner Maxwell, of Port Hope, on view of the body of Sarah Henderson, late wife of W. Henderson, of the township of Clarke, on the 27th day of August, then by adjournment to the 29th and 30th days of September. From the strong suspicion formed in the public mind, and at the instigation of Henderson's own friends, it became necessary to have the body exhumed, after it had been interred nearly thirteen months. The investigation has resulted in finding Henderson guilty of "murder," and he is now in gaol awaiting his trial at the approaching Assizes, to commence on the 28th inst. Henderson is 57 years of age, and has a fine family; four of his sons are teaching school, and the two younger ones are now at College studying for the ministry. This sad affair has plunged a large and respectable family in despair. The *Messenger* does not publish the evidence taken, but merely the Coroner's rambling charge to the jury. It would seem from this, that the accused had formed a criminal connection with his servant girl, and that he had conceived an attachment for her, which caused him to poison his wife. He afterwards married the girl. Henderson's own children gave evidence against him. He cautioned them as they were sworn to answer truly all questions put to them.

An Ice Palace on the St. Lawrence.—Mr Edward Hassel, a Berlin Architect, who was employed for a number of years on the Petersburg and Moscow Railway, and constructed many of the far famed ice palaces of St. Petersburg, proposes constructing an ice palace on the River opposite the city next winter, if he can meet with sufficient encouragement from the citizens. The building will be 40 feet high, 144 feet long and 56 feet deep, constructed much in the same style as the Court House, but with this addition, that it will be surrounded by a colonnade and topped with a dome, all with the exception of the windows and doors to be built of ice. A large skating ring will be annexed to the building. The rooms, which will include a large ballroom ladies' and gentleman's rooms, halls, &c., will be all heated by stoves, and warranted not to melt! Mr. Hassel says that the climate is peculiarly adapted to the erection of such buildings. He may well do so. And that the palace would be built in three or four weeks at a cost of about $3,500. This sum he proposes to raise in subscriptions of $10, which will entitle the shareholders to have exclusive control of the building. A building of this nature would attract large numbers of visitors to the city. The hotel-keepers and other interested parties would, therefore, do well to look upon the scheme with favour.—*Montreal Herald.*

Action for Assault.—At the Kingston Assizes on Monday, Dr. John Stewart, of the *Argus*, brought an action against Col. John Cameron, for assault. The *Whig* says:—"The damages were laid at $1,000. The evidence of the assault is as follows:—James J. Whitehead, who was in company with Colonel Cameron, stated that Col. Cameron accosted the plaintiff in the market on the day alleged, and asked Dr. Stewart, who had a bundle of papers under his arm, to give him an *Argus*. Dr. Stewart refused to do so. Col. Cameron then asked Dr. S. to sell him an *Argus*, which Dr. S. again refused, and said 'I am not the *Argus* boy, and you are no gentleman to ask me.' Col. Cameron requested Dr. Stewart to repeat what he had said, but witness, who had gone into Mr. Ford's store, did not hear the reply, but supposed from the action of Dr. Stewart's lips, seen through the window, that he did repeat it, when Col. Cameron struck Dr. Stewart a severe blow on the right cheek, which swelled up to about the size of an egg. Mr. Albert McMichael's testimony differed somewhat from Mr. Whitehead; he stated that when Dr. S. refused to sell Col. C. a paper, the latter asked the question, 'Are you not the *Argus* boy?' and the reply was 'I am not the *Argus* boy, and you are no gentleman.' This witness did not hear the challenge made by Col. Cameron to repeat the offensive language. Some eight other witnesses were called to prove the size of the swelling, the discoloration of the eye, and the length of time the marks of the wound remained. Hon. Mr. Campbell addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant, but called no witnesses. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff and $75 damages. Sir Henry Smith for plaintiff; Hon. A. Campbell, Mr. O'Reilly and Mr. Draper for the defendant."

A New Way to Get Rid of an Old Suit.—The circumstance which we are about to relate took place in this city, at an early hour last Sunday morning, in one of our most public thoroughfares, and the shop of a well-known dealer:—A man dressed in a suit that had seen much service, came along the street and descended through the footpath as if by magic. Next time he appeared it was in a clothier's shop, where he coolly proceeded to take down from the shelf, and spread out on the floor an immense quantity of coats, vests, and pantaloons. Having satisfied himself as to the best suit in the pile, he divested himself of his antiquated garments, which he had the goodness and generosity to leave, if not as security for his return, perhaps as too bulky to carry away. Suddenly a noise was heard below the footpath, just opposite the cellar window; a plank seemed to have got loose, and kept creaking at short intervals. A policeman on the beat noticed the plank as he passed along, but believing it had become detached by accident, had it replaced. The guardian of the night had not been long away, when the plank was seen to move up, and a head peer out cautiously from below; this was repeated once or twice, until at last a man, dressed in the pink of fashion, made his appearance. A man employed at the Craig street tunnel nearly dropped with fright, but finally mustering courage, advanced and interrogated the apparition. The well-dressed figure replied that he was employed in the house at hand; that he was going to early church, and then was about to have a day to himself; that he had taken this extraordinary way of coming into the upper air, in order to escape the observation of his master. The workman asked him to give a helping hand at replacing the plank. The reply was an unceremonious refusal; and the transformed, well-dressed, and daring burglar coolly walked away. By the time the workman had rubbed his eyes, and recovered his perceptions, the scamp was beyond pursuit.—*Montreal Witness.*

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The vacancies in the Upper Chamber have now been filled, and it is satisfactory to find that the acquisitions to the Reform party have been all that could be desired during the late elections. Of the twenty-four Upper Canadian elected members, sixteen are Reformers and eight Conservatives. We subjoin a list of the names:—

Hon. James Shaw, Bathurst.
" A. J. Fergusson, Brock.
" Harmanus Smith, Burlington.
" Alex. Campbell, Cataraqui.
" T. Bennett, Eastern.
" David Christie, Erie.
" Geo. Alexander, Gore.
" J. C. Aikins, Home.
" David Reesor, King.
" E. Leonard, Malahide.
" W. McMaster, Midland.
" Andrew Jeffrey, Newcastle.
" J. G. Currie, Niagara.
" J. Simpson, Queen's.
" Robert Read, Quinte.
" J. Skead, Rideau.
" John McMurrich, Saugeen.
" Malcolm Cameron, St. Clair.
" George Crawford, St. Lawrence.
" Donald McDonald, Tecumseth.
" O. Blake, Thames.
" Sidney Smith, Trent.
" Walter McCrea, Western.
" Geo. W. Allan, York.

THAMES DIVISION.

LARGE MAJORITY FOR BLAKE.

At the close of the poll on the second day the vote stood as follows:—

NORFOLK.

	Blake.	Ford.
Townsend	526	230
Woodhouse	285	211
Charlotteville	209	295
Walsingham	268	296
Houghton	109	156
Windham	252	337
Middleton	162	213
Simcoe	84	151
Total	1,895	1,889
	1,889	

Maj. for Blake in Norfolk 6

SOUTH OXFORD.

	Blake.	Ford.
North Oxford	123	39
Ingersoll	233	42
West Oxford	244	56
East Oxford	142	110
North Norwich	354	96
South Norwich	200	117
Dereham	272	252
	1,473	712
	712	

Blake's maj. in Oxford 761
" " Norfolk 6

Total maj. for Blake.. 767

The cultivation of tobacco has been begun in Australia, the colonists hope to save the £212,000 a year now paid for the "weed" in Victoria, and to grow largely for exportation.

Death of Mrs. Livingstone.—A letter from the Rev. James Stewart, of the Free Church, who was sent to Central Africa on a mission of inquiry in the month of July last year, brings intelligence of the death of the wife of Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated African explorer. She died of fever in the end of March. The letter also states that the missionary prospects in Central Africa are not inviting.

DISTRESSING RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(From the Chatham Planet.)

One of the most deplorable accidents that has ever happened in Chatham, happened at the Railway Station, at about six o'clock on Friday evening last, by which one of the most respected and prominent residents of the Western Division—Paul John Salter, Esq., was instantaneously killed, and another gentleman of even more prominence—Joseph Mercer, Esq., ex-Warden of the county of Essex, was very seriously, and at the time we write is thought to be fatally injured. These gentlemen came to Chatham upon the special train which conveyed his Excellency Lord Monck from Windsor, whence they would return to Windsor, the Governor continuing on his route to the Falls. The train arrived in Chatham about noon, and as announced in our edition of Friday, in which we recorded an account of the proceedings which transpired during his Excellency's stay in town, the party above named occupied positions on the platform, and all seemed to be, and undoubtedly were, in the best of spirits, the Governor heartily shaking hands with both Mr. Salter and Mr. Mercer, just previously to his returning to the railway carriage. The Governor and suite having left for the east, the gentlemen from Windsor and Sandwich came into town, where they spent the remainder of the afternoon until about 4 o'clock, when the party dined at Mr. Sheriff Mercer's. Upon the arrival of the Day Express going West, which reaches Chatham at 5.55 p.m., Mr. Jos. Mercer, Mr. Rankin, Mr. Salter, Mr. Eliot, and Mr. Baby, accompanied by Mr. Sheriff Mercer, Hon. Walter McCrea, Mr. Keating, and a number of other gentlemen who went to the station to see them off, the five former purchased tickets for Windsor, Messrs. Rankin, Eliot, Baby and Mercer entering the cars upon the first whistle for starting being sounded. Mr. Salter remained on the platform shaking hands with friends, and when the second whistle was sounded and the word, "all aboard" given, he made a rush for the train which was then in motion. In attempting to step upon the rear end of the car, next to the last, he being near-sighted, missed his footing and fell between the carriages, the wheels of the last car passing over his body, cutting off both hands, fracturing the skull, cutting one side of the face, and tearing and smashing to a complete pulp the body from the breast to the hip bones. Of course death was instantaneous. Words of alarm being given by those gentlemen who stood at the station, the passengers inside the cars of course all rushed out on the platforms, Mr. Joseph Mercer, being one of the foremost. In coming down the steps of the carriage, he took hold of the iron railing with one hand, and stood on the second step in a leaning position to see if he could make out what unusual had occurred. While in this position, others from the car came behind him, and, in their anxiety also to see, Mr. Mercer was crowded off the steps, and retaining his hold on the railing, he swung around aside the cars and fell under the wheels, which in their motion passed over the right arm near the shoulder, also between the elbow and wrist, causing a compound fracture and without doubt inflicting other serious injuries to the remaining portions of the body, rendering him perfectly helpless, though not depriving him of his senses. Of course the train was checked as speedily as possible, and Mr. Mercer conveyed as quickly as circumstances admitted to his brother's residence, while the mangled and lifeless remains of poor Salter were gathered up and temporarily removed to the freight house, where an inquest was held on them by Dr. Roberston, coroner, and a verdict of accidental death found by the jury. On Saturday morning the remains of the late Mr. Salter were sent West in charge of Mr. Rankin, who remained in town over the preceding night. At 10 a.m. on Saturday, Mr. Mercer was too low to permit of the work of amputating his arm to be commenced. It was hoped, however, that he would rally so that the surgeon would be justified in performing the operation with a hope of the patient surviving its exhausting effects.

Postscript.—It is with the deepest regret that we announce the melancholy fact of Mr. Mercer's death this morning at about 3 o'clock at the residence of his brother, Mr. Sheriff Mercer. His wife was present, having arrived at Chatham on Saturday evening by a special train from the West.

Mr. Salter's age was 49 years. His mortal remains were interred on Sunday afternoon at St John's Church, Sandwich, and were followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of mourners. Mrs. Salter, we are told, received the melancholy news of her partner's death with all the anguish imaginable, and for wise and humane purposes was prevented from beholding the mutilated remains of the unfortunate deceased.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN BELLEVILLE.

The Belleville *Intelligencer* of Friday last relates the following particulars of a murder lately committed in that town:

"The town was thrown into considerable excitement yesterday morning, by the report that a young man named Wentworth Taylor, son of Mr. Homer Taylor, of Belleville, had been stabbed the night previous, and had died of his wounds. The report turned out to be too true. The particulars as far as we could learn are as follows:

"Young Taylor, who is in his twenty-first year, was in company with Morris Moorman, Luke O'Neil and Thomas McGinnis, about half past nine o'clock on Wednesday evening; they left the railway station and proceeded through a field north west of the station. On their way they stopped near a lime kiln. Moorman, it seems, had a bottle of whiskey with him, and when they stopped O'Neil asked him to give him some; Moorman refusing, Taylor spoke up, and said Moorman would give it to him. Immediately and without further cause or provocation, Moorman stabbed Taylor in the abdomen. The wound was just below the ribs, on the left side, and was so large and deep that the bowels protruded therefrom. He was immediately conveyed to his home, where Drs. Henry and Lurdett were in attendance. He lived but a few hours afterward. He was perfectly conscious until within a few moments of his death, but he suffered great agony. Previous to his death he made a deposition before James Whiteford, Esq., in which he declared Moorman inflicted the wound.

"Immediately after the murder was committed, Moorman fled to the woods, and constables were sent in search of him. His whereabouts was discovered about noon yesterday and he delivered himself up to McDonough, who gave him in charge of the county jailer.

"A jury was empannelled by Coroner John P. McDonnell, and the matter is still undergoing investigation."

A Material Distinction.—Business and occupation are not synonymous terms. The French persist in the occupation of Rome; but they have no business there.—*Punch.*

Murders near Cariboo.—Three horrible murders, accompanied by the robbery of the victims, were perpetrated on one of the trails between the North and South Forks of Quesnelle River, on the 20th of July. The unfortunate men who lost their lives to satisfy the cupidity of bloodthirsty highwaymen were Harris Lewin, of the firm of Braverman & Lewin, of this city; D. Sokolosky, late of Sokolosky & Lewin, of New Westminster, and Charles Beaucheir, until recently a trader at Nanaimo, and last a packer of goods to Cariboo. Lewin is supposed to have had $12,000 in his possession; Beaucheir, $5,000, and Sokolosky, $1,000.—*Victoria Colonist.*

LATEST NEWS.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

ARRIVAL OF THE "PERSIA."

ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE AT CORINTH.

VAN DORN FINALLY REPULSED.

HOW LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION IS RECEIVED IN THE SOUTH.

BATTLE AT PERRYSVILLE.

2,000 FEDERALS KILLED & WOUNDED.

CONFEDERATES POSSESS THE FIELD.

Sandy Hook, Oct. 9.

The steamship Persia, from Liverpool 27th Sept., via Queenstown 28th, has passed this point en route for New York.

The Asia arrived at Liverpool on the 27th.

The news of Gen. McClellan's victory at Hagerstown had reached Liverpool, and attracted great attention. Some of the English journals were dubious in their remarks, while others accorded great credit to General McClellan.

Corinth, Oct. 5.—The correspondence of the St. Louis *Democrat* has the following details of the battle at Corinth, on the morning of the 3d.

Our outposts were attacked by the rebels in force, about six miles northeast of Corinth, and before 9 o'clock the engagement became general, and a fierce and sanguinary battle was fought.

Our men, under Rosecrans, stood up manfully, and fought with great coolness and bravery, but regiment after regiment, and brigade after brigade, poured in upon us, and we were forced slowly backward, fighting desperately.

The rebels pushed forward with determined obstinacy, and held every foot of their advantage ground. They outflanked our inferior force, and were forming in the rear, and we were obliged to fall back still further to prevent this movement from being accomplished.

The enemy were now inside our breastworks, pushing us backwards towards the town, when darkness put an end to fighting for that day.

During the day's fight our loss was heavy, but that of the enemy must have largely exceeded ours.

Three pieces of the 1st Missouri battery were captured after having stood for hours before the enemy's fire.

Brig. Gen. Hacklem fell mortally wounded at the head of his men and died the same evening.

Gen. Oglesby was shot in the breast about four o'clock on the morning of the 4th.

The enemy opened briskly on the town with shot and shell, our batteries replied, and for an hour or more a heavy cannonading was kept up; at the expiration of that time, two rebel guns had been disabled, and shortly after daylight their battery of 7 guns was captured.

A portentous quiet soon occurred, and it was evident that some movement was being made by the enemy.

The western sharpshooters under Col. Burk were ordered forward as skirmishers to feel the enemy at half-past nine. They met them three-quarters of a mile in advance of our line of battle, advancing rapidly in heavy columns upon the town. Immediately a murderous fire was opened on this heavy line by our skirmishers who slowly began to retire, returning the fire of the enemy with effect. The woods seemed alive with rebels, and it appeared impossible for this gallant regiment to escape destruction in their retreat over three-quarters of a mile of open ground which intervened between them and our temporary works of defence. In a few moments the engagement became general. Our batteries opened a destructive fire on the exposed ranks of the rebels, mowing them down like grass. Their slaughter was frightful, but with unparalleled daring and recklessness they pushed forward. They charged our works desperately, broke our lines of infantry, and captured a small fortification in which a small battery of the 1st Missouri was planted. All seemed lost, a temporary panic seized our men, and the rebels once more marched into the streets of Corinth, but new batteries opened on them, and our men under the direction of a few courageous officers, and stimulated by their example, fought desperately, and the advance of the enemy was checked. They wavered, then fell back. Our lost battery was regained, and once more it hurled destruction into their ranks. The day was saved, and the enemy in full retreat. Our loss was comparatively small during this fearful charge; that of the enemy was fully twenty to our one killed. Among the rebels killed and left on the field, were Brig. General Rodgers, of New Orleans, Colonel and acting Brig. General Johnson, of Mississippi, and another Colonel commanding a brigade, whose name was not learned. The enemy was commanded by Van Dorn, Price, and Villipique, with their respective army corps, which swelled their forces to 50,000 men. It is impossible now to give a list of the casualities. Our proportion of officers killed is thought to be large. We lost but four taken prisoners.

New York, Oct. 9.—The *Times'* despatch has the following:—

President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation has inspired the most lively terror throughout the South. The rebels do not laugh at the decree, but quake with apprehension. They express fears that it will be the means of producing a counter revolution in the Slave States, and the soldiers desire to return to their homes to protect their families. They believe the negroes to be organized in secret associations, and only to be waiting an auspicious opportunity to rise in insurrection *en masse*. They have heard already of the proclamation, and are becoming very restive under their yoke. The women and children are removing to the cities for safety, and consternation seems to be universal.

Perrysville, Ky., Oct. 9.—Bragg's army attacked two divisions of Gen. McCook's corps d'armee near this place yesterday. The fighting was desperate.

Gen. James S. Jackson, ex-Congressman of K., commanding a division, was killed.

Gen. Terrill, of Va., commanding a brigade formerly of Terrill's battery, was very seriously wounded.

Firing ceased about 7 o'clock on the evening of the 8th.

On two occasions the fighting was hand to hand. The confederates were greatly superior to the federals in numbers. McCook was then heavily reinforced by the federals, and the battle was resumed to-day. The fighting was mainly done by Rousseau's division, formerly Mitchell's.

Col. George Webster, of the 98th Ohio, Acting Brig. Gen. of the 34th brigade, was seriously wounded.

A doubtful rumor says that at the close of the engagement, the rebels were possessors of a part of the field.

Gen. Sheddon, of Ill., is reported killed, but it is doubtful. Our loss is stated at 2,000 killed and wounded. The rebel loss is not ascertained. The enemy is north of Perryville. A general attack is expected immediately by our troops.

ARRIVAL OF THE "HIBERNIAN."

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

NASHVILLE SURROUNDED BY THE CONFEDERATES.

GREAT LOSS ON BOTH SIDES AT THE BATTLE AT PERRYSVILLE.

Cape Race, Oct. 11.

The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool on the 2nd, via Londonderry on the 3d, passed this point this evening.

The Norwegian, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 2nd.

The English journals, in commenting on the late Federal victories, pay high compliments to Major-General McClellan for his vigor and energy in routing the rebels.

Louisville, Oct. 10.—Early yesterday morning Gen. Buell attacked Bragg's forces at Chaplain Creek, in the immediate vicinity of Perryville. A short but terrible fight ensued, when the rebels broke and retreated rapidly over three diverging roads southward. It is hoped that the lot will be bagged.

The Louisville *Democrat* learns that Capt. Bowles of the second military train was attacked on the morning of the 8th instant, by a party of rebels whom Major Bradford held in check near Frankfort, when General Kirby Smith's whole force appeared on the opposite side of the river and necessitated the surrender of 17 federal government waggons and 10 or 15 sutler's waggons. The rebels also captured 550 of General Sill's stragglers, whom they sent off with the train.

The Louisville *Journal* says Grayson was taken by the rebels on the 30th Sept.

Nashville is completely surrounded by rebels, who are committing all sorts of depredations. The federals there are on half rations. Provisions are at fabulous prices.

Colonel Bennett, a noted guerilla chief, was routed on the 1st instant, half-way between Gallatin and Nashville, and is said to have been mortally wounded.

Cincinnati, Oct. 12.—A special to the *Commercial*, from Corinth, says Gen. Grant received Gen. Rosecrans from the pursuit on the 9th. He returned on the 10th, and reports the enemy dispersed, demoralized, and incapable of further mischief. He had intended following to prevent another concentration, believing now is the time to destroy them.

The enemy abandoned and spiked 11 guns. The caissons were destroyed, and most of their ammunition and baggage train was captured.

Our victory was incontestibly one of the clearest of the war.

The enthusiasm of the army for Rosecrans was boundless.

Altogether we have 2,000 prisoners, including nearly 100 officers, besides the wounded.

About 1,000 rebels were killed. Our loss was 350 killed and 1,200 wounded. Accurate reports are impossible until the army returns to Corinth.

30,000 CONFEDERATES ENTERING PENNSYLVANIA.

1,500 FEDERAL HORSES CAPTURED.

PERRYVILLE BATTLE—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Harrisburg, Oct. 13.—The following is a special despatch to the Philadelphia *Enquirer*:—

Gov. Curtin has just received information, dated Perryville, Juanata, Co., from a reliable gentleman of Perry Co., that a rebel force of 30,000 men made their appearance within 8 miles of Concord, Franklin Co., last night at 12 o'clock, and carried off 1,500 horses.

The farmers of Franklin Co., are moving all their stock into Perry Co.

The rebels are supposed to be making for the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Further particulars of Wednesday's Perryville fight, state that the Federal force was 16,000, and the rebel force 62 regiments; the aggregate unknown. The Federal loss was from 500 to 600 killed, 1,200 wounded, and 440 prisoners. The latter were paroled by Buckner. The rebel loss was 1,400 killed, including one general, not named, and fourteen colonels and lieutenant colonels. This number of killed and wounded is admitted by the rebel medical director of Gen. Cheatham's division.

A despatch from a member of the 1st Wisconsin, says that regiment lost 58 killed and 124 wounded. Among the wounded are Major Mitchell and captain Green.

Despatches received at headquarters state that Col. Lytle's wounds are very slight. He has been paroled, and will arrive to-morrow evening. It is reported that Wolford's cavalry captured over 100 hundred rebel waggons, 1,000 prisoners, and one battery on Friday, between Perryville and Harrodsburg.

Highly important experiments with the new Whitworth shells proved most destructive.

The Archbishop of York has accepted the Archbishopric of Canterbury.

Garibaldi was burned in effigy, amidst every mark of contempt, by the Irish Catholics in Armagh, on Thursday last. In Newcastle, at a public meeting, it was agreed to invite the Italian Liberator to take up his residence in this country, assuring him of continued respect and admiration. A similar meeting was held at Gateshead and in other places.

It is said some English ladies have been brutally assaulted by a Swiss innkeeper for deducting two francs from his exorbitant bill. The fellow, with one of his servants, pursued them with huge bludgeons, and the landlord drew a knife upon one of them, and stunned another with his stick, a rough piece of paling.

Alleged Fraud of £35,000.—At the Guildhall Police Court, on Monday, David Brunan and Benjamin Kortoske, hat and cap manufacturers and merchants, of London Wall, who have been repeatedly examined relative to a charge of conspiring, together with one Bernard Kortoske, to defraud their creditors of goods to the value of about £35,000, were brought up before Alderman Hale for final examination. Since last report a number of witnesses have been examined, chiefly with the view to show in what manner goods alleged to have been fradulently obtained have been disposed of. The evidence taken has been of a very rambling and complicated character, and at the close of the inquiry they were committed for trial, substantial bail being accepted for their appearance at the sessions.

A Man Shot by a Rifleman.—A sad affair, in connection with the volunteer movement, took place in Newcastle on Saturday night. The Stephenson's Company had been practising at the butts, at the Ouseburn, a young man, named Ridley, being among them. On his road he called to see a friend, named Rendall. Rendall, who is twenty-four years of age, and married, was standing against the mantelpiece; and Ridley said he would have a shot at him. Rendall said he was to mind what he was doing, rifles not having been made to be played with; but Ridley fired, and the result was a dreadful wound upon Rendall. The rifle had been loaded with ball, which entered the right side of the abdomen, passing through the unfortunate man's stomach; it then came out on the other side, and broke the left arm. Ridley is, of course, in custody. It is said that he did not know his rifle was loaded, and that he feels very acutely at what has taken place.

A DOLLAR THAT PAYS WELL.

One of the best seasonable enterprises now before the public, is that of the publisher of the American *Agriculturist*. He has secured for his subscribers fine colored editions of two splendid maps of localities of great interest. One of these covering a space of more than ten square feet, shows the entire State of Virginia so completely that every county, city, village, river, mountain, hill, and principal road, is readily found. It includes the principal parts of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The other map, covering about 15 square feet, gives all the Southern States, including Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and all south of them. Though not so minute as the map of Virginia, it shows all the counties, principal towns, rivers, etc., of the Southern States. Any person subscribing now for the *Agriculturist*, is presented with a choice of the above two maps. In addition to this, every new subscriber for 1863, (Vol. 22), receives the *Agriculturist* for the rest of this year without charge. We have long received the *Agriculturist*, and can testify to its real merits. Every number is well illustrated, and contains a large amount of really useful, practical, reliable information for the farm, the garden, and the household, including a very interesting department for the little ones. No one can fail to get many dollars' worth of useful hints from a volume of the *Agriculturist*, while the maps are now so much extra. We have sent for two copies of the paper, so as to get both maps. Send for the paper on our recommendation, or if you prefer, send a dime for a single copy, and examine it for yourself. The address of the publisher is Orange Judd, 41 Park Row, New York.

[PARAGRAPH ADVERTISEMENTS.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Health and happiness are the twin-sisters which render existence pleasant and agreeable, for the enjoyment of life depends, in a great measure, on the state of the health. None need despair who suffer from dyspepsia, pulmonary affections, nervous disorders, ulcers, scrofula, piles, or fistulas while these famous medicines offer not only an antidote but a radical cure. They have had the most marvellous success in the worst types of diseases which afflict the human race. Sold by all Druggists, at 25c., 62c. and $1 per box or pot. 189

MATHEWS' CHOCOLATE WORM DROPS never fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of intestinal worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the fancy worm confections and nauseous vermifuges in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no mercury, or other deleterious drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other. (No cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.) Each box contains 24 drops or lozenges. Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines.—A. I. Mathews, general agent, Buffalo, N.Y., and Fort Erie, C.W.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY!—*Madam Boivin's Celebrated Silver-Coated Female Pills.*—The only certain and safe remedy for all uterine obstructions, monthly difficulties, irregularities, and all the other diseases to which the woman, wife, and mother is peculiarly liable. These pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action. They will be found to exert the happiest effect in all cases of prolapsus uteri, in leucorrhea, or the whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain cure that can be found. It is on account of this certainty they should not be taken by pregnant females (during the first three months), as miscarriage is certain to be brought on, but at other periods their use is perfectly safe. N.B.—One Dollar enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure package of pills by return of mail.—C. Crosby, general agent, Fort Erie, C.W., Buffalo, N.Y. *Caution*—Beware of counterfeits, the genuine have the signature of "C. Crosby" on the outside wrapper. For sale by all respectable druggists.

New Advertisements.

STRAYED.

STRAYED from the premises of the Subscriber, Lot No. 24, 3rd Con. of Fenelon,

A YOUNG MARE,

3 years old past, dark brown color, mane and tail black; a white star on the forehead, and white marks on the fetlocks.

Anyone bringing the same to the Subscriber will be rewarded.

SAMUEL NICHOLSON,

Fenelon, Oct. 11, 1862. 171-3

COLT STRAYED!

STRAYED from Lot 12, 7th Con. FENELON, on or about the 20th August last, a Light BAY COLT, 2 year old, black mane and tail, hind feet white to fetlocks. Any party giving information to the owner that will lead to its recovery will be suitably rewarded.

LEVI CARL.

Fenelon, Oct. 14, 1862. 171-6

WANTED TO RENT,

A Good Farm,

IN THE VICINITY OF LINDSAY.

State how much is cleared, and all particulars. Address,

ALEXANDER DAWSON,
Peterborough P.O., C.W.

Peterborough, Oct. 8, 1862. 171-3

AUCTION SALE
OF
Thorough-bred Berkshire Pigs!

THE Subscriber will sell by Auction, on Lot. 27, 2nd Concession of OPS,

ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1862,

80 Thorough bred Berkshire Pigs!

Bred from the boar "Roger," who took the First Prize at the Provincial Show at Hamilton in 1860, and one of those offered for sale took the Second Prize at Toronto this present season.

TERMS: Three months' credit by furnishing good notes, endorsed if required.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

J. F. ALBRO, Auctioneer. JOHN GIBB, Proprietor.

Lindsay, Oct. 11, 1862. 171-3

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS!!

THE Subscriber will sell, *to the highest bidder*, at the TOWN OF LINDSAY, *On Wednesday, 12th of November 1862,*

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE

TIMBER AND FARM LANDS:

TOWNSHIP OF SOMMERVILLE.

Lot 9,	2nd con., (timber sold)		200 Acres.
Lot 11 & N. ½ 16, 4th con.,	do.		300 "
Lots 13, 14, 15, 5th con.,	do.		600 "
S. ½ & N.E. ¼ lot 13, 6th con.,	do.		150 "
Lots 14, 20, 6th con.,	do.		355 "
Lots 3, 4, 7th con. (& timber thereon)			400 "
N. ½ lots 1, 2, 3, 11th con.,	do.	do.	400 "
Lots 7, 8, 11th con.,	do.	do.	400 "
Lots 1, 4, 5, 6, 12th con.,	do.	do.	800 "
Lots 3, 4, 6, 10, 13th con.,	do.	do.	800 "

TOWNSHIP OF BROCK.

S.E. part lot 9, 4th con., (& timber thereon)			12 Acres.
S. ½ lot 10, 3rd con.,	do.	do.	100 "
S.E. ½ lot 1, 1st con.,	do.	do.	50 "
E. ½ lot 16, 12th con.,	do.	do.	100 "

TOWNSHIP OF UXBRIDGE.

Lot 30, 8th con., (& timber thereon) 25 Acres.

TOWNSHIP OF REACH.

N. part lot 24, 13th con., (& timber) about 23 Acres.
S. part lot 24, 13th con., mostly cleared and part sown to wheat, (timber included) about 100 "
S. part lot 23, 13th con., partly cleared, (timber included) about 90 "

TOWNSHIP OF MARIPOSA,

N. ½ lot 15, 2nd con., mostly cleared, (timber included) 100 Acres.

TERMS:—One-fourth cash down, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, with interest in full each year.

Sale to commence at Half-past One o'clock.

A. FAREWELL,

Oshawa, October 4, 1862. 171-4

HORSE STRAYED.

STRAYED, on Lot No. 19, 8th Concession of Brock, in the beginning of August last, a BAY HORSE. If not owned and expenses paid in a reasonable time, it will be sold to pay expenses.

H. WOOD, Jr. 169-3

Notice to School Teachers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATION of TEACHERS for the Lindsay District will be held at Lindsay, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of December next.

By order of the Board,
A. LACOURSE, Sec.

Lindsay, Oct. 4, 1862.

Church for Sale.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the "Act respecting the property of Religious institutions in Upper Canada," that the following properties, viz.: That building erected for a place of worship on behalf of the Congregational Independents of Canada, at the village of Argyle, on the Eleventh Lot of the Third Concession of the Township of Eldon, as also the site on which said Building stands, will be put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises of GILCHRIST & CAMERON, at the village of Woodville, in the County of Victoria,

On the Seventh day of November 1862,

At Twelve o'clock Noon,

and that the terms of such sale will be cash in full at the time thereof.

ARCH. McMILLAN,
JOHN McDONALD,
ALEX. McLEAN,

Trustees of the Congregational Church at Argyle, Township of Eldon, County of Victoria, and Trustees of said premises in Trust for the Congregational Independents of Canada.

GILCHRIST & CAMERON,

IN returning thanks to their Friends for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to them, are happy to announce that they are just receiving their

Fall and Winter Stock,

which, for cheapness and quality, cannot be excelled in the Back Country.

Their TEAS and other GROCERIES are of the same superior quality they used to keep.

They have received a very select assortment of POCKET BIBLES, with Psalms and Paraphrases.

The public are respectfully informed that G. & C. deal with all who favor them with their custom, both at Woodville and Argyle, on very liberal terms.

Woodville, Oct. 9, 1862. 170

Lumber Cheap for Cash!

THE Subscribers have just brought to Lindsay

100,000 *FEET OF LUMBER,*

which they will sell at the lowest Cash price.

Positively no credit given. By purchasing Lumber, 8 per cent. Discount allowed on our paper.

Apply to the person in charge of the Lumber Yard, on the west bank of the river, beside T. Clark's.

J. & J. H. CRONK.

Lindsay, Sept. 30, 1862. 169-3

Dr. Fred. Dellenbaugh,

German Physician, of Buffalo, N.Y.,

Will be in the following places in the month of OCTOBER 1862:

MILLBROOK, Richardson's Hotel, Oct. 17.
PETERBORO', Cassio's Hotel, 18th and 20th.
LINDSAY, Fournier's Hotel, 21st and 22d.
MANILLA, Fenton's Hotel, 23d.
BEAVERTON, Workman's Hotel, 24th.

Where he can be consulted on all forms of Lingering Diseases. Consultation free of charge. 170

Printer Wanted.

WANTED, a GOOD JOBBING HAND, for a Country Office. Address, stating wages expected, to Box 14, Lindsay P.O.

TRAVELLING AGENT WANTED.

WANTED, an Active YOUNG MAN to Canvass this County for a popular publication. Terms very liberal. Apply at the Office of the "Canadian Post," Lindsay.

WAGGONS FOR SALE!

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, a New LUMBER WAGGON and one Light DOUBLE BUGGY WAGGON on Springs, shaft and pole, second hand but as good as new. Apply to

ROBERT BURGESS.

Ops, May 15, 1862.

Hydropult for Sale,

AT

McLENNAN & CO.'S HARDWARE STORE, Kent Street, Lindsay.

Money Wanted.

Wanted, the sum of

$2,000 or $3,000,

at a moderate rate of interest. First-class land security given. For particulars apply at the Office of the CANADIAN POST, Lindsay. 169-3

Farm to Let,

NO. 6, in the 10th Con. VERALUM, in the County of Victoria, containing 175 acres, of which 80 acres are cleared and under a good state of cultivation; besides a good Dwelling-house and Frame Barn. The land is well watered. For information apply to the Proprietor,

WILLIAM HUNTER.

Bobcaygeon, March 5, 1862. 139-tf

Farm for Sale!

TO BE SOLD immediately, by Private Bargain, that desirable Farm on Lot 1, 14th Con. Mariposa, consisting of 50 acres, of which 40 acres are improved and in a high state of cultivation. There is a good House and substantial Frame Barn on the Lot, and abundance of water for stock in every field. A more desirable Farm is rarely to be met with. Titles indisputable.

For further particulars, apply to

JOHN CAMPBELL, Proprietor,
Lot 1, 14th Con. Mariposa.
Or to JOHN D. WALLACE,
Office *Canadian Post*, Lindsay.

135-tf

Land for Sale!

70 ACRES East Half Lot 5, 11th Con. Harvey;
180 Acres (Broken), Lot 7, 10th Con. Harvey.

PORTAGE ROAD, ELDON—
80 Acres, part 25, North side.
30 " part 49, South side,
60 " part 50 and 51, South side.

Terms Liberal.

Apply, if by letter post-paid, to

H. T. STRICKLAND, Peterboro'.

March 12, 1862. 140-6m

House and Lot for Sale.

THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell a Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, with Half an Acre of ground, situated on Bond Street, Lindsay. Terms, which are very reasonable, and other particulars made known on application to

FREDK. WHITT, Attorney, &c.,
Keenan's Building.

Lindsay, Aug. 4, 1862. 161-3

Tavern Stand
TO BE SOLD OR LET.

ON THE BOBCAYGEON ROAD, 18 miles North of Bobcaygeon, a new

FRAME BUILDING, 24 by 36, Kitchen 18 by 30.

Good Stable, and a plentiful supply of water. It is decidedly one of the best Tavern Stands in the County. For particulars, apply to

J. S. LITTLE, on the Premises,
Or to WM. THOMPSON, Lindsay. 159

Department of Crown Lands.

QUEBEC, 22nd Aug. 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lands in the

TOWNSHIP OF CAVENDISH,

in the County of Peterborough, U.C.,

will be open for sale on and after the Twenty-fourth September next, on the usual condition of actual settlement thereon, at 70 cents an acre cash, or $1 if paid by instalments; upon application to Richard Hughes, Esq., Crown Land Agent at Bobcaygeon.

ANDREW RUSSELL,

165-6 Assistant Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands.

QUEBEC, 22nd Aug. 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Town and Park lots of Wingham (School Lands), in the Township of Turnberry, in the County of Huron, U.C., will be offered for sale by Auction, by the Resident Agent, Charles Widder, Esq., at Goderich, on Wednesday, the Tenth of September next, at noon.

The purchase money to be paid in full at the time of sale.

ANDREW RUSSELL,

165-6 Assistant Commissioner.

Money to Loan!

On FREEHOLD REAL ESTATE, in sums of from $200 TO $2000 AT 7 PER CENT,

Principal and interest payable at from 1 to 10 years, by Monthly, Quarterly, Half-yearly, or Yearly instalments, at the option of the borrower.

Apply to JOHN McFADYEN,
Solicitor and Agent, Lindsay.

147-tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE Subscriber is prepared to negotiate Loans on good Real Estate security, at moderate rates, from one to ten years, at the option of the borrower.

J. B. KNOWLSON.

Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

New Agricultural Implements.

THE SUBSCRIBER being appointed Agent for the sale of Agricultural Implements, manufactured by H. A. MASSEY, of NEWCASTLE, has on hand a lot of those superior

STEEL MOULD BOARD PLOUGHS.

He will be happy to receive orders for the following Implements, to which he specially directs the attention of farmers:

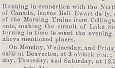
Mowers, Reapers, Fanning Mills (an extra article), Threshing Machines, Cultivators, Scufflers, Rollers,

and everything connected with husbandry.

JAMES WALKER, Lindsay P. O.

Lot 15, 7th Concession Ops,
11th April 1862. 145-3m

LAKE SIMCOE.



THE

Steamer "Emily May,"

Running in connection with the Northern Railway of Canada, leaves Bell Ewart daily, on the arrival of the Morning Trains from Collingwood and Toronto, making the circuit of Lake Simcoe, and returning in time to meet the evening trains for the above mentioned places.

On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday the Steamer calls at Beaverton, at 3 o'clock P.M.; and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12.30 P.M.

☞ MEALS TO BE HAD ON BOARD.

ISAAC MAY.

July 1862. 158-tf

LINDSAY & MANILLA
STAGE LINE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE A STAGE will leave Fournier's Hotel, Lindsay, every lawful morning at 6 o'clock, reaching Manilla in time to connect with the Stage for Oshawa, Whitby and Beaverton; returning—leaves Fenton's Hotel, Manilla, after the arrival of the Stages from Oshawa, Whitby and Beaverton, arriving at Lindsay at 8 o'clock in the evening. FARES REASONABLE. ☞ The proprietor will not be responsible for parcels or baggage unless booked and paid for.

GEO. CRANDELL, Proprietor.

Lindsay, April 1, 1862. 143-tf

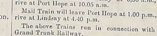
ROYAL MAIL STAGE

LEAVES Whitby daily, connecting with the Northern Stages for Manilla, Beaverton, and Lindsay. This is the shortest and cheapest route from Toronto to either of the above places. This stage leaves Scripture's Hotel every morning (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the trains from east and west, and arrives in Prince Albert in time for the stages going north. Returning, leaves Prince Albert on the arrival of the Northern Stage, and arrives in Whitby in time for the trains going east and west.

Good accommodation, and careful, obliging drivers.

W. RAY, PROPRIETOR.

Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf



P. H. L. & B. RAILWAY.

ON and after the 13th inst. and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

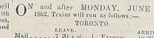
Mail Train will leave Lindsay at 6,30 a.m., arrive at Port Hope at 10.05 a.m.

Mail Train will leave Port Hope at 1.00 p.m., arrive at Lindsay at 4.40 p.m.

The above Trains run in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway.

T. A. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent* THOMAS RIDOUT, *Manager.*

Port Hope, May, 1862. 114-tf



Northern Railway of Canada.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.

ON and after MONDAY, JUNE 2nd 1862, Trains will run as follows:—

TORONTO.

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mail......7 20 A.M.	Express...10 25 A.M.
Express....4 10 P.M.	Mail.....9 00 P.M.

COLLINGWOOD.

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Express...5 30 A.M.	Mail......1 00 P.M.
Mail.....3 00 P.M.	Express....9 15 P.M.

Mail North and South connects with Lake Simcoe steamer, and Owen Sound boat daily.

Chicago steamers leave Collingwood every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings; Green Bay steamer every Saturday; and steamer for North Shore and Sault Ste Maria on Thursdays.

Through Tickets to be had at the Northern Depot.

J. LEWIS GRANT,
Superintendent.

F. W. CUMBERLAND,
Managing Director.

Northern Railway Office, Toronto, May 30, 1862. 152

LEMAY & CO.'S
New Clothing Store,
LINDSAY,

Corner of William and Peel Streets—Next Door to Fournier's Hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding Country, that they have just opened a first-class

CLOTHING STORE!

Their Stock consists of Over and Under-Coats, suitable for Fall and Winter wear, being manufactured of good strong substantial cloths.

A Great Variety of

Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Neckties, Socks, Handkerchiefs, &c., of all kinds.

The Subscribers would also inform the Public, that all our Clothing is manufactured in Montreal; one of the firm is residing there, attending the markets, and the making of Goods under his own care.

Having been a long time in the Clothing line, and understanding it perfectly, we are prepared to

Sell Lower than any other House this side of Montreal.

Our Stock is fresh from the Markets. We will also receive Goods from week to week, always made up in the *latest style.*

☞ *All we ask is a trial, and we know that we will satisfy our friends.*

TERMS STRICTLY CASH,

and no Credit will be given under any consideration.

LEMAY & CO.

LINDSAY, Sept. 26, 1862. 169-tf

LINDSAY CARRIAGE FACTORY.

Parsons, Chambers, & Switzer,

PURDY'S MILL (NEARLY OPPOSITE MOWREY'S FOUNDRY)

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, WAGGONS, CUTTERS, *SLEIGHS, LUMBER BOBS, &c., &c.*

Horse Shoeing and Jobbing done on the shortest notice.

Lindsay, June, 1862. 154

Removal! Removal!

RENEWAL OF STOCK & REDUCTION OF PRICES.

JOHN SUTHERLAND

HAVING removed to larger and more commodious premises, nearly opposite Mr. Fournier's Hotel, intends to sell all his stock of Goods at a considerable reduction. In all descriptions of goods appertaining to

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, *READY-MADE CLOTHING, WINES AND LIQUORS,*

And all the numerous paraphernalia of a general store.

All kinds of Farm Produce taken in exchange and the highest price given.

Don't forget to call at

JOHN SUTHERLAND'S Store, William St.,
Opposite the Barber's Shop.

Lindsay, May 28, 1862. (152-tf)

JOB PRINTING!! JOB PRINTING!!!

EXECUTED NEATLY, PROMPTLY, AND CHEAPLY,

AT THE

"Canadian Post" Printing Office,

LINDSAY STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.

The Proprietors having an entirely NEW STOCK of PRINTING MATERIAL, beg to announce to their Patrons and the Public that they are prepared to fill orders for every description of Printing with which they may be favored, on the *Shortest Notice* and at the *Lowest Rates.*

MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS, BLANKS, REPORTS, &c., *in the Best Style.*

H. C. RUSSELL'S
Furniture Warehouse,
WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Lindsay and the surrounding country that he has now on hand one of the largest and

MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS
OF
FURNITURE
IN THE PROVINCE,

(*occupying Five Flats*, 24 by 60), which has been made of the very best material, by good workmen, without respect to time or cost; and in style, neatness of finish, durability of workmanship, and lowness of price, will compete with any other establishment.

Parties wishing *Good* and *Cheap Furniture*, will find it to their advantage to call, examine our stock, and get a List of Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to; and any work not giving entire satisfaction, may be returned, subjecting us to charges, within ten days.

☞ *ALL WORKMANSHIP WARRANTED.*

Furniture! Furniture!

NOTHING LIKE FURNITURE.

WILLIAM MARGECH begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding country that he has OPENED that LARGE STORE on KENT STREET, formerly occupied by Mr. J. Till, as a FURNITURE WAREROOM, where he has always on hand the Largest, Cheapest and Best Assortment in town, without exception, having done a large business for the last four years, and having great experience in the trade, is enabled to manufacture the best of Furniture from the best material. All work warranted.

W. M. pays particular attention to the UNDERTAKING.

☞ *Coffins always on hand and made to order.*

THE WANT SUPPLIED.

In connection with the Undertaking, W. M. keeps a HEARSE on hand, which can always be had on the most reasonable terms.

Lindsay, Oct. 17, 1861. 120-tf

HENRY GRIST,

Departmental and Parliamentary Agent,
QUEBEC,

Investigates and Adjusts Crown Land Claims,

SECURES LAND PATENTS,

Procures information obtainable from any of the Public Departments, Registers Trade Marks and Designs,

Takes charge of Private Bills during their passage through the Legislature, &c., &c.

For parties who are unable to devote their own time to such business or unwilling to incur the expense of travelling to Quebec.

Business with the Crown Land and other Government departments, which often takes months to do by correspondence, can be transacted in a few days, and at a small cost, by employing a resident agent. Address, post-paid, to HENRY GRIST, Box 344, P.O., Quebec.

CARD.

To JAMES HEAP, Esq., Agent, Liverpool & London Fire & Life Insurance Co.

Sir,—We the undersigned beg to thank your Company for the prompt payment of our respective claims for loss and damage sustained by us in the late fire on the 24th ult.

JOHN KENNEDY.
RICHARD WILSON.
L. MAGUIRE.
JAMES WATSON.
B & H. JANE.

Dated this 3rd day of June, A.D. 1862. 152

Illustrated Catalogue

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862,

IN THE

LONDON

ART JOURNAL!!!

THE ART JOURNAL for 1862 in addition to the usual matter, will contain, in eight monthly parts of that work, an

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

Without any Extra Charge.

A series of selections from the works of British Painters will be commenced with the January part. Each number of this work will contain 3 exquisite steel engravings, with numerous engravings on wood,

ART NOTICES, CRITICISMS, &c. &c.

In monthly parts, price 75 cents, to be had of J. S. VIRTUE, Publisher, D. McLEOD, Agent, 48 King Street East, Toronto, and of all booksellers.

GEO. CRUICKSHANK & CO.,
Sole Agents for Lindsay.

Lindsay, Feb. 20, 1862. 138-tf

JEWETT'S HOTEL,

WILLIAM STREET, LINDSAY.

Good Stable and Shed attached, and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

Free Omnibus to and from the Cars and Boats.

BOARD, $1.00 PER DAY.

Lindsay, June 4, 1862. 152-7m

HARRINGTON HOTEL,

QUEEN STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.

LATELY Finished, completely Furnished, and immediately adjoining the passenger station of the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway, this Hotel is one of the most commodious and comfortable in the Town of Lindsay or County of Victoria.

Warm Stabling attached, with an experienced Ostler.

☞ CHARGES MODERATE.

A. J. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

PYNE'S HOTEL,

Corner of Peel and William Sts., Lindsay, C.W.

SINCE the late Fire, the Subscriber has leased the Building known as "Pyne's Hotel," which he has newly furnished and comfortably fitted up for the reception of visitors. This House is convenient to the Railway Station and Steamboat landing, and the Stage from Beaverton and Whitby stops at the door.

☞ *Charges moderate.*

TREFLY FOURNIER, *Proprietor.*

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

DOHENEY'S HOTEL,

Corner of Kent and William Sts.,

LINDSAY, C.W.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to his Friends and the Travelling Public, that he has renovated and completely refitted his former building, having added a new wing, and he is now prepared to offer every accommodation to parties giving him a call.

In connection with the Hotel there is extensive Stabling, under the charge of an experienced Ostler.

THOMAS DOHENEY, *Proprietor.*

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

LIVERY STABLES,

EAST END OF TOWN, LINDSAY.

THE Undersigned, in returning thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received, begs to state that his Stables are still supplied with pleasant driving HORSES and good BUGGIES, to be let on the most reasonable terms.

In Winter, comfortable, stylish CUTTERS and SLEIGHS will always be in readiness.

☞ "2-40" Horses always to Hire.

*** Terms liberal, to suit the times.

HUGH WORKMAN, Proprietor.

Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 129-tf

BLACKHAM'S HOTEL,

Adjacent to the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Peterboro' Railway Depot.

IN returning thanks to his very numerous patrons and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement received during the last ten years, begs to announce that he has fitted up his New Brick Premises with every attention to comfort for his guests, and the Table of the best the Market affords.

*** GOOD STABLING.

Meals served at Ten Minutes' notice.

T. G. BLACKHAM.

Port Hope, Dec. 1861. 128-tf

CHURCH'S HOTEL

(*Late Hastings House*),

BY W. Y. CHURCH, PORT HOPE, C.W.

Port Hope, Oct 2, 1861. 118-tf

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

Walton Street, Port Hope, C.W.

H. VINS, PROPRIETOR.

☞ Passengers carried to or from the Cars or Boats free of charge.

Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

HASTINGS' NEW HOTEL,

John St., Port Hope, C.W.

THOMAS WARREN HASTINGS, PROPRIETOR.

☞ A Porter will attend the Steamboats and Cars.

Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

RAILROAD HOUSE,

MAIN STREET, CANNINGTON, C.W.

THIS commodious House has been completely refitted by the present proprietor, and is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public.

A good and warm Fire-place in the Bar, and every convenience for Horses.

☞ An attentive and careful Ostler always in attendance.

ALEX. THOMPSON, *Proprietor.*

Cannington, Sept. 5, 1861. 7-tf

CLYDE HOTEL,

KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

JOHN MILL, PROPRIETOR.

THE above House is greatly enlarged and completely renovated. Superior Stabling and attentive Ostlers.

N.B.—East of the St. Lawrence Hall, on the opposite side of King Street.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL,

EAST MARKET SQUARE, TORONTO.

THOROUGHLY Refurnished and Refitted by the present proprietor.

Board—$1 00 per day.

J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

NEWBIGGING HOUSE

(LATE CLARENDON HOTEL),

Nos. 28, 30, and 32, FRONT ST., TORONTO.

Board—One Dollar per day

☞ Porters always in attendance at the Cars and Boats.

W. NEWBIGGING, *Proprietor.*

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL,

MONTREAL.

L. W. DECKER, PROPRIETOR.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of St. Paul Street, amongst the largest wholesale houses, in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favourite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining-Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed a new wing, a great number of well ventilated sleeping-rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRESSES. The proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, "The Albion," to say the least of it will continue to be, as it now is, the best DOLLAR and A HALF HOTEL in Canada. 1-tf

FRED. TAYLOR,

Parliamentary, Land, & General Agent,

PATENTS FOR CROWN LANDS OBTAINED,

Claims before the Department of Crown Lands prosecuted,

Patents of Invention and General Business with the Public Offices attended to,

Titles Examined and Legal Advice given Free of Charge.

References:—Hon. George S. Boulton, Cobourg; T. R. Merritt, Esq., St. Catherines; Hon. L. Renaud, Montreal; Hon. D. McDonald, Toronto; Hon. G. Alexander, Woodstock; Hon. J. Hamilton, Hawkesbury; Hon. D. Christie, Brantford; Hon. R. Matheson, Perth; G. J. Goodhue, London; Hon. A. Kierzkowski, St. Charles.

OFFICE—

Corner of Buade and Forth Streets,

QUEBEC.

The Canadian Post
BOOK & STATIONERY
ESTABLISHMENT,
OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE,
LINDSAY, C.W.

AT the urgent request of many of their Friends throughout the County, and to supply a want which has been long felt, the Proprietors of the "Canadian Post" have purchased a

COMPLETE STOCK
OF
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Comprising SCHOOL BOOKS of all kinds, BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, SABBATH-SCHOOL BOOKS, REWARD CARDS, WATT'S HYMNS, TOY BOOKS, &c. &c.

In STATIONERY they have a large Stock of French, English and American Writing Papers, of various sizes and qualities, to which they invite the attention of *Merchants, Lawyers, Town-Clerks, Municipal and County Officers*, as well as the general public.

SCHOOLS!

supplied with the National Series of Reading-Books, Arithmetics, Lovell's General Geography, Copy-Books, Slates, Slate-Pencils, Pens, &c. &c., all of which will be disposed off at unusually low rates for *Cash.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Account Paper, Blotting Paper, Cord, India-Rubber Bands, Blacklead Pencils, Account Books, Ink-stands, Pen-holders, Envelopes (Cream-laid and Buff). Inks (Black, Blue, and Red), Playing-Cards, Pocket-books, Portmonnaies, Ledgers, Metallic Memorandum Books, Notorial Seals, White Rubber, Hemp Twine, &c. &c.

WRAPPING PAPERS.

Merchants in Town or County would do well to call and examine their Wrapping Paper before ordering elsewhere, as they feel confident their prices will compare favorably with those of the Merchants of Montreal or Toronto.

BOOKS ORDERED

Any Book not in stock and required by any customer will be ordered immediately, and forwarded to any address.

☞ *Everything has been marked at the lowest figure; Terms CASH, and no abatement.*

CANADIAN POST
Book and Stationery Establishment,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

Lindsay, Dec. 17, 1861.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, ASSIGNMENTS, DISCHARGES, LEASES,

and all kinds of

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS,

at the

"Canadian Post" Book Store,

Opposite the Post Office.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Guelph Daily Advertiser.

THE GUELPH ADVERTISER is now about entering on its eighteenth year. Started when Guelph was in its infancy, it has grown with its growth. For many years the requirements of the Town and district were amply met by a weekly edition. Two years ago the proprietor found it necessary to issue the Semi-Weekly Advertiser, in order to keep up with, and in some measure anticipate and encourage the enterprise and spirit of our business men, and satisfy the demand for later and fuller accounts of events transpiring at home and abroad. Grateful to the public for the liberal encouragement then and since accorded to him he has now resolved to issue a daily paper, to be called The Guelph Daily Advertiser, on Monday, the 9th day of June, 1862.

The present is a most opportune time for beginning such an enterprise. Events of so much importance are daily occurring that nothing short of a daily record of them will satisfy the reading community. The American War, the important political movements in the Province, the almost daily arrival of interesting news from abroad, if not at once published, gets stale by keeping it a day. The proprietor is also impressed with the belief that Guelph has now attained such a position and population as to require and support a daily paper, which will in some measure reflect its standing, and be the pioneer and harbinger of its steady advancement.

The Advertiser will, as heretofore, be the consistent advocate of Reform—will denounce abuses of every kind, and by whatever party committed. All measures of a liberal character, for the good of the country, and the strengthening of the Reform party, will receive its unqualified support. An equitable representation in Parliament will be demanded; or such an adjustment of the federal relations of the two sections as will secure to us the management of our own affairs, and that political justice which it is our right to claim and enjoy.

The Advertiser, in its publication of the latest Telegraphic News, will keep pace with the metropolitan dailies. The securing of such news for every issue will be one of its leading features. A special telegraphic despatch, containing all the American War News; a full and correct report of the New York markets of the same day as it is published, and the arrivals of all foreign steamers, as well as every other event worth recording, will be received up to 3 o'clock each day, and placed in the hands of subscribers as early as possible afterwards.

Local Affairs will receive the same attention as formerly. Full and correct reports of all meetings in Town or country will be given. A staff of competent correspondents in all the Towns and Villages in the County will supply local items of interest in advance of any other papers published in the district.

Agricultural Matters will also have their place in its columns. Selections from leading Agricultural papers in Canada and United States will be given occasionally, making the paper as interesting to the farmer as the merchant or mechanic.

The Market Reports—always an important feature of a daily newspaper—will be specially prepared for the Advertiser, and may be relied on for their correctness, as they will be supplied by one who has had many years experience. In addition to the daily New York markets by telegraph, the latest reports of the Montreal and Toronto Markets will be also given. Business men will thus have a daily report of the markets from all leading commercial centres.

Apart from the usual Editorial matter and Telegraph News, the Daily Advertiser will contain a large amount of Miscellaneous Reading, comprising choice literary selections, a compendium of Provincial and general news, and a summary of all foreign intelligence. No effort will be spared to make it equal to any of the dailies published. In making it worthy the support and patronage of the business public the proprietor expects in return from them a hearty and liberal support.

The Daily Advertiser will be mailed to subscribers at $5 a year, strictly in advance. In town it will be delivered at the same rate, or at 10 cents per week, payable weekly to the Carriers.

The Advertiser will be issued every afternoon, between four and five o'clock, in time for the evening mails for Elora, Fergus, Mount Forest, Durham, Owen Sound, Walkerton, Orangeville and other important points in North Wellington, Grey and Bruce; also by the Grand Trunk Railway East for Rockwood, Acton, Georgetown, and other places; Grand Trunk West for Berlin, Waterloo, Stratford and intermediate points. By the Great Western for Hespeler, Preston and Galt. It will be printed on a large Double Sheet, containing 28 columns, and will present as handsome an appearance as any journal in the Province.

THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER

This sheet will be supplied as formerly at $2 per annum, and in clubs of 6 and upwards, at $1.50. In consequence of the news being made up from the daily it will be greatly improved. It will contain the latest news up to the morning of publication, as also every thing that appears in the daily of the six days preceding. It will in future be published on Thursday Morning in time for the earliest mails of that day. By this arrangement it will reach the remotest post-office in Canada by Saturday morning, and will be ahead of all the Toronto Weeklies. It will be, without exception, the best weekly paper published in this section of the Province.

J. WILKINSON, Proprietor.

Farmers' Column.

Marmalade of Mixed Fruits.—Pare equal quantities of peaches, apples, pears and quinces; cut them fine and put them to boil with a pint of water to 6lbs. of fruit; let them cook thoroughly, but do not let them burn; take them out and mash them well; clean the kettle, and put them back with half their weight in sugar; let them cook very slowly for two hours.

Quince Marmalade.—Pare the quinces and cut them up fine; put the parings and cores to boil; then strain them; put in the quinces, and let them boil till soft; then mash them fine, and put in ¾ lb. to 1 lb. of fruit; let them cook gently for two hours, and take them up in pint bowls; when cold, put brandy papers on the top of each, and paste them over; they will turn out whole to put on the table.

Sweet Apples, Baked and Dried.—Bake as for the table, then dry by fire heat. The old-fashioned, large brick oven is the best place. When wanted for the table they may be soaked in water and heated, and finally the water dried away. The apples return to very nearly the condition of fresh baked apples. If they are stewed in a syrup they make a rich sauce, far preferable to that of common dried apples.—*American Agriculturist.*

RICH SOIL AND GOOD STOCK.

We clip the following from a communication in the *Homestead*, as worth a few minutes thought for the reading farmer:—

In distributing manure, it is economical to give a liberal dressing as far as we go. We must go through the labor of cultivation, and it costs no more to plant or to hoe a field of corn or potatoes that will yield heavily, than one that will give poor returns; the only additional expense being that of harvesting. The same is true in the culture of any other crop.

We are recommended to buy more stock for our farms as fast as we can find means for sustaining it; but what class of stock it is best to buy is less often discussed. In this, too, it may be safely asserted that the proper course is to buy good stock. It costs no more to raise and keep good cattle than poor; and men who buy for the market always make a very great distinction between good and poor animals.

The same remark applies in dairying and wool growing—good cows and sheep profitable, poor milkers and light fleeced sheep eat up their products many times over, and are ever in debt to the farmer.

GREASE SPOTS.

A grease spot on many delicate fabrics is a difficult thing to remove on others it comes away easily. When first made, before the fibres have thoroughly absorbed the grease, soap of almost any kind will often quickly remove it; after a few days, a soap of peculiar quality is required. The hardest and whitest is commonly best, and softsoap is the most powerful, but liable to change the color or weaken the texture of the goods. Turpentine, kerosene, and other carbonaceous liquid, have a great affinity for grease, and desolve it, but are themselves so difficult to remove from cloth that by their use we are apt to only diffuse the grease over a large surface. Ether, chloroform, and to a limited extent, alcohol, dissolves grease, and though they do not remove it any better than turpentine, yet they bring it into a condition to be easily washed away by soap and water. On fabrics not injured by alkalies, ammonia water used to wet the spots, renders them easy of removal. Ox gall is a soap a very delicate, mild character. It will sometimes remove grease, and other spots from silk, and other delicate fabrics, without injury to the colors, when every thing else fails; it is itself easily washed off. Almost any very fine soft substance will absorb grease. The articles most in use and very effective are, potter's clay French chalk, common chalk. These are scraped upon the spot in fine powder, or wet up to paste and laid upon it, and then by application of a hot-iron in close proximity, the grease even though it be wax or spermaceti, is absorbed by the clay and may be washed away, and all removed after a few patient applications. In the absence of clay or French chalk, or on fabrics likely to be injured by them, any bibulous paper (such as will quickly absorb water, like blotting paper) may be laid upon the spot, and a hot-iron being applied, a great part of the grease will be taken up by the paper and the rest chiefly diffused so as not to be seen.

HOOD'S POETIC PUNS.

"Of *course*, a race-course isn't *coarse*,
A *fine* is far from *fine*;
It is a saddening sight to see
A noble *pine*-tree *pine*."

"A kitchen *maid* is often *made*
To burn her face or broil it;
A lady will do little else
Than *toil-it* at her *toilet*."

"A sea-horse is a sea-horse
When you *see* him in the *sea*;
But when you see him in the *bay*,
A *bay* horse then is he."

Odds and Ends.

It is somewhat singularly fitting, that to the query, "Is pity love?" the anagramic answer is, "positively."

An honest old lady in the country, when told of her husbands' death, exclaimed, "Well. I do declare, our troubles never come alone. It aint a week since I lost my best hen, and now Mr. Hooper has gone, too, poor man!"

Tobacco.—It is stated that a minister of Fiethburg lectured so powerfully a few days ago against the use of tobacco that several of his audience went home and burned their cigars—holding one end of them in their mouths.

Gardening for Ladies.—Make your beds early in the morning; sew buttons on your husbands' shirts; do not rake up any grievances; protect the young branches of your family; plant a smile of good temper in your face; carefully root out all angry feeling, and expect a good crop of happiness.

Over Eating.—A celebrated physician, inquiring of a person who was remarkable for the health he enjoyed at an advanced period of his life what regimen he followed, was answered—'I make but one meal a day.' 'Keep your secret,' said the physician; 'if you publish it to the world, you will utterly ruin the practice of medicine.

Did You Ever—Augustus—"I say Aunt! Did you see what the newspaper says about the Eclipse?" Aunt—"No! what does it say? read it child! anything relating to that wonderful event is interesting." Augustus—"Why, it says that it is expected to have an extraordinary effect upon the inferior animals! my wig! I'd have you and the girls look out for squalls!"—(*Disgusting Low-Minded Boy.*)

Bed.—An article of furniture invented by a benefactor to his species for the rest of his brethren. It is the last thing we think of, the first we want to get out of and the particular thing we have no desire to keep. Why do we all go to bed? was a problem propounded by the Sphynx, and long remained unsolved, until an ingenious Bedouin Arab, after turning three somersaults, found out that it was because the bed would not come to us.

Take care of thy money.—Paley, whose mind was so remarkably expert, was particularly clumsy in body. I was never a good horsemen, he used to say of himself, and when I followed my father on a pony of my own, on my first journey to Cambridge, I fell off seven times; I was lighter than I am now, and my falls were not likely to be serious. My father, on hearing a thump, would turn his head half aside, and say, Take care of thy money, lad, take care of thy money; as if I myself were of no consequence.

Valedictory of an Editor.—The following is the valedictory article of an editor out West:—'The undersigned retires from the editorial chair with a complete conviction that all is vanity. From the hour he started his paper, to the present time, he has been solicited to lie upon every given subject, and can't remember ever having told a wholesome truth, without diminishing his subscription list, or making an enemy. Under these circumstances of trial, and having a thorough contempt for himself, he retires in order to recruit his moral constitution.'

A Kiss.—What's in a kiss? Really, when people come to reflect upon the matter calmly, what can they see in a kiss? The lips pout slightly, and touch the cheek softly, and then they just part, and the job is complete. There is a kiss in the abstract? View it in the abstract! take it as it stands!—look at it philosophically! What is there in it? Millions upon millions of souls have been made happy, while millions upon millions have been plunged into misery and despair, by this kissing; and yet, when you look at the character of the thing, it is simply a pouting and parting of the lips. In every grade of society there is kissing. Go where you will, in what country you will, you are perfectly sure to find kissing! There is, however, some mysterious virtue in a kiss, after all.—*Cockton.*

Poverty.—Bulwer says that poverty is only an idea, in nine cases out of ten. Some men with ten thousand dollars a year suffer more for want of means than others with three hundred. The reason is, the richer man has artificial wants. His income is ten thousand, and by habit he spends twelve or fiteen thousand, and he suffers enough from being dunned for unpaid debts to kill a sensitive man. A man who earns a dollar a day and does not run in debt, is the happiest of the two. Very few people who have never been rich will believe this, but it is as true as God's word. There are people, of course, who are wealthy, and enjoy wealth, but there are thousands upon thousands, with princely incomes, who never know a moment's peace, because they live above their means. There is really more happiness in the world among working people than among those who are called rich.

CELEBRITIES OF THE DAY.

The London *Times* has been reviewing a volume of the photographic portraits comprising the leading men among the Confederates and Federals. Here is the result:—

Turning to the volume of portraits, the eye is first arrested by Mr. Lincoln, sitting, in company with an ink bottle, at a table, which does not conceal the foot he is so often said by the newspapers "to put down" on various questions—an odd, quaint face, sagacions notwithstanding the receding brow, and kindly despite the coarse heavy-lipped mouth, but with such capillary arrangements that, in combination with the long-limbed narrow body and great extremities, there is a guerilla expression produced by the *ensemble*. Next is Hannibal Hamlin, who is chiefly interesting on account of what he might become. Turn over and Mr. Stanton gives a sitting for his head alone, the lines of which do not stand in comparison very well with the clear, keen outline of Mr. Seward's features next to it. Why did not Mr. Brady give the full face of Mr. Seward, so that one could see his eye? In other respects, the likeness, though it does not convey that air of "cunning and deceit" which Prince Napoleon's *attache* attributed in his *feuilleton* to the Secretary of State, is characteristic and true. Pass over Mr. Bates and we come to Mr. Chase, who is standing with one hand outside his coat, over his breeches pocket, and the other on a plaster of Paris pedestal, looking as if he were waiting for some one to lend him a little money, and expecting it, too. He was one of the best heads among the Cabinet, though one cannot help remarking he has a defect in his eyes, and, oddly enough, so has General Butler, and Mr. Jefferson Davis. It is not too much to say, that any stranger would be struck by the superiority of the heads and expression of Mr. Davis, of Gen. Polk, of Beauregard, of Stonewall Jackson and Lee to most of the Federal chiefs, of whom few are at all striking in any way. McClellan looks small and anxious, and unhappy; Blenker stands like a soldier, and has the air of being one; and Burnside seems calm and self-possessed, and capable; Halleck's head is intellectual, but the face is dreamy, and the lower jaw feeble; Pope, a stout, florid, sanguine-looking man, is like a German bass singer in fine condition; and there is no other to speak of, excepting perhaps, Meagher and McDowell, in the list of soldiers worth looking at a second time, after we have passed Banks, the unhappy recipient of Stonewall Jackson's favors. The new naval men in the book contrast advantageously with many of the soldiers, but some of the best of the latter are not here. Stonewall Jackson's is like that of Ney—a remarkable head, but without the bettle-brows, shaggy, and overhanging the full eye, attributed to him. From the Confederate soldiers to the Federal journalists there is but the thickness of a cardboard, of whom the most remarkable thing is that they all seem to be above the age for liability to conscription. After literary men follow a group of clergy, and the fine faces of Longfellow and Motley are among the best in the collection. Jefferson Davis, who comes after a batch of Federal politicians, is back to back with Gerritt Smith, and Mr. Stephens the Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, supports Mr. Charles Sumner. The portrait of Chief Justice Taney attracts one, not merely on account of the venerable old man, but because it is the likeness of the Judge who will in all probability be the last that ever sat on the bench as head of the Supreme Court of the United States, and in whose person was signally demonstrated the complete worthlessness of that boasted palladium of the American Constitution when the storm arose and the sword was unsheathed by violent and unscrupulous men. *Place aux dam's!* In the photograph of Mrs. Lincoln, the loyalty and skill of Mr. Brady are as conspicuous as his gallantry in adapting the focus of his subject, but he has treated the wife of the President, who is, of course, the first lady in the United States, much better than he has Miss Lane, who did the honors of the White House for President Bucannan, and who won much praise for her discharge of them.

A mischievous boy having got possession of his grandfather's spectacles, privately took out the glasses. When the old gentleman put them on, finding he could not see, exclaimed, "Mercy on me, I've lost my sight!" but thinking the impediment of vision might be the dirtiness of the glasses, took them off to wipe them, when not feeling them, he still more frightened cried out, "Why, what's to come now? Why I've lost my feeling too!"

Logic.—Granger, who was a remarkable ugly man, contended that he was the handsomest thing in the world. He proved it thus: "The handsomest part of the world," said he, "is Europe; of Europe, France; of France, Paris; of Paris, the University; of the University, the College of ——; in the College of —— the handsomest room is mine; in my room I am the handsomest thing,—ergo, I am the handsomest thing in the world."

VICTORIA STOVE STORE,

One Door West of Wright's Boot and Shoe Store.

JOHN MOORE, Proprietor.

ALL Kinds of Job Work done on the shortest notice. A large quantity of Cooking, Box and Parlor Stoves on hand; also, M'Gee's "Protectionist," patented last June—the best that has ever been offered to the public. Drum Stoves, Reverse and Gallows Pipes, Stove Pipes, and Tinware of every description.

Merchants and Pedlers would do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

The highest price price paid for Sheepskins, and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.

ENCOURAGE

CANADIAN MANUFACTURE!!!

IMPORTANT TO INTENDING HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to the readers of the *Canadian Post* and the general public, that he has constantly on hand for their inspection an immense Stock of the most fashionable styles of CABINET WARE ever offered in Port Hope. Parlor Furniture—Rosewood, Mahogany, and Black Walnut in sets or separate pieces; Centre Tables, Etegrees and other fancy articles, appropriate for the Parlor; Bedroom suites of all descriptions; Library furniture in Oak, Walnut and Mahogany; a very large and complete assortment of Dining-room and Kitchen furniture; also, Hair, Moss, Corn-husk, Seaweed, Cotton and Straw Mattresses; Hair and Feather Pillows, etc. Furniture of every style made to order. Inducements offered to Cash Purchasers!

Undertaking.—A large number of Coffins in Stock. Orders promptly filled. A call from intending purchasors solicited before buying elsewhere.

JOHN WALKER, Ontario St., Port Hope.
Port Hope, January, 1862. 134-1y

Just Received,

Popular Novels!

including the following:—

THE FLOWER OF THE PRAIRIE. By Gustave Aimard, price $0 50
LES MISERABLES. By Victor Hugo ... 0 50
HANS OF ICELAND. By Victor Hugo, .. 0 50
THE FLIRT. By Mrs. Gray 0 50
THE WHITE CHIEF. By Capt. M. Reid, 0 50
THE SCOTTISH CHIEFS. By Jane Porter, ... 0 50
THE UNIONIST'S DAUGHTER. By Mrs. M. Victor 0 20

Also, a Selection of

POPULAR MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Comprising—

Modern Cookery—The Family Doctor—Fleetwood's Life of Christ—Affection's Gift—The Pet Keepsake—Pilgrim's Progress—What's in a Name?—Our Heroes in the Crimea, &c., all of which will be sold cheap.

The Stock of STATIONERY has been renewed, and the assortment will be found complete, at the

"CANADIAN POST" BOOK STORE,

Opposite the Post Office.

Lindsay, July 14, 1862. 158-tf

STARTLING, BUT TRUE!

SURVIVE OR PERISH.

Holloway's Pills.

The history of this great remedy is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experiences of one nation, but consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—a record, the like of which has never been adduced in favor of any discovery or invention since time began.

BILIOUS DISORDERS.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by this searching, painless and irresistible curative.

Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful antibilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

DYSPEPSIA.

The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills, and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

GENERAL DEBILITY & WEAKNESS.

From whatever cause, lowness of spirits, and all other signs of a diseased liver, and other disorganization of the system, vanish under the eradicating influence of this all powerful antiseptic and detergent remedy.

SICKLY FEMALES

Should lose no time in trying a few doses of this regulating and renovating remedy; whatever may be their complaint, it can be taken with safety in all periodical and other disorganizations; its effect is all but miraculous.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness,
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits,
Diarrhœa,	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, andby all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 63 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. 149

MATHEWS' VENETIAN LIQUID HAIR DYE.

☞ This celebrated Dye was first prepared in 1845; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE
Is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye contained in those usually sold for one dollar.

THE VENETIAN DYE
Is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to injure the hair, or the scalp, in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE
Works with rapidity and certainty. It causes no annoyance or trouble to those who use it.

THE VENETIAN DYE
Produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, or wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

THE VENETIAN DYE
Does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural softness of the hair; it neither scorches nor dries it.

THE VENETIAN DYE
Is the best, cheapest, safest, most convenient, most successful, and most *permanent* Dye ever used.

THE VENETIAN DYE
Having gained an extended reputation, the public are CAUTIONED against purchasing any prepared in the same style, under the same or different name, as they are mere imitations, and liable to do injury.

For sale by all druggists. Prepared only by
I. MATHEWS,
Buffalo, N.Y., and Fort Erie, C.W. 116-tf

Royal Insurance Comp'y,

FIRE AND LIFE.

Royal Insurance Buildings, Liverpool; and Lombard Street, London.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCE on liberal terms. Prompt Settlement of Claims without reference to England. No Charge for Policies.

ALEX. DAVIDSON, Inspector. F. H. HEWARD, Manager, Toronto.
JOHN D. SMITH, Bank of Upper Canada, Agent for Lindsay, C.W.
Lindsay, Jan. 23, 1861. 133-tf

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1836.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Daily Income, $7500.
Invested Funds, $6,299,130.
Invested in Canada, over $200,000.
Duty Paid to Government in 1860, £57,439 Sterling.

Liability of the entire body of Shareholders unlimited—All Directors must be Proprietors in the Company.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman.
ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Dep.-Chairman.
JAMES MITCHELL, Esq.
HENRY STARNES, Esq.
E. J. S. MAITLAND, Esq.
HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq.
J. H. MAITLAND, Resident Secretary.
THE BANK OF MONTREAL, Bankers.

All losses are paid in Canada without reference to the Home Board, immediately on proof, without deduction of interest or discount. This Company has now been doing business in Canada for over 10 years.

Insurances on every description of property and goods effected in the above first-class Company, at the lowest possible rates consistent with security.

Applications to be made to
JAMES HEAP,
Agent for Lindsay and Co. Victoria.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

FIRE KING SAFES ALL SAFE.

THREE of the Fire King Safes manufactured by the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. York, were in the late fire at Lindsay, and by the following certificates it will be seen that they have proved to be Fire-proof:—

Lindsay, Sept. 27, 1861.

This is to certify that I have had one of the Fire King Safes, manufactured by the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N.Y., which Safe was in the great fire here July 5th, 1861, full of Books, Notes, &c., which came out perfect, after being in the fire for six hours.

(Signed.) Wm. KEWIN.

This is to certify that I had one of the Safes of the Manufactory of Duryee & Forsyth, which stood a very strong fire in a wooden building at the late conflagration here—contents, Books and Papers, were found afterwards in a good state of preservation.

R. LANG,
Mayor of Lindsay.
Lindsay, Sept. 28, 1861.

The above Certificates will show that Messrs. J. & J. Taylor, of Toronto, have made erroneous statements regarding the Duryee & Forsyth Safes. They say in their Advertisement that a Safe of Duryee & Forsyth's Manufactory proved worthless in the late fire at Lindsay, in the Store of John Healy. The Safe referred to is not of the manufactory of Duryee & Forsyth, and Messrs. J. & J. Taylor have not had the privilege of using Mr. Healy's name.

The community will see that our Safes are as reliable as J. & J. Taylor's, if not more so.

F. McK. MACDONALD,
Sole Canadian Agent
for the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N.Y.
Toronto, Sept. 30, 1861. 119-tf

PROSPECTUS OF THE Scientific American:

The best Mechanical Paper in the World.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR.

VOLUME VI.—NEW SERIES.

A NEW VOLUME of this widely circulated paper commenced on the 5th of January. Every number contains sixteen pages of useful information, and from five to ten original engravings of new inventions and discoveries, all of which are prepared expressly for its columns.

The Scientific American is devoted to the interests of Popular Science, the Mechanic Arts, Manufactures, Inventions, Agriculture, Commerce, and the Industrial pursuits generally, and is valuable and instructive not only in the Workshop and Manufactory, but also in the Household, the Library and the Reading Room.

The Scientific American has the reputation, at home and abroad, of being the best weekly journal devoted to mechanical and industrial pursuits now published, and the proprietors are determined to keep up the reputation they have earned during the seventeen years they have been connected with its publication.

To the Chemist and Architect.

Chemists and architects will find the Scientific American a useful journal to them. All the new discoveries in the science of chemistry are given in its columns, and the interests of the architect and carpenter are not overlooked; but all the new inventions and discoveries are published from week to week.

To the Millwright and Millowner.

Useful and practical information pertaining to the interests of millwrights and millowners will be found published in the Scientific American, which information they cannot possibly obtain from any other source. To this class the paper is specially recommended.

To the Planter and Farmer.

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Oct. 23 1862

21

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Poetry.

GOLD vs. AGRICULTURE.

Once, in a country full of mines of gold,
A king, whose pride was easier seen than told,
Exclaimed: "Potosi's mines, long side of ours,
Or all the wealth in Crœsus' kingly towers,
Or all the wonders of the radiant East
Are as beggars' fare to Royal feast!
My kingdom I will pave with gold divine,
A hundred golden palaces shall shine;
The Sun himself, no longer bright, shall rise,
Above the brilliance with which I'll tint the skies!
Ye poor folks who with unceasing toil,
Raise spare ears of corn from barren soil,
To nobler work now bend your brawny arms;
The earth's inside is richer far than farms!"
When the king says, "I will," you soon may see
Each fawning courtier most readily agree:
And so, they all applaud this crazy thought.
The queen, however, saw the lands unwrought,
To satisfy the haughty monarch's foolish scheme;
And bethought her of a plan that should the wrong redeem.
(A woman always has a ready wit)
And this was the plan on which she hit:
She announces for a certain day,
A mighty feast, with all the Court's array.
The day arrives, the crowds which thither flow
On rich fare intent, with expectation glow.
They take their seats, and wondering behold
Each massive dish high piled with *gold!*
They eye the table, 'tis all in order trim,
"Patience! our teeth shall soon have play!"
That course remov'd—a second came,
This too was *gold!*—and the dessert the same!
You see, my lords, said then, this wise princess,
That gold though precious, forms no savory mess;
Leave not home-labors for the glittering prize,
For real wealth in *agriculture* lies.

Literature.

THE MISTAKE.

A ROMANCE.

BY W. L. J.

[CONTINUED.]

(*Written for the "Canadian Post."*)

CHAP. VI.—THE BEAUTIFUL STRANGER.

"Thou knowest that I love her
With tresses of gold,
And smile pure and stately,
Though some call it cold.
But th' other wild angel
Sad mischief has done,
And stands the enchantress
'Twixt me and my sun.
She would weep if she knew it
And deem it a slight;
Then tell not proud Ellen
Where I go to-night."

I did not see Frederick again until the morning of his marriage. He came to me smiling, and held out his hand. As I took it I said—

"I trust all is right."

"I hope so," he answered, averting his face.

The ceremony was performed at church, and as I looked at Emmeline, so pale and yet so sweet looking, in my heart I breathed a prayer for her happiness. I saw by Ada's eyes that she was anxious and fearful. But Frederick got through the ordeal well, and his words were uttered with a solemnity and earnestness that touched me. It appeared to me as though he wished to feel, and did feel all that he was promising. And then, when the ceremony was concluded, I saw the bright smile which he gave his bride, and I marked with what an agelic one she returned it.

Frederick had a paternal relative who resided in Scotland, and thither the wedded pair went to spend a few months at the beautiful mansion of Mr. Montrose. Emmeline wrote delightful letters to Ada, describing her happiness and the beauty of the place, and said that Frederick had a strong desire to take up his residence in Scotland, and would but for his mother.

We did not see them for three months, and ere they returned I was the proud father of a lovely boy, whom we intended to christen Frederick when they should return to be with us on that happy occasion. When I first beheld Frederick I was pleased to mark the improvement in his looks. His former gay and cheerful manner, too, seemed to have partially returned, and Emmeline was the gayest of the gay, and was greatly interested in our little Freddy.

Frederick took a house on the South Mall, and then embarked in a profitable business, and Ada and I were thankful that all seemed well. I had a great deal of practice and but little time to myself, and Frederick was busily engaged, so we saw but little of each other. Ada and Emmeline met frequently.

One Sabbath evening I entered my house and sat down by my parlor fire, wearied out. It was a season of much sickness, and I had more to do than I was able for. Ada had just returned from church, and as she seated herself beside me she said—

"It is strange that Frederick and Emmeline have not been at church to-day nor last Sunday either—I fear that something is wrong. I have been too busy all the week to go to see Emmeline, and she has not come."

"Does not Fred drop in sometimes?" I asked.

"No, never since his return from Scotland."

"Oh, they do not care for our company now," I answered.

The next day I chanced to meet Frederick in the street, walking like one in a dream; he passed me without speaking, apparently unconscious of my proximity. I was in a great hurry at the time, so passed on; but in the evening mentioned it to Ada. I was, however, sorry that I had done so, for all her fears were again awakened. The day after she called on Emmeline and found her dull and sad.

"Some loss in business," I said.

A few days after I called at Frederick's office; but he was not there.

A month elapsed ere I had time to call again, and all that time Ada was most ingeniously torturing herself with the idea that something was wrong; at last she could bear it no longer alone, and I must drive her out to her mother's. One thing was strange—Frederick nor Emmeline never came near us.

That day business called me to a house within a door of Frederick's dwelling, and I called.

Emmeline was sitting alone, looking pale and ill and sad. She received me cordially, but spoke little. I asked why Frederick never called to see us now. She looked at me in amazement, then said—

"I thought that he spent a great many of his evenings with you. He does not be at home much of late."

I left the house with a sad heart, murmuring—"Poor Emmeline! God help thee, Emmeline!"

I called at Frederick's office; he was not there. I began to think that he was getting deranged again, or that not having married Emmeline willingly he was seeking to drown his thoughts in some amusement.

The next day, while taking my usual rounds amongst my patients, I called at Frederick's office; he was not there. Next day I called again, and was met, as I invariably was, by his favorite clerk, who always said the words—

"Welcome, Dr. Stanley. Good morning, sir."

I was quite tired by this time of his compliments and his bland smile, and asked him, hurriedly—

"Is Mr. Walpole here?"

"Absent, sir, absent; gone out, sir, just as you came in."

"He is always that!" I replied, angrily. "Pray tell at what hour he is to be seen?"

He hesitated a moment and then replied, with a laugh, "None, sir."

Several days, when time permitted, I called at Fred's office, and always with the same success. I began to think that if he attended to his business no better than this he would soon have none to attend to.

One Sunday, being at leisure, I called, accompanied by my wife, on Frederick and Emmeline, and we found them both at home. Frederick was on the lounge asleep, and Emmeline was seated by the window, reading her Bible. Ada embraced her affectionately, while I turned to look at Frederick. His face was pale, and there was a dark circle round his eyes. I spoke to him; he opened his eyes and started up wildly. Ada chided him for his long absence and his neglect of her. He pleaded business. We remained, at their request, for the evening. I observed that Frederick was absent and dull, and that Emmeline was sad and thoughtful. I did not feel happy while with them, and was glad when the time came to return to my own comfortable, cheerful fireside, and to our boy, who was now a year old, and could run to meet me and lisp my name. As the hall door closed behind us, I caught sight of a figure clad in dark drapery gliding slowly away. It appeared to be the figure of a young girl, and I know not why I watched her, unless it was because she moved away from the door so quickly when we came out. As we turned the corner of the street, I turned my head and observed her stealing back. I turned the corner, then turned back and watched her. She had taken up her position near the door. I requested Ada to wait for me a few minutes, and walked quickly and as noiselessly as possible back again, until I was close behind her; then she turned, hearing my step; but I could not see her features, she was veiled.

"Are you waiting for anyone, my good girl?" I asked.

It was a strange voice which replied to me, low and sweet.

"A friend of mine, sir, will come soon."

Her voice was like strange, sweet music. It actually thrilled me with a peculiarly delightful feeling.

"It is late for you to be out alone," I said.

"Yes, sir," she answered, "it is unusually late, but my business is of importance."

"Could I be of any service?" I asked, respectfully.

She shrunk from me timidly, as she answered, "Oh, no, thank you."

By this time Ada, not liking to stand alone, had approached us, and asked me who I was talking to.

I replied that I did not know.

"Are you in want of anything?" asked my wife.

During all this time the girl did not raise her veil, and replied to my wife in the same musical voice, "No, thank you, ma'am."

Ada looked at me, and, as if by a strange sympathy, appeared to become interested, too; indeed, the girl's voice was sufficient to interest anyone, and then her standing by Frederick's door awakened suspicions in my mind of which Ada knew nothing, for she turned and said to me—

"Some follower of the servants. Let us go home."

I could not relinquish the wish to see the girl's features, and hit upon an expedient. Affecting to be alarmed, I cried—

"My dear girl, how come your skirts to be in a blaze?"

She turned round hurriedly, with a faint scream, and flung the veil from her face, which, although pallid with fear, I saw by the light of the gas-lamp was dazzlingly beautiful. But I had not much time to look at her, for her scream, which was echoed by my wife, brought Frederick to the door. He turned ghastly white when he beheld us. But the girl was fainting, and passers-by were stopping to gaze; so we hurried into the house.

"What does all this mean?" Frederick asked, in a hoarse whisper.

I did not reply, but exerted myself in restoring the girl to animation, whom I had well nigh frightened out of her senses. Ada trembled like an aspen leaf, and Emmeline, who had just joined us, assisted me, like a true woman, in restoring the senseless girl. At length she opened a pair of large, lustrous, splendid orbs, and gazed around for a moment as if bewildered. Presently her gaze fell upon Frederick, who had stood motionless all this time, and suddenly the whole expression of her countenance changed. The blood came to her lips and cheeks, and she was gloriously beautiful; as were the long, heavy masses of black hair which fell about her form like a cloud as they escaped from confinement. Frederick turned and walked away. I endeavored to re-assure the girl, and begged her to pardon me for my stupidity. She said that it was no matter, and rising hastily left the house.

We soon after left, too, and Ada talked all the way home of the girl's superb beauty, at intervals when she was not scolding me for my want of eyesight. I plainly saw that she suspected nothing. But while she talked to her babe on her return, I murmured in my heart, "Poor Emmeline! Poor Emmeline!"

(*To be Continued.*)

Miscellaneous.

The Australian colonies, by the last mail to England, transmitted the munificent sum of £11,000 sterling, for the benefit of the suffering British operatives. It is gratifying to know that if the cry of our fellow-subjects' distress has gone out to the ends of the earth, it has evoked a response not less prompt or generous that those in whose behalf it is made dwell so many thousand miles distant.

A Smart Trick.—A new kind of robbery has recently been put in practice at Brussels. A man poorly clad broke a pane of glass in a shop front, the owner of which immediately laid hold of him and demanded 50f. "I have no money about me," said the man, "but I swear I will return and pay you. Do not arrest me, for I am an honest man." The shopkeeper was about to let him go, when some one among the persons assembled recommended him to search him, and take what he had. That was done, when a 100f. note was found in his pocket. This the shopkeeper took, and giving the man 50f. change, told him to walk off. The advice was rapidly followed; the note was a forged one. The man who recommended the search was, of course, an accomplice.

Laziness.—Laziness is a bad disease, and, like many other kinds, is often *self imposed.* In the case of many individuals it is an inherited malady, and consequently hard to oust from the system. But it is oftener the case that this disgusting temper is brought on persons by their own deliberate selfishness—by a vastly discreditable disposition to *shirk* the inevitable burdens incident to living a decent life. Laziness of this kind is one of the cardinal sins, and should subject the obnoxious offender to the discipline of the tread-mill. More particularly is laziness offensive in the young and healthy. To learn to work, and work cheerfully, is the central lesson of life. Begin to learn it early—*eschew laziness as the most disgusting of all faults,* and one that will surely end in hopeless misery; for, depend upon it, none can be so insensible through laziness as to be in the end, incapable of suffering. Nature is, in the event of a non-payment of her demands, a stern and merciless creditor.

Lady Equestrian Rampant.—At the recent horse fair in Chicago, three ladies entered the ring for competition in horsemanship, to wit:—Mrs. Fasset and Miss Morgan, of Chicago, and Mrs. Lockwood of Beaureau county. The trial was had and the judges proposed to postpone the decision, but the spectators would not hear it, and being compelled to award the premiums, gave the blue ribbon (first premium) to Miss Morgan; the red ribbon (second premium) to Mrs. Lockwood, and the white ribbon (third premium) to Mrs. Fasset. The favorites of each lady became excited, and the winner of the second premium, in her rage, tore the red ribbon from her arm and her cavalier performed the same deed for the ribbon on the head of the horse. Thereupon the officers of the society concluded to withhold the premium, $250, from the enraged lady. The next day Mrs. Lockwood cooled down and apologised for her hasty indignation, laid the blame on her cavalier, and the committee paid her the premium she the day previous refused, to wit $250.

Fever and Fresh Air.—Dr. Lemue Hopkins, who practiced in Hartford, Conn., in the latter part of the last century, sustained a reputation, both in the theory and practice of medicine, far in advance of any of his colleagues. His character was full of striking eccentricities. Being once called to a child, very low in scarlet fever, he found the little sufferer loaded with bedclothes, the room hot, every crack and keyhole being stopped, although the day was one of the pleasantest in summer. Dr. H. was a stranger in the family. His whole appearance was ugly and uncouth. Entering the room in his usual unceremonious manner, staring about with his large eyes, without uttering a word he went to the bed, took the child in his arms, ran out the house, seated himself in a refreshing shade, where the cooling and healthful breeze could fan the burning sufferer. The whole household followed, the neighborhood was aroused, and broomsticks *ad libitum* was threatened. He succeeded however, in maintaining his position, and in inducing them to follow his direction. The child immediately improved, and soon entirely recovered.

Milking Machine.—The *Gardener's Chronicle* gives the following description of the American milking machine alluded to by Lord Derby at Preston:—

'The cow-milker receives the four teats of the cow in so many conical elastic cups connected with a very simple pumping apparatus, worked by two side handles, while below this, and attached to it, is the pail, which receives the milk as it is drawn. It has the advantage of being clean; no dirt can fall into the milk as soon as the apparatus is attached to the udder. It has the advantage also of being rapid in its action; it will remove the milk at the rate of one gallon per minute. It has the great advantage of needing no skill for its use. Every dairy farmer knows how possible it is to injure a young cow by putting it in the hands of an unskilful milker. 'No one shall ever learn to milk at my cows' is a speech not without reason that we have often heard. Here you have a contrivance which enables any one to withdraw the milk more rapidly and more pleasantly to the cow than any milkmaid could do it. The four teats of the cow are milked at once. The machine, pail included, weighs six lbs., and is as simple in its operation as a common hand-bellows, and it is as readily cleaned in all its parts as an ordinary milk pail. Notwithstanding its cost, £2. 10s., we do not doubt seeing it in general use.'

A Cold Collation.—M. Assolant, in the *Courier du Dimanche,* says:—'Although England be a free country, and each Englishman master of his house, free to speak, cry, complain, publish, and speak with his neighbors in public places, present a petition, or make a 'resolution,' offer his advice on State affairs, applause or hiss those to whom power pertains, does not one feel chilled by that cold Presbyterian aspect which, like a mask, enshrouds the English visage, and which renders London the most mournful city in the universe? If it is so pleasant to be free, is it not equally pleasant to be without spleen?—and not to arrange everything beforehand—not to eat sandwiches or swallow tea (except in case of indigestion); and sometimes to think of other things than pounds, crowns, half-crowns, shillings and sixpences? . . . No; not there will I pitch my tent.

Worse than Crinoline.—I remember the time when no young woman who went 'into the world' ever appeared till she had tied on *before* a semicircular cushion of a quarter of a yard long and wide, and two inches thick. How we could have been such fools is to me amazing; or how we supported that horrid composition of calico and horsehair in crowded assemblies in the dog-days, or how we reconciled it to our feelings of cleanliness to wear one of those machines till we were tired of its form, without washing, appears now beyond my belief. This fashion was introduced by Lady Caroline Cambell (afterwards Lamb), and I think has been without parallel in false taste and absurdity since that period. I have gone into shops to choose those precious ornaments, and have seen five hundred of them at one time. I think this was about sixteen years ago. We then removed them to the opposite quarter, and all looked like the Hottentot Venus.—*Mrs. Trenck.*

American Distinctions.—The Yankees are a wonderful people. They have the fastest trotting horses and the lightest waggons, the largest hotels and the tallest drinks, the cheapest and most scurrilous newspapers, the most disgraceful bankruptcies, the most corrupt political jobbing, and, to crown all, the biggest civil war in the world. They go the whole hog in everything, and think as little of spending two millions of dollars a-day as they probably will of paying them when they come to be due, repudiation being a favorite Yankee method of paying old debts when they are found troublesome and pressing. Even the English language has been remodelled on the other side of the Atlantic, and the style of Bennet and Barnum is a decided improvement on that of Swift and Addison. We owe some of our finest words to the taste and ingenuity of our Yankee cousins—such as locomote, location, caucus, bunkum, stampede, sockdologer; and last, but not least skedaddle—a delicious word, so expressive, so euphonious, and so admirably fitted to describe the recent strategic movements of the Federal army. They advanced from Washington to Richmond, and they have now skedaddled from Richmond back to Washington.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

Diamond cut Diamond.—The contrivances which are resorted to to get hold of one another's prices beforehand, by competing contractors for railway bars, are manifold; and when they attend in person, they commonly put off the filling up of their tenders till the last moment. Once a shrewd contractor found himself at the same inn with a rival who always trod close on his heels. He was followed about and cross-questioned incessantly, and gave vague answers. Within half-an-hour of the last moment he went into the coffee-room and sat himself down in a corner where his rival could not overlook him. There and then he filed up his tender, and as he rose from the table left behind him the paper on which he had blotted it. As he left the room his rival caught up the blotting paper, and, with the exulting glee of a consciously successful rival, read of the amount backwards. 'Done this time!' was his mental thought, as he filled up his own tender some dollars lower, and hastened to deposit it. To his utter surprise the next day he found that he had lost the contract, and complaining asked the rival how it was, for he 'tendered below him.'—'How do you know you were below me?' 'Because I found your blotting paper.' 'I thought so. I left it on purpose for you, and wrote another tender in my bedroom. You had better make your own calculations next time.'—*Adam's Roads and Rails.*

Woman in Love.—Women, acute and well-judging on other subjects, are blind as beetles when man addresses the subject of love to them. A moral mist rises before their understandings; they become credulous as bigots, and the poor man often in his suit be hopeless, is instantly invested with some sort of merit, by virtue of the tender passion. It is remarkable too, that in the inverse ratio to other things, experience in these affairs seems not only to avail a woman nothing, but to throw her off her guard. 'To refuse twenty good offers and marry an apprentice at thirty,' is next to a proverb. Well seasoned hearts, perforated with many an arrow from Love's quiver, has always some weak spot in them, and yield often in a minute. For my own part, from intimate observation of my own sex—the result of many friendly confidings, I would sooner trust the discernment of sixteen, in these matters than of six-and-thirty. And while it is usual to talk of the dangers of eighteen, and the folly of young girls, the moralists who wish well to womankind, should point out the shoals of eight-and-thirty—the extreme rashness of forty—the next to madness of forty-five.

GREAT LONDON.

It has been ascertained that if we were to analyze the population of London, and compare the number of its individuals of each class, with an ordinary sized town, say a town with a population of 10,000, we should find in the vast metropolis as many persons as would fill about two towns with Jews; ten towns with persons who work on the Sabbath; fourteen towns with habitual gin drinkers; more than ten towns with persons who are every year found intoxicated in the streets of London; two towns with fallen women, to say nothing of those who are partakers of their sins; one town with gamblers; one with children trained in crime; one with thieves and receivers of stolen goods; half a town with Italians, four towns with Germans; two towns with French; while there are as many Irish as would fill the city of Dublin; and more Roman Catholics than would fill the city of Rome. Nor is this all. There are as many publicans and beer and tobacco shops as would fill two towns of 10,000 each, open every Sunday; and if we allow only twenty-five customers to each place, as representing the amount of the attendance for the day, we have 500,000 people, say half a million of men and women thus occupied, while 374 015 only are attending the House of God! In London there are 50,000 public-houses and beer and tobacco shops open on the Sunday, and only 750 Protestant churches and chapels for divine worship.

A REMARKABLE LETTER IN RHYME.

The *Court Circular* publishes the following specimen of epistolary poetry, which was found in St James's Park, London:—

"My Dear Lady Norris,—My mind very sore is to find it in vain to hope for less rain. I'm tired of reading and almost of feeding, and wish I were walking or sociably talking; but I mope all alone quite as still as a stone, and have nothing to do but get into a stew, and stare through a pane at the thick falling rain. You'll own such employment has little enjoyment. I've only one book into which I can look, and so often I've read it that really I dread it. 'Tis Gibbon's great tome of the History of Rome. He is pompous and grand with fine words at command, but somehow or other I find it a bother, to follow him long in his solemn sing-song. This pragmatical prig was as fat as a pig, and almost as short; and perhaps you have heard what has oft been averred, that he once paid his court to the famed Madame Neckar, and, anxious to check her before she should lose her power to choose (outrageously jealous of all other fellows), he fell on his knees and by rapid degrees unfolded his heart. This of course made her start. In a minute or two she recovered her cue, and telling her lover the farce to give over, she coldly entreated he'd please to be seated. Cruel fair one he said, I'm as heavy as lead, and I swear most devoutly by those lovely eyes I find it more easy to kneel than to rise. The poor fellow spoke I assure you no joke, but gravely and truly. So the lady quite coolly gave the bell rope a tug, but her laughter to cover she turned from her lover, who was fixed on the rug like a little fat pug, when you've taught him to beg for a duck's wing or leg. A man servant came, (John Stubbs was his name.) Alas! cries the mistress here's a writer of hist'ries, (a sceptic they say who ne'er knows how to pray); having dropped on his knees he swears by my eyes he's unable to rise, so John if you please, without rope or ribbon, pull up Mr. Gibbon!

"I give you this letter in lieu of a better, and perhaps you suppose I should send it in prose, and 'tis wasting my time to write it in rhyme, but I find it a pleasure the sounds thus to measure, and the task is as light these wild rhymes to indite, as it is to compose the same quantum of prose.

"Believe most duly yours very truly,
J. B. R."

A COOL PICKPOCKET.

A cooler pickpocket than is spoken of in Stuttgard, was never seen. He was an obsequious little man, who offered his services to his victim, to show him the lions of the city, but the other refused the offer. The officious personage, however, was not offended, but politely asked him what o'clock it was. The other answered that he did not know, as his watch had stopped, and continued his walk towards the Museum of Natural History, which he entered. He had not been there many minutes before the same person came up to him, with the air of an old acquaintance, and offered him a pinch of snuff. This, Mr. W—— declined, saying he was no snuff taker, and walked away; but some minutes after, having a presentiment of something being wrong, he felt for his snuff box, but instead of it found a scrap of paper in his pocket, on which was written, 'As you are no snuff-taker you do not require a box.' He thought the logic of his unknown acquaintance rather impertinent, and resolved to bear his loss like a philosopher; but what was his amazement when, a moment after, he discovered that his watch had also been stolen, and in his other pocket was another note, in the following words:—'As your watch does not tell the hour, it would be better at the watchmakers than in your pocket.' It is unnecessary to say that he never heard any further tidings of the two articles.

HON. A. T. GALT AT THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A special meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held, Sept. 25th, for the purpose of hearing the Hon. Mr. Galt, the late Finance Minister of Canada, upon the Trade and Resources of Canada as affected by the present tariff. The mayor occupied the chair.

Mr. Galt, who was most cordially received, entered into an elaborate explanation of his late fiscal policy, and showed that the duties fixed by the Legislature of Canada had been imposed not for the purposes of protection, but for the sake of obtaining a revenue, which was applied to the promotion of public works, with the view to the opening up and development of the country, and in the payment of interest on the debts of the Province incurred by the construction of these works. The late Ministry was, however, endeavoring to reduce the tariff when they resigned owing to their defeat on the Militia bill—a step which had given rise to the greatest misapprehension on the part of England as touching Canada's loyalty. The cost of Canada to England was very small, and the experiment of self-government should be allowed to work out its legitimate results. Then if a separation were desired by either the mother country or by her colonies, or both, such separation might be effected with good will. Mr. Galt's speech made a great impression upon the Chamber, owing to its eloquence.

Mr. Ashworth and Mr. Mason complained of Canada maintaining high duties upon British manufactured goods, and said that if this policy were maintained it would be better that there should be a separation between England and her British North American possessions.

Mr. Fergusson observed that Messrs. Ashworth and Mason spoke only their own sentiments, and not the opinion of the chamber.

Mr. Ross complained of the high duties levied by Canada on British manufactured articles, but said that Manchester did not complain of that so much as of the fact that whilst this high tariff was maintained on the other side against England, the mother country allowed the Canadians to send in their corn &c., free.

Mr. Galt replied, and the proceedings, which lasted upwards of two hours, terminated with the usual compliment to the chairman.—*Canadian News*

The Canadian Post.

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1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

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4. If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the Publisher, and their Periodicals are sent to the former directions they are responsible.

☞ We wish our readers in the several villages of the County of Victoria would lend us their aid in making our paper a medium of general intelligence. In almost every neighbourhood something of interest occurs worthy of a place in the local columns of a County paper, and we would feel much obliged to have such incidents forwarded to us by our readers. It cannot be expected that we can hear of everything worthy of publication. Will our friends assist us in this way, and help us to make the *Post* the paper of the County?

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, C.W.
THURSDAY, OCT. 23, 1862.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

Once more it may be said that all is quiet on the Potomac. The intense excitement of the last few weeks is abated, and the belligerents are recruiting their strength with much activity. The public have been so frequently misled by the exaggerated accounts of great battles, and still greater purposes, that fresh intelligence is received with much caution.

General McClellan's army is still near Harper's Ferry, and the Confederates, under Gen. Lee, continue at Winchester. All the American Press anticipate a sudden retreat of the Southern army to Richmond, but so long as Lee's army continues to be reinforced at Winchester, such a movement is improbable. What is called Stewart's raid has been quite a success. With a few thousand cavalry he invaded Pennsylvania, captured Mercersburg and Chambersburg, supplied his soldiers with the best the country could afford, and carrying quantities of boots, clothing and all sorts of necessaries, he returned by another route to Virginia. On his way he destroyed much valuable property, and picked up the choicest horses of the State. Having passed entirely round McClellan's army, the disgrace of not having cut off his retreat is much felt in the Federal army.

The Southerners, under Van Dorn, have evidently been well beaten at Corinth, with a loss of 6,000 men. General Rosecrans seems to be a very competent officer, if we may judge from his successes. The accounts from Kentucky are not important, but we may shortly expect to hear of an engagement between Gens. Buell and Bragg. There is no longer any talk of Ohio being invaded, so that for the present Cincinnati remains out of danger. Gen. Morgan made a sudden dash on Lexington, with his guerrilla troops, and that ill-fated city had once more to surrender to an enemy. They captured a few hundred prisoners, who were immediately paroled.

THE GLASGOW MURDER.

By the latest mails the mystery accompanying the Sandyford Place murder continues unsolved. From an English newspaper we learn that a new witness has appeared on the scene, in the person of a young woman, whose account, if true, presents the affair in a new phase. Her statement goes to prove that she was called off the street at seven o'clock in the morning to wash the floor of the house, and that she was offered a pound by the old man, who was besmeared with blood, for concealing what she saw. She refused the bribe, however, and fled home, but never related the occurrence at proper quarters until after the trial. Even should the old man have a share in the guilt, there is no doubt but that the woman participated in the awful crime.

THE SHRIEVALTY OF VICTORIA.

From the minutes of last meeting of the Provisional Council, it will be seen that a memorial to the Governor-General was adopted, praying that Neil McDougall, Esq., Warden, be appointed Sheriff of this County. After the abortive step taken by certain members of the Town Council of Lindsay in the matter, we hope that every Township Council in the County will petition in behalf of the Warden, and thereby help in putting the right man in the right place.

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING.

The Provisional Council met on Friday last, the 17th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposition from J. Kesteven, the contractor, with reference to the completion of the County Buildings.

Mr. Kesteven proposed to complete the Jail and Court House, with the exception of pointing the Jail walls and levelling the ground, by the 25th Dec. next, at the price originally contracted for, but asking for the contract of building the Jail-yard wall at the Architect's estimated price, to be approved of by the Building Committee.

A report from the Building Committee was received, read, and adopted.

After being in session till 6 p.m., the Council adjourned until next day, Saturday.

Saturday, Oct. 18, 1862.

The Council having again met this morning, passed the following resolutions:—

"That the Building Committee be and are hereby instructed to contract with Mr. J. Kesteven for the erection of a Jail wall in accordance with the plans and specifications to be submitted by Messrs. Cumberland & Storm, and at their estimated price, provided said plans, specifications and price, meet with the approval of the Building Committee.

"That whereas the duties of our Clerk and Treasurer have very much increased during the present year, and whereas the salary of $400, voted to him last year, is quite inadequate to the duties of his office; therefore, be it resolved that his salary be increased from $400 to $600—the increase to commence from the 1st of May last.

"That this Council, from statements made by the members of the Building Committee, submitted by Mr. McHugh, do hereby express their approbation of the course pursued by the said Building Committee, in aiding and assisting the contractor to prosecute the works of the County Buildings with sufficient rapidity to insure their completion in a satisfactory manner; and they do further repose their implicit confidence in the members of the Building Committee, that they will individually and collectively attend for the future, as they have done in the past, to the best interests of the County."

A memorial to the Governor-General in Council, recommending Neil McDougall, Esq., Warden, to the office of Sheriff of this County, was passed through the different readings by a vote of 7 to 4. Mr. Whiteside, who was absent, would also have voted had he been present, and the vote would then have stood 8 to 4. Mr. Lucas, who voted against the matter being taken up, said that, if it was to be passed through, he would vote for and sign a petition for Mr. McDougall; and he ultimately voted for the motion.

THE COUNTY SHOW.

The County of Victoria Agricultural Society held their annual Show on Thursday last, in and around the Town Hall. The day was most unfavorable. It commenced raining in the morning and continued drizzling throughout the whole day. The roads were rendered most disagreeable, and pedestrians found locomotion anything but agreeable. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, about 9 o'clock entries of Stock, Farm Produce and implements, and the various articles specially belonging to the Ladies' Department were made rapidly, and by the number of entries at 11 A. M. it was seen that this was to be the most successful show, as regarded the number of entries, ever held in this county. Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Kempt and Mrs. McDonnell kindly consented to act as judges of the Ladies' Department, and they assumed their duties about noon, and the awards were such as to give universal satisfaction.

The show of Butter was superior to any ever seen here, and there was great difficulty in deciding the premiums, owing to the superior quantity of the whole. The various sorts of eatables were well represented, and the first prize apples were so much admired, that great numbers of the visitors could not withstand the temptation of appropriating a few to their own use. Mr. Knowlson and Mr. Lacourse exhibited fine specimens of grapes grown in the open air. Their quality was considered superior, and it is to be regretted that there was not a greater number of entries.

The show of needle and crotchet work was very good. Quilting seems to be a favorite article for exhibiting the handiwork of our ladies, and certainly the specimens exhibited showed that the art has been carried to great perfection.

The variety and assortment of other articles was such, that it will be impossible to find room to notice them separately. Two specimens of raised Berlin Wool work, deserves particular mention from the elegance of their design and execution. The show of fine arts was almost better than could have been anticipated. There were specimens of Oil and Water Color paintings of full average merit, and the pencil drawing did great credit to the article. The number of visitors was considerable, and it was gratifying to those who labored to make the show successful, that if so much interest was taken in it by the greater portion of the more intelligent portion of the townspeople. The number of country visitors would have been much greater were it not for the unpropitious state of the weather.

We will now shortly notice what more directly concerns Agriculture, and which was exhibited on the grounds adjoining the Town Hall. The show of horses, cattle and sheep, was very good, particularly the last mentioned, which was most creditably represented. The entries of pigs were not numerous, but those shown were fine specimens. It is to be regretted that there were no poultry exhibited, as this class might be rendered very interesting. The show of Roots was better than could have been expected, considering the past unfavorable season.

After the visitors had time to see the whole, Mr. Wood, the Secretary, read over the list of the Prizes, and the Premiums were paid to the successful competitors from a distance, the others were not distributed owing to the lateness of the evening, so as to give the judges time to fix the amount of awards for discretionary prizes.

Prizes were not paid for the discretionary articles, owing to the amount awarded to each not having been fixed by the Directors.

The following is the

PRIZE LIST.

STOCK.—HORSES AND CATTLE.

Judges.—Messrs Perrin, R. Morton and J. Dyall.

Brood Mares.—7 Entries.
1st Prize, A. McQuade; 2nd, A. McQuade; 3rd, James Mark, Jr.

Draft Horses.—5 Entries.
1st, Michael Thorndike; 2nd, John Parkinson; 3rd, J. H. Hopkins.

Carriage Horses.—3 Entries.
1st, A. McQuade; 2nd, Joseph Perrin.

Horse in Saddle or Single Harness.
1st, W. Thorne; 2nd, W. Banks; 3rd, G. Calvert.

2-Year old Colts.—7 Entries.
1st, A. McQuade; 2nd, J. Morrissy; 3rd, J. Perrin.

1 Year old Colts.—4 Entries.
1st, James Walker; 2nd, Samuel Fowler.

Cow giving Milk.—6 Entries.
1st, S. Metherall; 2nd, J. H. Hopkins; 3rd, S. Metherall.

2-Year old Heifers.—3 Entries.
1st, Samuel Metherall; 2nd, P. McHugh; 3rd, P. McHugh.

Yearling Heifers.—6 Entries.
1st, Samuel Metherall; 2nd, Samuel Metherall; 3rd, George Bateman.

Spring Heifer Calf.
1st, J. H. Hopkins.

Judges of Sheep and Hogs.—Messrs Edw. Monis, George Matthews and Henry Harrison.

Fat Beeves.—8 Entries.
1st, Jno. Blewett; 2nd, J. Blewett, 3rd, J. Blewett.

Bull Calves.
1st, Wm. Bateman; 2nd, George Bateman.

Aged Rams.—6 Entries.
1st, J. Gibb; 2nd, J. Mark, Sr; 3rd, J. Mark, Sr.

Ram Lambs—6 Entries.
1st, J. Gibb; 3nd, G. Bateman; 3rd, J. Mark, Sr.

Pen Ewes—8 Entries.
1st, J. Gibb; 2nd, J. Thorndike; 3rd, J. Mark, Sr.

2 Shearling Ewes—6 Entries.
1st, Geo. Bateman; 2nd, Jas. Mark, Sr; 3rd, Jas. Mark, Sr.

2 Ewe Lambs.—4 Entries.
1st, Philip Mark, Jr.

2 Fat Sheep—5 Entries.
1st, James Thorndike; 2nd, S. Metherall; 3rd, S. Metherall.

Boar, large breed.
1st, William Banks.

Boar, small breed—4 Entries.
1st, J. Gibb; 2nd, S. Metherall; 3rd, J. Gibb.

Sow, small breed—8 Entries.
1st, J. Gibb; 2nd, S. Metherall; 3rd, Wm. Banks.

GRAIN, ROOTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Judges.—Messrs George Kempt, Wm. Cottingham and John Knowlson.

Potatoes—6 Entries.
1st, A. Hoover; 2nd, T. Tinney; 3rd, J. Gibb.

Turnips—14 Entries.
1st, Thomas Tinney; 2nd, Wm. Banks.

12 Yellow Carrots—4 Entries.
1st, Michael Farhall; 2nd, John Knowlson.

12 White Carrots—4 Entries.
1st, Michael Farhall; 2nd, Wm. Banks.

12 Onions—5 Entries.
1st, S. Metherall; 2nd, W. Banks; 3d, M. Farhall.

6 Beets—5 Entries.
1st, M. Farhall; 2nd, G. Calvert; 3d, J. Parkinson.

6 Mangel Wurtzell.
1st, George Calvert; 2nd, Thos. Tinney.

6 Cabbages—4 Entries.
1st, G. Calvert; 2nd, A. Hoover.

3 Heads Celery.
1st, George Calvert.

Fall Wheat—5 Entries.
1st, A. Hoover; 2nd, A. McQuade; 3rd, W. Thome.

Spring Wheat—6 Entries.
1st, A. Hoover; 2nd, J. Butler; 3rd, M. Farhall.

Barley—3 Entries.
1st, George Bateman; 2nd, W. Thome.

Peas—3 Entries.
1st, J. Mark, Sr; 2d, A. Hoover; 3d, G. Bateman.

Oats—4 Entries.
1st, George Bateman; 2nd, George Calvert.

Turnip Seed.
1st, George Wallace.

Scuffler.
1st, John Gibb.

Turnip Drill.
1st, George Bateman.

Roller.
1st, John Gibb.

Lumber Waggon.
1st, John Clarke.

Fanning Mill.
1st, J. H. Hopkins.

Boots made by hand.
1st, George Bateman.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.—179 ENTRIES.

Judges.—Mrs J. H. Hopkins, Mrs George Kempt, Mrs Wm. McDonnell, Mrs Wm. Cottingham and Mr Christopher Knowlson.

Apples—3 Entries.
1st, Mrs George Bateman; 2nd, Miss Hickson.

Grapes.
1st, John Knowlson; 2nd, A. Lacourse.

10 Yards Flannel.
1st, Mrs John Parkinson; 2nd, Mrs A. Hoover.

Factory Blankets.
1st, Mrs P. McHugh.

Butter—19 Entries.
1st, Miss Reeder; 2nd, A. Hoover; 3rd, Mrs John Butler; 4th, Mrs James Thorndike.

Cheese—4 Entries.
1st, Miss Hickson; 2nd, Mrs John Gibb; 3rd, Mrs John Parkinson; 4th, Mrs Whiteside.

Maple Sugar—4 Entries.
1st, Mrs John Parkinson; 2nd, Mrs George Bateman; 3rd, Mrs John Butler.

Home-made Bread—7 Entries.
1st, Mrs Michael Farhall; 2nd, Mrs George Bateman; 3rd, Mrs J. Butler; 4th, Mrs J. Thorndike.

Coverlids.
1st, Mrs Bowes; 2nd, Miss Mary Fowler.

Quilts.
1st, Mrs William Bowes; 2nd, Mrs A. Hoover.

Wax Fruit.
1st, Miss Bowes.

Crotchet Work.
1st, Mrs Thompson; 2nd, Mrs John Butler; 3rd, Mrs Sutherland.

Fancy Knitting.
1st, Miss E. A. Thorndike.

Fancy Fringe.
1st, Miss Fowler.

Tatting.
1st, Mrs Beall.

Woolen Mitts.
1st, Mrs William Bowes.

Woolen Stockings.
1st, Mrs William Bowes.

Woolen Sack
1st, Mrs Whiteside; 2nd, Mrs A. Hoover.

Raised Berlin Wool Work.
1st, Miss Keenan, and highly recommended.

Fancy Soap.
1st, Mrs Thompson.

Embroidery.
1st, Miss Reeder.

Worked Slippers.
1st, Mrs Lacourse.

Bed Spread.
1st, Miss Mary Fowler; 2nd, Mrs Fowler.

Nett Bed Spread.
1st, Mrs McNeily.

Oil Painting.
1st, Mrs William Goodwin.

Pencil Drawing.
1st, Mrs Youdan; 2nd, Mrs Youdan.

India Ink Drawing.
1st, Mrs Youdan.

Crayon Drawing.
1st, J. G. Deans.

Leather Frame.
1st, Miss Bateman.

Rocking-chair and Sideboard.
1st, William Margech.

Flat Berlin Wool Work.
1st, Mrs Lacourse, and very much admired.

Hair Work.
1st, Mrs Hastings.

Commended.—Case of Bonnets, by Broughall & Gimson; Lamps, by Messrs Thirkell and O'Leary; and Case of Perfumery, by Mr Thirkell.

THE DINNER.

About five o'clock, the Directors of the Society, a few of the members and their friends sat down to dinner in Mr. O'Leary's hotel. John Gibb, Esq., President of the Society, took the chair, and Mr. Metherall, Vice-President, acted as croupier. Mr. O'Leary's arrangements were as complete as could be made, considering the smallness of the room in which they sat. Altogether there were about forty gentlemen present. As the evening was much advanced, on the cloth being removed, the Chairman proceeded at once to the duties of the evening, giving, as the first toast—"The Queen, God bless her"—which was received in the usual loyal manner.

The next toast from the chair was—"The Governor General, Lord Monck"—which was heartily cheered.

Then followed—"The Provincial Agricultural Association."

Mr. S. C. Wood, in responding, remarked that there were other gentlemen, such as Mr. Thorndike and others, round the board, better qualified to reply to the toast than he was. His Excellency the Governor General had expressed himself as being highly pleased with the late Provincial Exhibition, and had praised the cattle and other things which he saw there. No better time could have been chosen for the Governor to see for himself the products of Upper Canada; and they had every reason to be proud of the Show. The County of Victoria had not taken many premiums, but he hoped this would not be the case long. In regard to the County Show, Mr. Wood remarked that it was the best they had ever held. The weather had been disagreeable, the roads were bad, but still the Show was excellent. After a few more remarks in regard to some misunderstanding about some of the Judges, Mr. Wood resumed his seat.

Mr. J. H. Hopkins, on being called upon, said that he had been very much pleased with the Show that day. There was one thing, however, which he hoped soon to see introduced, and that was a Herd Book. It might not be of much benefit just now, but 15 or 16 years hence our sons would praise us for giving them such a thing. Victoria, he said, was one of the finest agricultural counties in the Province—there being only two or three counties ahead of it, among which were Huron and Bruce, which raised 34 bushels to each unit of the population, while Victoria raised 31. (Cheers.) They were far ahead of Peterborough in raising wheat. Before sitting down he would propose a toast—"The Provisional Warden and Members of the County Council."

Mr. Neil McDougall, in returning thanks, said that he did not expect so great a compliment would have been given to the County Council. He expected that a long list of agricultural toasts would have been brought forward, and then the Council would, perhaps, have come in for a share. The Council had been trying their best to push forward the interests of the County as speedily as possible. The Gaol and Court-house were approaching completion. A great deal had been done in a very few months; and he felt very happy, as Provisional Warden, for the progress those buildings had made. He could assure them that if they had had a different contractor from the present one they might have had more difficulty in getting along; but they had one of the most honest and upright contractors in the Province. He was glad to see the County Show going on so well. He had been present at the one held last year; but this year's Show was a decided improvement on the previous one. He felt very proud of it, indeed. (Cheers.) If the members would take up the suggestion of Mr. Hopkins, and procure a Herd Book for the use of the County, it would be of great benefit to them; as many of their cattle, for the want of such a book, had to be set down as grades.

Mr. Patrick McHugh, after a few complimentary remarks to the members of the Society, said that the position of agriculturists in Canada was very different to that which they held in the Old Country—he alluded more particularly to Ireland—where they were looked upon in very much the same way as the slaves were down South. (Cries of "no, no.") You must have your cap in hand to every landlord you met, and if you did not do this he would find out your name, in order that he might punish you. (A voice—"That was in the olden times.") In Canada it was quite different. Even the Governor General did not think it degraded him to sit down at the same table with agriculturists. He wished our young men would not consider agriculture to be beneath them, as a great many of them do; they must go to college and learn to be lawyers or merchants, or some other profession, and perhaps, after all, be nothing whatever. (Hear, hear.) If they would only look at agriculture in its proper light, they would not be ashamed to follow the plough; and he trusted they would never seek for a more honorable occupation.

Mr. William Cottingham said that since a young man he had been connected with Agricultural Societies, which he considered very beneficial to the country. The first Show they held in the Township of Emily was got up by subscription, which, with the aid of a Government grant, gave them a good start. They went round to the farmers for assistance, and two or three gentlemen went round with a subscription list and got 30 or £40. This year, they got out of funds, but a number of them met together and subscribed various amounts; so that, after all, they had their Show. (Cheers.) It should be the pride of any person to see the great progress that had been made in this County within a few years. He recollected the time he went from his place to Thorah and the back lakes, when there was no white settler to be found in that part of the country. When in Europe and other parts of the world, he had always encouraged persons to come to Victoria. He thought there was no place he would sooner live than in this County. He had been in many parts of the States, where the country was not so well adapted for cattle as Victoria. The misfortune with farmers' sons was that they had got an idea that everybody else was better off than themselves; so they go to college and get educated for some profession, and perhaps come, as Mr. McHugh had remarked, to nothing at all. He thought farmers' sons should go out into the back country, and open it up. (Hear, hear.) After a few more remarks, Mr. Cottingham resumed his seat.

The following toasts were then given:

By Mr. Matthews—"The President of the County Agricultural Society"—to which Mr. Gibb responded.

By Mr. Wood—"The Treasurer of the Society." Mr. Hopkins responded.

By Mr. Thorndike—"The Ladies, especially those who had acted as Judges." Mr. Wallace responded.

Mr. Thorndike then gave—"The Press." Mr. Wallace, of the *Post*, responded.

Mr. Gibb gave—"Our hostess"—which was responded to by Mr. O'Leary.

By Mr. Wood—"The 1st Vice President." Mr. Metherall responded.

By Mr. McDougall—"The Successful Competitors." Responded to by Mr. McQuade.

Mr. McQuade then proposed—"The Judges." Mr. C. Knowlson responded.

Mr. Gibb gave—"The Butchers of Lindsay"—to which Mr. Harrison responded.

Song by Mr. Hopkins—"God Save the Queen."

Song by Mr. Douglas—"Red, White and Blue."

Mr. Perrin gave—"The health of Mr. Douglas"—for which that gentleman returned thanks.

Song by Mr. Knowlson—"Hearts of Oak."

Mr. Wood gave, as the last toast—"The Township Societies." Responded to by Mr. Hopkins.

The company separated at about half-past 8 o'clock, all seemingly well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

The Annual Ploughing Match of the County of Victoria Agricultural Society, was held on Mr. John Gibb's farm in the Township of Ops. The day was favorable and the attendance good. There were eight competitors on the ground, and the work performed was highly creditable. The wooden ploughs competed favorably with the iron ones, and it is very questionable if the iron plough be in any way superior to a well-constructed wooden plough, for rough, partially cultivated land. It is to be regretted that the ploughmen were not restricted to a certain length of time for a fixed quantity of land; and they ploughed so very slowly that the work was not performed that day. Messrs. Grahame, King and Blewitt, were appointed Judges.

The following were the successful competitors:—

Iron Ploughs.—1st prize, John Dobson; 2nd, Donald Jackson; 3rd, Robert Dobson.

Wooden Ploughs — 1st prize, Dougald McTaggart; 2nd, David Bateman, 3rd, James Stevens; 4th, Peter McCorquodale.

At 7 p.m., about sixty persons sat down to dinner with Mr. Gibb, and having partaken of his hospitality, returned home well pleased with the proceedings of the day.

Robbery.—During the last few weeks, the town has been infested by a few vagabonds who are determined to live by laying their hands on whatever they can most easily possess. On the night of Thursday last, an attempt was made to enter the shop of Mr. Clarke, watchmaker, but being noticed they fled. However, they were successful in breaking into Mr. Sutherland's store on William St. Having obtained access to the premises through an unfastened window, the thieves stole a watch, a few shirts and a quantity of broadcloth. Another unsuccessful attempt was made on Mr. G. H. Keeve's store, on the night of Saturday last.

The Weather.—The approach of winter is very perceptible. Both sides of the St. Lawrence are covered with snow, and at Quebec the wintry blast is keenly felt. Here we have frosty nights and rainy days, which have placed the roads in a wretched condition, and made travelling most uncomfortable. There is no wheat brought to market as yet; and if farmers complained for only getting 85 to 90 cents last year, they will surely have reason to speak out when they find good spring wheat scarcely worth 70 cents. There is little prospect of any sudden rise during the winter months; so that it is better that those who owe should sell their grain, pay their debts, and purchase their goods for cash at a good discount, so as to make up for deficiency in prices. Wool commands a high price, and we think the past two years will teach the farmers to grow less wheat, and grow more sheep and cattle; thereby, labor is saved, the soil is enriched, and the farmer's purse is filled.

☞We beg to direct attention to Mr. Farewell's Sale of Lands in this and the neighbouring County of Ontario. The land is valuable, the terms are favourable, and an excellent opportunity is offered for a safe and profitable investment.

☞ We have pleasure in directing attention to Messrs. Dobson & Niblock's advertisement, which will be found in another page. We have seen their stock of Groceries and Wines, and can testify as to the superior quality and immense quantity of the goods which they offer for sale. A first class enterprising Grocery has been much required, and we have no doubt the public will appreciate the present effort which is made to supply their wants.

Godey's Lady's Book for November, 1862, L. A. Godey, Philadelphia: $3.00.—We have seen a few good numbers of Godey, but this number excells its predecessors by a very great deal. It is not often that we find pleasing and well-executed engravings in American publications, but "Heavenly Consolation" is all that could be desired. The benevolent look of the father, the genuine expression of maternal kindness in the mother, the easy and graceful attitude of the daughters, are depicted with such fidelity, that they cannot fail to call forth expressions of the warmest admiration. We refer our readers to our advertising colums for a full notice of this excellent publication.

Lord Monck at a Fox Hunt in Lower Canada.—The Montreal *Herald*, in mentioning the doings of the Governor General, says: On Monday the Montreal Hunt had a grand meet at Upland, the seat of Major Bourke. Among the gentlemen present were Lord Monck, Lord Mulgrave, and several members of their respective suites. The fox was soon found and made a fine burst from cover; but we regret to say he had not gone far beyond when a profane *habitant*, not comprehending the reverence due to Reynard, put an end at the same time to the life of the fox and the sport of the hunters, by shooting the former through the head. After the fox hunt had been so unceremoniously interrupted by the *faux pas* of the poor habitant, His Excellency and party proceeded with Sir W. F. Williams to Isle Dorval, where the remainder of the day was spent in a most agreeable manner. The party returned shortly after six in the afternoon, and drove to the St. Lawrence Hall.

CANADA.

Collision on the Great Western.—An accident occurred on the Great Western Railway, near Princeton, on Tuesday. The night freight train going east was taking in wood at the Princeton station, and ran up to the siding to take water about 12.30. In starting, the pin of the coupling connecting the four last cars broke, when the detached cars being on the grade, ran down the siding at considerable speed. The switchman, thinking to save an accident, altered the switch and turned the runaway cars on the main track. They continued their onward career, tearing along at high speed down the grade, till they came into collision with the night express going east. The express left London at 11.30 p.m. The night was foggy and dark, and the driver could not see ten yards ahead. All of a sudden the express train, running at forty miles an hour speed came smash into the four freight cars crushing them up, and sending the produce, with which they were laden, in all directions. The cars were a complete wreck, and formed a scene of wild confusion. The express train which consisted of five first class cars, and conductor's and baggage car, received no damage, and the passengers escaped with a little shaking, but not a bruise occurred to any of them. The driver and stoker had a miraculous escape; the concussion forced down the smoke stack of the engine into the 'cab,' where the driver and stoker stood, but happily no loss of life or serious damage occurred. The driver escaped unhurt, while his companion received but a few slight bruises.—*Free Press.*

A Sad Calamity.—A Mother Accidentally Killed by her Son.—On Wednesday evening about nine o'clock, one of the most painful occurrences that has ever happened in this neighborhood took place at the house of Mr. Thomas Doyle, on the Front. Michael Doyle, Mr. D's. eldest son, had shortly before nine returned home, and was about to put some tobacco in his pipe, when, finding it foul, he went to take a piece of twig from a corn broom in the corner of the room. When Michael was about to remove the broom, he found behind it, a loaded fowling piece and exclaimed with some vehemence, against the danger of permitting it to be in such an exposed situation, and in his indignation, he took the gun up hastily, and threw it out of the door. As the gun struck the ground, the trigger came in contact with a stone, and an explosion instantaneously took place, lodging the larger portion of a heavy charge of 'duck shot' in his own leg and thigh, and depositing five of the shot in the head of his mother, one of which passed through her eye and into the brain, causing instantaneous death. Dr. Greenfield MacDonnell was instantly sent for, and administered such relief as he could to the almost distracted young man, whose leg must, it is thought, be immediately amputated nearly at the hip joint. The Doctor examined the body of the deceased, and ascertained the cause of her instant death to have been the wounding of the brain, by the shot through the eye. On Thursday morning, an inquest was held before the Coroner for the district, and after hearing evidence confirmatory of the above facts, returned a verdict of accidental death. The misery this sad event has entailed upon this once happy and united family cannot now be described.—*Cornwall Standard.*

ENGLAND.

'How are your poor Feet?'—A few days ago a rather laughable circumstance transpired near to Freiston Shore, wherein a dissenting minister of the Wesleyan persuasion, and two or three fair friends, figured rather prominently, whilst in company with the owner of a small craft they had engaged to cruise about near the shore at tide time. The rev. gentleman, it appears not being satisfied with sitting calmly and dignified in the boat, took off his shoes and stockings in order to paddle in the creeks along the shore. His female friends wishing to play a harmeless joke, agreed to hide the rev. gentleman's hoes and shoes, in doing which no better place presented itself than the boatman's locker; but alas, without looking into its interior, they softly deposited the minister's 'understandings' in a pot of tar, stockings also. The owner of the boat was exasperated at the audacity of some one messing his tar about. How the rev. gentleman managed to get home without annoyance, deponent sayeth not, but we feel certain he will be careful another time where he places his apparel when he wishes to recreate himself by 'mud-larking.'

SCOTLAND.

We are informed that an eminent mercantile firm in Glasgow have netted a sum of not less than one million sterling from transactions made in cotton during the last eighteen months.

A Large Family of Daughters.—The late Mr. William Michie, of Bridgend, Hawick, aged sixty-five, was buried last Sunday in Wilton churchyard. His remains were accompanied to the grave by nine sons-in-law, the deceased never having been blessed with a son, except those presented to him by his daughters.

Glasgow—Attempt to Rob an M.P.—About ten o'clock on Tuesday night, Mr. James Merry, Esq., M.P., who had just arrived at the Queen Street Station from the north, was giving some directions to a cabman as to the disposal of his luggage, a man named William Kinsley, who is known to the police, pressed up close to him, and at the same moment he felt a tug at his watch. A city porter observing the attempt to steal Mr. Merry's watch, at once stepped forward, and the fellow and another person thought to be an accomplice were taken into custody. Kinsley was on Wednesday sent to prison for sixty days.—*N. B. Mail.*

A Phenomenon.—Travellers on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway last week, says the *Mail*, will have seen flames of fire, which rise to a great height, issuing from a field situated to the east of Campsie Junction Station. The fire, which comes out of an old pit boring, has continued for several days, and is an object of interest, although it is not uncommon for an old pit sinking and shafts, no longer subject to the ventilating resources of man, to take fire. A farmer in the neighborhood makes advantageous use of the gas in an old pit sinking near his house, for he has lead pipes from it through all his dwellings and offices, which lighted in the usual way, emits a lambent flame and good light.

THE MURDER IN SANDYFORD PLACE, GLASGOW.

The trial of Mrs. Jessie M'Lachlin, for the murder of Jessie Macpherson Richardson, on the 4th of July, within the house of Mr. John Fleming, accountant, 17 Sandyford Place, Glasgow, was proceeded with on Wednesday, Sept. 17, before Lord Deas. The proceedings closed on Saturday. The jury were absent about a quarter of an hour, and on their return, in reply to the usual question of the Clerk of the Court, their foreman said:—"The jury are unanimously of opinion that the prisoner is guilty of both charges of murder and theft, as libelled." The announcement of the verdict made no visible impression on the prisoner, who still maintained the same outward composure which she had exhibited throughout the whole trial, although she became even paler than she had previously been.

After the rendition of the verdict, and before the delivery of the sentence, Mrs. M'Lachlin's counsel asked and obtained permission to read a statement, written from the prisoner's dictation; this document was a long and elaborate one, minutely detailing all the [illegible] of Mrs. M'Lachlin on the night of the 4th of July, and directly denouncing the old man Fleming as the murderer. This strange and startling statement was listened to with eager and breathless attention by the crowded assemblage within the court room; and at its conclusion, a considerable murmur of excitement prevailed, and it was evident that the general feeling of the spectators was in favor of the unfortunate woman at the bar.

His Lordship then proceeded to pass sentence upon the prisoner, condemning her to be removed from the bar to the prison of Glasgow, thereafter to be detained and fed on bread and water till Saturday, the 11th October next, and upon that day, between the hours of eight and ten, to be taken from the said prison to the common place of the burgh of Glasgow, or to such other place as the magistrates of Glasgow shall appoint as a place of execution, and there, by the hands of the common executioner, to be hanged by the neck upon a gibbet until she be dead, and that her body be thereafter buried in the precincts of said prison. His lordship very solemnly concluded by the usual words: "This is pronounced for your doom. May God Almighty have mercy on your soul!"

While Lord Deas was addressing the prisoner, she stood up composedly and listened to his lordship's observations until he referred to her statement as to old Fleming's complicity in the crime. Then, when Lord Deas characterized that statement as a wicked tissue of falsehoods, the tears coursed down her cheeks, and she frequently raised her handkerchief to her face, clutching it convulsively, and dashing away the tears that gushed over her face. Once, when the judge referred to her having repeated the statement implicating old Mr. Fleming, she ejaculated, "Well, my Lord,—" and as if overcome by emotion, was unable to finish the sentence. During the whole time that Lord Deas was addressing her, the prisoner seemed much agitated, and frequently applied her handkerchief to wipe away her tears. On being removed, the prisoner in a voice which was scarcely audible, exclaimed, "Mercy! aye, He'll hae mercy, for I'm innocent."

Much surprise has been manifested by the press and public at the inaction of Mrs. M'Lachlin's counsel in deferring the publication of the prisoner's statement, which was written five weeks before the trial; but the legal gentlemen have published a letter in the Glasgow papers, asserting that they had deemed it prudent not to admit the fact of Mrs. M'Lachlin's presence in the house of the Fleming family on the night of the murder (as it would have been necessary for them to do, if they had produced the statement as a special defence), but that, on the morning of the trial, Mrs. M'Lachlin had expressed her desire and determination to have the document read in open Court, and accordingly her agents reluctantly complied with her request.

Steps have been taken to address the Home Secretary, in order to have the verdict set aside by an exercise of the Royal prerogative.

LATEST NEWS.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

200,000 CONFEDERATES BETWEEN GORDONSVILLE & WINCHESTER.

CONFEDERATES RECROSSING THE POTOMAC.

GREAT DAMAGE TO AMERICAN SHIPPING BY THE "290."

JEFF DAVIS' PROCLAMATION.

NASHVILLE IN DANGER.

RESISTANCE TO THE DRAFT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

(*Special to the Times.*)

Washington, Oct. 15.—We learn from Sharpsburg, that a gentleman who arrived there from Richmond, says there are at least 200,000 rebel soldiers between Gordonsville and Winchester.

The railroad bridges between Staunton and Winchester are not rebuilt, and much embarrassment results to the rebels in the transportation of their artillery and supplies.

He stated that the journalists and aristocrats of Richmond are bitterly opposed to all overtures of peace, while the middle and lower classes favour such a policy, but are intimidated into silence.

The President's emancipation proclamation has excited great wrath in the Southern heart.

Philadelphia, Oct. 16.—The **Bulletin** says that it has received a private letter, dated Shippensbug, Cumberland Co., which states that the rebels are crossing the Potomac again at Hancock in large force. Great excitement prevails.

A private telegram from Chambersburg last night, says that heavy firing was heard all day in the neighborhood of Hancock.

New York, Oct. 16.—The ship Brilliant, of New York, bound from New York to London, was captured and burned on the 3rd of Oct., in lat. 40 long. 50, by the pirate Alabama. The ship Emily Farnham, of Portsmouth N.H. from New York for Liverpool, was captured at the same time, but was released, it having been proved by documents on board that her cargo was on English account.

Capt. Hager and crew of the Brilliant, arrived here in the brig Golden Lead, on which also arrived the captains and crews of the barques Virginia and Elisha Dunbar, of New Bedford, captured by the Alabama.

Capt. Hager reports that another ship was in sight when the Brilliant was burning, working up towards the wreck, probably with a hope of saving life; and as another light was seen at night, it is presumed she also was burned.

The Golden Lead only brought eight of the crew of the burnt ships; the rest—60 in number, would be put on board other vessels fallen in with by the Emily Farnham.

The following is a correct list of the vessels destroyed by the "290":—

Ships, Brilliant and O. C. Mulgee; Brig, Tucker, barques Virginia and Elisha Dunbar; Brig Altamaha; Schrs, Courser, Weather Gauge, and Star Light, and a ship unknown.

One hundred and ninety one prisoners were landed on the Island of Florida.

The rebel propeller Alabama is 1,200 tons burthen, wooden vessel, copper-bottomed, 210 feet long, rather long, rather narrow, painted black outside, carries three long 32-pounders on her side, and is pierced for two more amidships; has a 100-pounder rifle pivot gun forward of the bridge, and a 68-pounder on the main deck; has tracks laid forward for a pivot bow gun, and tracks aft for pivot stern chasers. Her guns are of Blakeley pattern, made by Wesley and Preston, Liverpool, 1862. She is bark rigged; is represented to go 13 knots, and 15 under steam; can get steam up in 20 minutes; has all the national flags, but usually sets St. George's Cross on approaching a vessel. Her complement of men is 120, but anxious to ship more.

The Virginia was captured on the 17th Sept., in lat. 39, long. 34, stripped of all valuables, and burned. The Elisha Dunbar was taken the next day and burned. The crews of both vessels were put in irons on deck aboard the Alabama, and kept there night and day till transferred to the Emily Farnham.

Capt. Gilford, of the Dunbar, says he understood the Alabama would cruise about the Gulf banks a few weeks to destroy large American ships. They had knowledge of two ships being loaded with arms for the United States, and were in hopes to capture them. They

were anxious to catch the Dreadnought, and were confident of their ability to capture or run away from any vessel of the United States. The steamer being in track of both outward and homeward vessels, and more or less being in sight every day, she will make great havoc among them. The Alabama took her armament and crew on board near the Western Islands from an English barque. Her crew is principally English: her officers being the chivalry of the South. She has 8 months provisions, besides what is being plundered, and about 400 tons coal. All the water consumed on board is condensed.

Charlestown, Va., Oct. 16.—Lee is at Winchester with a large force, and Jackson at Bunker's Hill with another large force. Stuart's cavalry is on the Shenandoah. A large rebel force is at Leestown, six miles away. Our troops are deployed out.

I learn from the people that Jeff Davis has issued a proclamation that all Union officers held and captured shall be put to hard labour if the Lincoln Proclamation is carried out. There is a furious storm.

(Special to the New York Herald.)

Louisville, Oct. 16.—Official despatches were received here from Nashville to-day. The rebels were in large force near that city on the 11th. They sent a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the town. Gen. Negley declined. The Federal force was ample for the defence. Gov. Harris, Major Gen. J. R. Anderson, and Brig. Gen. Forest are in command of the rebels.

A serious resistance having been made to the enrolment for the draft among the Irish residents of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, it was necessary on Wednesday to call out a military force in the town of Blakely, and fire upon the insurgents. Four or five were killed, and forcible opposition put down.

DIED.

At Lindsay, on the 3rd inst., Belvie, wife of Dr. Martin, aged 21 years and 2 months.

At Lindsay, on Friday the 17th inst., Elizabeth, wife of Henry Rowland, aged 30 years.

[PARAGRAPH ADVERTISEMENTS.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—*Fever and Ague.*—The preparations of Quinine and Calomel prescribed by the faculty for this disease, are more destructive in their ravages on the human body than the complaint itself, verifying the old adage—"a remedy worse than the disease"—Holloway's Pills possess no mineral poison, and are more speedy and efficacious in promoting a permanent cure. Sold by all druggists, at 25c., 62c., and $1 per box. 191

MATHEWS' CHOCOLATE WORM DROPS never fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of intestinal worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the fancy worm confections and nauseous vermifuges in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no mercury, or other deleterious drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other. (No cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.) Each box contains 24 drops or lozenges. Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines.—A. I. Mathews, general agent, Buffalo, N.Y., and Fort Erie, C.W.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY!—*Madam Boivin's Celebrated Silver-Coated Female Pills.*—The only certain and safe remedy for all uterine obstructions, monthly difficulties, irregularities, and all the other diseases to which the woman, wife, and mother is peculiarly liable. These pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action. They will be found to exert the happiest effect in all cases of prolapsus uteri, in leucorrhea, or the whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain cure that can be found. It is on account of this certainty they should not be taken by pregnant females (during the first three months), as miscarriage is certain to be brought on, but at other periods their use is perfectly safe. N.B.—One Dollar enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure package of pills by return of mail.—C. Crosby, general agent, Fort Erie, C.W., Buffalo, N.Y. *Caution*—Beware of counterfeits, the genuine have the signature of "C. Crosby" on the outside wrapper. For sale by all respectable druggists.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, Widow of the late JAMES GRIMES, of the TOWNSHIP OF MARIPOSA, in the County of Victoria, hereby gives notice that, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, she intends to apply for an Act enabling her to sell certain Real Estate of her said late husband, for the payment of his debts and support of his family.

MARGARET GRIMES.

Mariposa, Oct. 18, 1862. 172t-d

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
FOR 1863.
GREAT LITERARY AND PICTORIAL YEAR.

THE Publisher of Godey's Lady's Book, thankful to that public which has enabled him to publish a magazine for the last THIRTY-THREE years of a larger circulation than any in America, has made an arrangement with the most popular authoress in this country—

MARION HARLAND,

Authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam,"

who will furnish a story for every number of the Lady's Book for 1863. This alone will place the Lady's Book in a literary point of view far ahead of any other magazine. Marion Harland writes for no other publication. Our other favorite writers will all continue to furnish articles throughout the year.

THE BEST
AND CHEAPEST LADY'S MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD.

THE LITERATURE

is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

THE MUSIC

is all original, and would cost 25 cents (the price of the Book) in the music stores; but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "Godey."

OUR STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

GODEY'S
IMMENSE DOUBLE SHEET FASHION-PLATES.

Containing from five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each plate. Other magazines give only two.

FAR AHEAD OF ANY FASHIONS IN EUROPE OR AMERICA.

Godey's is the only work that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and the public.

OUR WOOD ENGRAVINGS,

of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

OUR RECEIPTS

are such as can be found nowhere else. Cooking in all its variety—Confectionery—the Nursery—the Toilet—the Laundry—the Kitchen.

LADIES' WORK TABLE.

This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

MODEL COTTAGES.

No other magazine has this department.

Terms to Subscribers in the British Provinces.

One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year, $5. Three copies one year, $6.

Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making six copies, $11 25.

At these prices subscribers in the Provinces will have no American postage to pay.

SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for $3 50.

Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for $4 50.

Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year, on receipt of $6 00.

Treasury Notes and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par.

Be careful and pay the postage on your letter.

Address L. A. GODEY,
323 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Groceries! Groceries!

The Cheap Cash Grocery House!

THE Undersigned beg to inform the Inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding Country that they have OPENED the LARGE STORE in

Keenan's New Block, Kent Street,

With a Large and well-selected Stock of

GROCERIES, WINES, AND LIQUORS,

Which they are prepared to SELL VERY LOW for Cash or Country Produce.

We respectfully solicit a Call.

☞ *Remember the place—East End of Keenan's Block.*

DOBSON & NIBLOCK.

WANTED.

WANTED—AN ELDERLY WOMAN OR WIDOW *to keep house for a young man.*

☞ Situation permanent—Wages good. ☜

Enquire at this Office.

STRAYED.

STRAYED from the premises of the Subscriber, Lot No. 24, 3rd Con. of Fenelon,

A YOUNG MARE,

3 years old past, dark brown color, mane and tail black; a white star on the forehead, and white marks on the fetlocks.

Anyone bringing the same to the Subscriber will be rewarded.

SAMUEL NICHOLSON,

Fenelon, Oct. 11, 1862. 171-3

COLT STRAYED!

STRAYED from Lot 12, 7th Con. FENELON, on or about the 20th August last, a Light BAY COLT, 2 year old, black mane and tail, hind feet white to fetlocks. Any party giving information to the owner that will lead to its recovery will be suitably rewarded.

LEVI CARL.

Fenelon, Oct. 14, 1862. 171-6

HORSE STRAYED.

STRAYED, on Lot No. 19, 8th Concession of Brock, in the beginning of August last, a BAY HORSE. If not owned and expenses paid in a reasonable time, it will be sold to pay expenses.

H. WOOD, Jr. 169-3

AUCTION SALE
OF
Thorough-bred Berkshire Pigs!

THE Subscriber will sell by Auction, on Lot. 27, 2nd Concession of OPS,

ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1862,

80 *Thorough-bred Berkshire Pigs!*

Bred from the boar "Roger," who took the First Prize at the Provincial Show at Hamilton in 1860, and one of those offered for sale took the Second Pize at Toronto this present season.

TERMS: Three months' credit by furnishing good notes, endorsed if required.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

J. F. ALBRO, Auctioneer. JOHN GIBB, Proprietor.

Lindsay, Oct. 11, 1862. 171-3

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS!!

THE Subscriber will sell, *to the highest bidder,* at the TOWN OF LINDSAY, *On Wednesday, 12th of November* 1862, THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE

TIMBER AND FARM LANDS:

TOWNSHIP OF SOMMERVILLE.

Lot 9,	2nd con.,	(timber sold)	200	Acres.
Lot 11 & N. ½ 16, 4th con.,		do.	300	"
Lots 13, 14, 15,	5th con.,	do.	600	"
S. ½ & N.E. ¼ lot 13, 6th con.,		do.	150	"
Lots 14, 20,	6th con.,	do.	355	"
Lots 3, 4,	7th con. (& timber thereon)		400	"
N. ½ lots 1, 2, 3, 11th con.,		do. do.	400	"
Lots 7, 8,	11th con.,	do. do.	400	"
Lots 1, 4, 5, 6, 12th con.,		do. do.	800	"
Lots 3, 4, 6, 10, 13th con.,		do. do.	800	"

TOWNSHIP OF BROCK.

S.E. part lot 9, 4th con., (& timber thereon)			12	Acres.
S. ½ lot 10,	3rd con.,	do. do.	100	"
S.E. ¼ lot 1,	1st con.,	do. do.	50	"
E. ½ lot 16,	12th con.,	do. do.	100	"

TOWNSHIP OF UXBRIDGE.

Lot 30, 8th con., (& timber thereon) 25 Acres.

TOWNSHIP OF REACH.

N. part lot 24, 13th con., (& timber) about 23 Acres.
S. part lot 24, 13th con., mostly cleared and part sown to wheat, (timber included) about 100 "
S. part lot 23, 13th con., partly cleared, (timber included) about 90 "

TOWNSHIP OF MARIPOSA,

N. ½ lot 15, 2nd con., mostly cleared, (timber included) 100 Acres.

TERMS:—One-fourth cash down, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, with interest in full each year.

Sale to commence at Half-past One o'clock.

A. FAREWELL,

Oshawa, October 4, 1862. 171-4

Hydropult for Sale,
AT
McLENNAN & CO.'S HARDWARE STORE,
Kent Street, Lindsay.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell a Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, with Half an Acre of ground, situated on Bond Street, Lindsay. Terms, which are very reasonable, and other particulars made known on application to

FREDK. WHITT, Attorney, &c., Keenan's Building.

Lindsay, Aug. 4, 1862. 161-3

Tavern Stand
TO BE SOLD OR LET.

ON THE BOBCAYGEON ROAD, 18 miles North of Bobcaygeon, a now

FRAME BUILDING, 24 by 36,
Kitchen 18 by 30.

Good Stable, and a plentiful supply of water. It is decidedly one of the best Tavern Stands in the County. For particulars, apply to

J. S. LITTLE, on the Premises,
Or to WM. THOMPSON, Lindsay. 158

Farm for Sale!

TO BE SOLD immediately, by Private Bargain, that desirable Farm on Lot 1, 14th Con. Mariposa, consisting of 50 acres, of which 40 acres are improved and in a high state of cultivation. There is a good House and substantial Frame Barn on the Lot, and abundance of water for stock in every field. A more desirable Farm is rarely to be met with. Titles indisputable.

For further particulars, apply to

JOHN CAMPBELL, Proprietor, Lot 1, 14th Con. Mariposa.
Or to JOHN D. WALLACE, Office *Canadian Post*, Lindsay.

135-tf

Land for Sale!

70 ACRES East Half Lot 5, 11th Con. Harvey;
180 Acres (Broken), Lot 7, 10th Con. Harvey.

PORTAGE ROAD, ELDON—
80 Acres, part 25, North side.
30 " part 49, South side,
60 " part 50 and 51, South side.

Terms Liberal.

Apply, if by letter post-paid, to

H. T. STRICKLAND, Peterboro'.

March 12, 1862. 140-6m

Notice to School Teachers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATION of TEACHERS for the Lindsay District will be held at Lindsay, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of December next.

By order of the Board,
A. LACOURSE, Sec.

Lindsay, Oct. 4, 1862.

Church for Sale.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the "Act respecting the property of Religious institutions in Upper Canada," that the following properties, viz.: That building erected for a place of worship on behalf of the Congregational Independents of Canada, at the village of Argyle, on the Eleventh Lot of the Third Concession of the Township of Eldon, as also the site on which said Building stands, will be put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises of GILCHRIST & CAMERON, at the village of Woodville, in the County of Victoria,

On the Seventh day of November 1862,
At Twelve o'clock Noon,

and that the terms of such sale will be cash in full at the time thereof.

ARCH. McMILLAN,
JOHN McDONALD,
ALEX. McLEAN,

Trustees of the Congregational Church at Argyle, Township of Eldon, County of Victoria, and Trustees of said premises in Trust for the Congregational Independents of Canada.

WANTED TO RENT,
A Good Farm,
IN THE VICINITY OF LINDSAY.

State how much is cleared, and all particulars. Address,

ALEXANDER DAWSON, Peterborough P.O., C.W.

Peterborough, Oct. 8, 1862. 171-3

TRAVELLING AGENT WANTED.

WANTED, an Active YOUNG MAN to Canvass this County for a popular publication. Terms very liberal. Apply at the Office of the "Canadian Post," Lindsay.

WAGGONS FOR SALE!

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, a New LUMBER WAGGON and one Light DOUBLE BUGGY WAGGON on Springs, shaft and pole, second hand but as good as new. Apply to

ROBERT BURGESS.

Ops, May 15, 1862.

Money Wanted.

Wanted, the sum of

$2,000 or $3,000,

at a moderate rate of interest. First-class land security given. For particulars apply at the Office of the CANADIAN POST, Lindsay. 169-3

Farm to Let,

NO. 6, in the 10th Con. VERALUM, in the County of Victoria, containing 175 acres, of which 80 acres are cleared and under a good state of cultivation; besides a good Dwelling-house and Frame Barn. The land is well watered. For information apply to the Proprietor,

WILLIAM HUNTER.

Bobcaygeon, March 5, 1862. 139-tf

GILCHRIST & CAMERON,

IN returning thanks to their Friends for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to them, are happy to announce that they are just receiving their

Fall and Winter Stock,

which, for cheapness and quality, cannot be excelled in the Back Country.

Their TEAS and other GROCERIES are of the same superior quality they used to keep.

They have received a very select assortment of POCKET BIBLES, with Psalms and Paraphrases.

The public are respectfully informed that G. & C. deal with all who favor them with their custom, both at Woodville and Argyle, on very liberal terms.

Woodville, Oct. 9, 1862. 170

Lumber Cheap for Cash!

THE Subscribers have just brought to Lindsay

100,000 *FEET OF LUMBER,*

which they will sell at the lowest Cash price.

Positively no credit given. By purchasing Lumber, 8 per cent. Discount allowed on our paper.

Apply to the person in charge of the Lumber Yard, on the west bank of the river, beside T. Clark's.

J. & J. H. CRONK.

Lindsay, Sept. 30, 1862. 169-3

The Canadian Post
BOOK & STATIONERY
ESTABLISHMENT,
OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE,
LINDSAY, C.W.

AT the urgent request of many of their Friends throughout the County, and to supply a want which has been long felt, the Proprietors of the "Canadian Post" have purchased a

COMPLETE STOCK
OF
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Comprising SCHOOL BOOKS of all kinds, BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, SABBATH-SCHOOL BOOKS, REWARD CARDS, WATT'S HYMNS, TOY BOOKS, &c. &c.

In STATIONERY they have a large Stock of French, English and American Writing Papers, of various sizes and qualities, to which they invite the attention of *Merchants, Lawyers, Town-Clerks, Municipal and County Officers,* as well as the general public.

SCHOOLS!

supplied with the National Series of Reading-Books, Arithmetics, Lovell's General Geography, Copy-Books, Slates, Slate-Pencils, Pens, &c. &c., all of which will be disposed off at unusually low rates for *Cash.*

BOOKS ORDERED

Any Book not in stock and required by any customer will be ordered immediately, and forwarded to any address.

☞ *Everything has been marked at the lowest figure; Terms* CASH, *and no abatement.*

CANADIAN POST
Book and Stationery Establishment,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

Lindsay, Dec. 17, 1861.

Department of Crown Lands.

QUEBEC, 22nd Aug. 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lands in the

TOWNSHIP OF CAVENDISH,

in the County of Peterborough, U.C.,

will be open for sale on and after the Twenty-fourth September next, on the usual condition of actual settlement thereon, at 70 cents an acre cash, or $1 if paid by instalments; upon application to Richard Hughes, Esq., Crown Land Agent at Bobcaygeon.

ANDREW RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner.

165-6

Department of Crown Lands.

QUEBEC, 22nd Aug. 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Town and Park lots of Wingham (School Lands), in the Township of Turnberry, in the County of Huron, U.C., will be offered for sale by Auction, by the Resident Agent, Charles Widder, Esq., at Goderich, on Wednesday, the Tenth of September next, at noon.

The purchase money to be paid in full at the time of sale.

ANDREW RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner.

165-6

Money to Loan!

On FREEHOLD REAL ESTATE, in sums of from $200 TO $2000 AT 7 PER CENT,

Principal and interest payable at from 1 to 10 years, by Monthly, Quarterly, Half-yearly, or Yearly instalments, at the option of the borrower.

Apply to JOHN McFADYEN, Solicitor and Agent, Lindsay.

147-tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE Subscriber is prepared to negotiate Loans on good Real Estate security, at moderate rates, from one to ten years, at the option of the borrower.

J. B. KNOWLSON.

Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

New Agricultural Implements.

THE SUBSCRIBER being appointed Agent for the sale of Agricultural Implements, manufactured by H. A. MASSEY, of NEWCASTLE, has on hand a lot of those superior

STEEL MOULD BOARD PLOUGHS.

He will be happy to receive orders for the following Implements, to which he specially directs the attention of farmers:

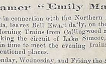
Mowers, Reapers, Fanning Mills (an extra article), Threshing Machines, Cultivators, Scufflers, Rollers,

and everything connected with husbandry.

JAMES WALKER, Lindsay P. O.

Lot 15, 7th Concession Ops, 11th April 1862. 145-3m

LAKE SIMCOE.



THE

Steamer "Emily May,"

Running in connection with the Northern Railway of Canada, leaves Bell Ewart daily, on the arrival of the Morning Trains from Collingwood and Toronto, making the circuit of Lake Simcoe, and returning in time to meet the evening trains for the above mentioned places.

On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday the Steamer calls at Beaverton, at 3 o'clock P.M.; and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12.30 P.M.

☞ MEALS TO BE HAD ON BOARD.

ISAAC MAY.

July 1862. 158-tf

LINDSAY & MANILLA
STAGE LINE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE A STAGE will leave Fournier's Hotel, Lindsay, every lawful morning at 6 o'clock, reaching Manilla in time to connect with the Stage for Oshawa, Whitby and Beaverton; returning—leaves Fenton's Hotel, Manilla, after the arrival of the Stages from Oshawa, Whitby and Beaverton, arriving at Lindsay at 8 o'clock in the evening. FARES REASONABLE. ☞ The proprietor will not be responsible for parcels or baggage unless booked and paid for.

GEO. CRANDELL, Proprietor.

Lindsay, April 1, 1862. 143-tf

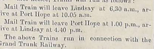
ROYAL MAIL STAGE

LEAVES Whitby daily, connecting with the Northern Stages for Manilla, Beaverton, and Lindsay. This is the shortest and cheapest route from Toronto to either of the above places. This stage leaves Scripture's Hotel every morning (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the trains from east and west, and arrives in Prince Albert in time for the stages going north. Returning, leaves Prince Albert on the arrival of the Northern Stage, and arrives in Whitby in time for the trains going east and west.

Good accommodation, and careful, obliging drivers.

W. RAY, PROPRIETOR.

Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf



P. H. L. & B. RAILWAY.

ON and after the 13th inst. and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

Mail Train will leave Lindsay at 6,30 a.m., arrive at Port Hope at 10.05 a.m.

Mail Train will leave Port Hope at 1.00 p.m., arrive at Lindsay at 4.40 p.m.

The above Trains run in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway.

T. A. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent.* THOMAS RIDOUT, *Manager.*

Port Hope, May, 1862. 114-tf

Northern Railway of Canada.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.

ON and after MONDAY, JUNE 2nd 1862, Trains will run as follows:—

TORONTO.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Mail	7 20 A.M.	Express	10 25 A.M.
Express	4 10 P.M.	Mail	9 00 P.M.

COLLINGWOOD.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE	
Express	5 30 A.M.	Mail	1 00 P.M.
Mail	3 00 P.M.	Express	9 15 P.M.

Mail North and South connects with Lake Simcoe steamer, and Owen Sound boat daily.

Chicago steamers leave Collingwood every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings; Green Bay steamer every Saturday; and steamer for North Shore and Sault Ste Maria on Thursdrys.

Through Tickets to be had at the Northern Depot.

J. LEWIS GRANT, *Superintendent.*

F. W. CUMBERLAND, *Managing Director.*

Northern Railway Office, Toronto, May 30, 1862. 152

JEWETT'S HOTEL,
WILLIAM STREET, LINDSAY.

Good Stable and Shed attached, and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

Free Omnibus to and from the Cars and Boats.

BOARD, $1.00 PER DAY.

Lindsay, June 4, 1862. 152-7m

HARRINGTON HOTEL,
QUEEN STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.

LATELY Finished, completely Furnished, and immediately adjoining the passenger station of the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway, this Hotel is one of the most commodious and comfortable in the Town of Lindsay or County of Victoria.

Warm Stabling attached, with an experienced Ostler.

☞ CHARGES MODERATE.

A. J. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

PYNE'S HOTEL,
Corner of Peel and William Sts., Lindsay, C.W.

SINCE the late Fire, the Subscriber has leased the Building known as "Pyne's Hotel," which he has newly furnished and comfortably fitted up for the reception of visitors. This House is convenient to the Railway Station and Steamboat landing, and the Stage from Beaverton and Whitby stops at the door.

☞ *Charges moderate.*

TREFLY FOURNIER, *Proprietor.*

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

DOHENEY'S HOTEL,
Corner of Kent and William Sts.,
LINDSAY, C.W.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to his Friends and the Travelling Public, that he has renovated and completely refitted his former building, having added a new wing, and he is now prepared to offer every accommodation to parties giving him a call.

In connection with the Hotel there is extensive Stabling, under the charge of an experienced Ostler.

THOMAS DOHENEY, *Proprietor.*

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

LIVERY STABLES,
EAST END OF TOWN, LINDSAY.

THE Undersigned, in returning thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received, begs to state that his Stables are still supplied with pleasant driving HORSES and good BUGGIES, to be let on the most reasonable terms.

In Winter, comfortable, stylish CUTTERS and SLEIGHS will always be in readiness.

☞ "2-40" Horses always to Hire.

⁂ Terms liberal, to suit the times.

HUGH WORKMAN, Proprietor.

Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 129-tf

BLACKHAM'S HOTEL,
Adjacent to the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Peterboro' Railway Depot.

IN returning thanks to his very numerous patrons and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement received during the last ten years, begs to announce that he has fitted up his New Brick Premises with every attention to comfort for his guests, and the Table of the best the Market affords.

⁂ GOOD STABLING.

Meals served at Ten Minutes' notice.

T. G. BLACKHAM.

Port Hope, Dec. 1861. 128-tf

CHURCH'S HOTEL
(Late Hastings House),
BY W. Y. CHURCH, PORT HOPE, C.W.

Port Hope, Oct. 2, 1861. 118-tf

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
Walton Street, Port Hope, C.W.
H. UINS, PROPRIETOR.

☞ Passengers carried to or from the Cars or Boats free of charge.

Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

HASTINGS' NEW HOTEL,
John St., Port Hope, C.W.
THOMAS WARREN HASTINGS, PROPRIETOR.

☞ A Porter will attend the Steamboats and Cars.

Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

RAILROAD HOUSE,
MAIN STREET, CANNINGTON, C.W.

THIS commodious House has been completely refitted by the present proprietor, and is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public.

A good and warm Fire-place in the Bar, and every convenience for Horses.

☞ An attentive and careful Ostler always in attendance.

ALEX. THOMPSON, *Proprietor.*

Cannington, Sept. 5, 1861. 7-tf

CLYDE HOTEL,
KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.
JOHN MILL, PROPRIETOR.

THE above House is greatly enlarged and completely renovated. Superior Stabling and attentive Ostlers.

N.B.—East of the St. Lawrence Hall, on the opposite side of King Street.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL,
EAST MARKET SQUARE, TORONTO.

THOROUGHLY Refurnished and Refitted by the present proprietor.

Board—$1 00 per day.

J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

NEWBIGGING HOUSE
(LATE CLARENDON HOTEL),
Nos. 28, 30, and 32, FRONT ST., TORONTO.
Board—One Dollar per day

☞ Porters always in attendance at the Cars and Boats.

W. NEWBIGGING, *Proprietor.*

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, PROPRIETOR.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of St. Paul Street, amongst the largest wholesale houses, in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favourite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining-Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed a new wing, a great number of well ventilated sleeping-rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRESSES. The proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, "The Albion," to say the least of it will continue to be, as it now is, the best DOLLAR and a HALF HOTEL in Canada. 1-tf

FRED. TAYLOR,
Parliamentary, Land, & General Agent,
PATENTS FOR CROWN LANDS OBTAINED,
Claims before the Department of Crown Lands prosecuted,
Patents of Invention and General Business with the Public Offices attended to,
Titles Examined and Legal Advice given Free of Charge.

References:—Hon. George S. Boulton, Cobourg; T. R. Merritt, Esq., St. Catherines; Hon. L. Renaud, Montreal; Hon. D. McDonald, Toronto; Hon. G. Alexander, Woodstock; Hon. J. Hamilton, Hawkesbury; Hon. D. Christie, Brantford; Hon. R. Matheson, Perth; G. J. Goodhue, London; Hon. A. Kierzkowski, St. Charles.

OFFICE—
Corner of Buade and Forth Streets,
QUEBEC.

VICTORIA STOVE STORE,
One Door West of Wright's Boot and Shoe Store.
JOHN MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

ALL Kinds of Job Work done on the shortest notice. A large quantity of Cooking, Box and Parlor Stoves on hand; also, M'Gee's "Protectionist," patented last June—the best that has ever been offered to the public. Drum Stoves, Reverse and Gallows Pipes, Stove Pipes, and Tinware of every description.

Merchants and Pedlers would do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

The highest price price paid for Sheepskins, and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.

ENCOURAGE
CANADIAN MANUFACTURE!!!

IMPORTANT TO INTENDING HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to the readers of the *Canadian Post* and the general public, that he has constantly on hand for their inspection an immense Stock of the most fashionable styles of CABINET WARE ever offered in Port Hope. Parlor Furniture—Rosewood, Mahogany, and Black Walnut in sets or separate pieces; Centre Tables, Etegrees and other fancy articles, appropriate for the Parlor; Bedroom suites of all descriptions; Library furniture in Oak, Walnut and Mahogany; a very large and complete assortment of Dining-room and Kitchen furniture; also, Hair, Moss, Corn-husk, Seaweed, Cotton and Straw Mattresses; Hair and Feather Pillows, etc. Furniture of every style made to order. Inducements offered to Cash Purchasers!

UNDERTAKING.—A large number of Coffins in Stock. Orders promptly filled. A call from intending purchasers solicited before buying elsewhere.

JOHN WALKER, Ontario St., Port Hope.

Port Hope, January, 1862. 134-1y

Just Received,
Popular Novels!
including the following:—

THE FLOWER OF THE PRAIRIE. By Gustave Aimard, price	$0 50
LES MISERABLES. By Victor Hugo	0 50
HANS OF ICELAND. By Victor Hugo	0 50
THE FLIRT. By Mrs. Gray	0 50
THE WHITE CHIEF. By Capt. M. Reid,	0 50
THE SCOTTISH CHIEFS. By Jane Porter,	0 50
THE UNIONIST'S DAUGHTER. By Mrs. M. Victor	0 20

Also, a Selection of
POPULAR MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
Comprising—

Modern Cookery—The Family Doctor—Fleetwood's Life of Christ—Affection's Gift—The Pet Keepsake—Pilgrim's Progress—What's in a Name?—Our Heroes in the Crimea, &c., all of which will be sold cheap.

The Stock of STATIONERY has been renewed, and the assortment will be found complete, at the

"CANADIAN POST" BOOK STORE,
Opposite the Post Office.

Lindsay, July 14, 1862. 158-tf

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE
BETTER THAN
Experimental Science.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CONSOLATION FOR THE SUFFERING.

Nearly fifty years continual use in every part of the habitable globe, amongst the savage and the civilized alike, has proved that simple eruptions, open sores, hard tumors, scrofulous developments of all kinds, abscesses, cancers, old wounds, and, in one word, every species of inflammation and suppuration, whether in the skin, the flesh, the glands, or among the muscles, can be arrested and permanently cured, without danger, by rubbing in and using as a dressing, this inestimable Ointment.

Scrofula, Erysipelas, and Salt Rheum.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence.

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers.

Cases of many years standing that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

Eruptions on the Skin,

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic disease, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

Piles and Fistula.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emollient; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healthy qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads,
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sprains,
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetters,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum,	Venereal Sores,
Scalds,	Wounds of all kinds.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 63 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot. 150

'TIS FOUND
WATSON'S
NEURALGIA
KING

A perfect ANTIDOTE, SPECIFIC and CURE for

Rheumatism and Neuralgia

has long been needed. After earnest and patient research, this has been triumphantly discovered. It is called

Watson's Neuralgia King

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING reaches the source of the trouble, and banishes the disease from the system. Unlike the untold number of Liniments and Embrocations which merely stimulate the surface, are but temporary in their effects, and are, at best, of doubtful virtue, it STRIKES AT THE SEAT of the ailment, ARRESTS IT, KILLS IT, ERADICATES IT, and leaves no trace behind.

Watson's Neuralgia King also Cures

GOUT AND DYSPEPSIA,

in all their forms. It is now giving relief to thousands who have been suffering from these diseases, and who have TRIED ALL OTHER REMEDIES in vain.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

has received the highest testimonials from the highest sources in regard to its WONDERFUL EFFICACY. It operates with equal success in mild and chronic cases, never failing to work out a speedy and permanent cure.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

costs but One Dollar a bottle, and LESS THAN A BOTTLE often effects the end desired.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING is the only SPECIFIC AND CURE FOR RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA that has ever been discovered.

Prepared by A. I. MATHEWS, Buffalo, N.Y. and Fort Erie, C.W. 117-tf

Royal Insurance Comp'y.
FIRE AND LIFE.

Royal Insurance Buildings, Liverpool; and Lombard Street, London.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCE on liberal terms. Prompt Settlement of Claims without reference to England. No Charge for Policies.

ALEX. DAVIDSON, INSPECTOR. F. H. HEWARD, MANAGER, Toronto.

JOHN D. SMITH, Bank of Upper Canada, Agent for Lindsay, C.W.

Lindsay, Jan. 23, 1861. 133-tf

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1836.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

DAILY INCOME, $7500.
INVESTED FUNDS, $6,299,130.
INVESTED IN CANADA, OVER $200,000.
DUTY PAID TO GOVERNMENT IN 1860, £57,439 STERLING.

Liability of the entire body of Shareholders unlimited—All Directors must be Proprietors in the Company.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., CHAIRMAN.
ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., DEP.-CHAIRMAN.
JAMES MITCHELL, Esq.
HENRY STARNES, Esq.
E. J. S. MAITLAND, Esq.
HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq.
J. H. MAITLAND, RESIDENT SECRETARY.
THE BANK OF MONTREAL, BANKERS.

All losses are paid in Canada without reference to the Home Board, immediately on proof, without deduction of interest or discount. This Company has now been doing business in Canada for over 10 years.

Insurances on every description of property and goods effected in the above first-class Company, at the lowest possible rates consistent with security.

Applications to be made to

JAMES HEAP, Agent for Lindsay and Co. Victoria.

Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

FIRE KING SAFES ALL SAFE.

THREE of the Fire King Safes manufactured by the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. York, were in the late fire at Lindsay, and by the following certificates it will be seen that they have proved to be Fire-proof:—

Lindsay, Sept. 27, 1861.

This is to certify that I have had one of the Fire King Safes, manufactured by the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N.Y., which Safe was in the great fire here July 5th, 1861, full of Books, Notes, &c., which came out perfect, after being in the fire for six hours.

(Signed.) WM. KEWIN.

This is to certify that I had one of the Safes of the Manufactory of Duryee & Forsyth, which stood a very strong fire in a wooden building at the late conflagration here—contents, Books and Papers, were found afterwards in a good state of preservation.

R. LANG, Mayor of Lindsay.

Lindsay, Sept. 28, 1861.

The above Certificates will show that Messrs. J. & J. Taylor, of Toronto, have made erroneous statements regarding the Duryee & Forsyth Safes. They say in their Advertisement that a Safe of Duryee & Forsyth's Manufactory proved worthless in the late fire at Lindsay, in the Store of John Healy. The Safe referred to is not of the manufactory of Duryee & Forsyth, and Messrs. J. & J. Taylor have not had the privilege of using Mr. Healy's name.

The community will see that our Safes are as reliable as J. & J. Taylor's, if not more so.

F. McK. MACDONALD, *Sole Canadian Agent* for the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N.Y.

Toronto, Sept. 30, 1861. 119-tf

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Scientific American:
The best Mechanical Paper in the World.
EIGHTEENTH YEAR.
VOLUME VI.—NEW SERIES.

A NEW VOLUME of this widely circulated paper commenced on the 5th of January. Every number contains sixteen pages of useful information, and from five to ten original engravings of new inventions and discoveries, all of which are prepared expressly for its columns.

The Scientific American is devoted to the interests of Popular Science, the Mechanic Arts, Manufactures, Inventions, Agriculture, Commerce, and the Industrial pursuits generally, and is valuable and instructive not only in the Workshop and Manufactory, but also in the Household, the Library and the Reading Room.

The Scientific American has the reputation, at home and abroad, of being the best weekly journal devoted to mechanical and industrial pursuits now published, and the proprietors are determined to keep up the reputation they have earned during the seventeen years they have been connected with its publication.

To the Chemist and Architect.

Chemists and architects will find the Scientific American a useful journal to them. All the new discoveries in the science of chemistry are given in its columns, and the interests of the architect and carpenter are not overlooked; but all the new inventions and discoveries are published from week to week.

To the Millwright and Millowner.

Useful and practical information pertaining to the interests of millwrights and millowners will be found published in the Scientific American, which information they cannot possibly obtain from any other source. To this class the paper is specially recommended.

To the Planter and Farmer.

Subjects in which planters and farmers are interested will be found discussed in the Scientific American; most of the improvements in agricultural implements being illustrated in its columns.

To the Man of Leisure and the Man of Science.

Individuals of both these classes cannot fail to be interested in the Scientific American, which contains the latest intelligence on all subjects appertaining to the arts and sciences, both practical and theoretical; all the latest discoveries and phenomena which come to our knowledge being early recorded therein.

War! War! War!

Our summary of the war news, which has been so highly complimented by our readers and cotemporaries, will be continued in the coming volume so long as the war lasts, accompanied with copious illustrations of new war implements of various kinds, such as cannon, firearms, projectiles, &c.

To all who can read.

Everyone who can read the English language, we believe, will be benefitted by subscribing for the Scientific American, and receiving its weekly visits; and while we depend upon all our old patrons renewing their subscriptions, we would ask of each to send us one or more new names with his own. A single person has sent us as many as a hundred mail subscribers, from one place, in a single year. The publishers do not expect every one will do as much; but if the five thousand subscribers, who subscriptions expire with the present volume, will each send a single name with their own, they will confer a lasting obligation upon us, and they shall be rewarded for it in the improvement we shall be enabled to make in the paper by thus increasing our receipts. The following are the

TERMS.

To mail subscribers:—Two Dollars a Year, or One Dollar for Six Months. One Dollar pays for one complete volume of 416 pages; two volumes comprise one year. The volumes commence on the first of January and July.

CLUB RATES.

Five Copies, for Six Months	$4
Ten Copies, for Six Months	8
Ten Copies, for Twelve Months	15
Fifteen Copies, for Twelve Months	22
Twenty Copies, for Twelve Months	28

For all clubs of Twenty and over, the yearly subscription is only $1.40. Names can be sent in at different times and from different Post-offices. Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

Western and Canadian money or Post-office stamps taken at par for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit 25 cents extra on each year's subscription to pre-pay postage.

MUNN & CO., Publishers,
No. 37, Park-row, New York.

Odds and Ends.

A Mortal Coil.—Crinoline.

An upright man is a downright good fellow.

A scolding wife is generally a high-toned woman.

A pretty female artist can draw the men equally with a brush or a blush.

The Bitterest of American Drinks.—The militia draught.—*Punch.*

"I am surprised, my dear, that I have never seen you blush." "The fact is, husband, I was born to blush unseen."

A poor governess once said:—"There is more bread in England for one sinner that repenteth than for ninety-nine innocent women."

A paper can publish the appointments after the coming in of a new administration, but what paper in the world is large enough to publish half the disappointments.

It only takes a turn of the weathercock to bring about the millennium. Only let those gusts of virtue, that every man blows upon his neighbor, be turned upon himself, and the thing is done. It's easier than sinning.

Henpecked.—"Are you not alarmed at the approach of the king of terrors?" said a clergyman to an invalid. "Oh, no!" was the reply; "I have been living six and thirty years with the queen of terrors; the king cannot be much worse!"

Be Careful in Promising.—Let your promises be sincere, and so prudently considered as not to exceed the reach of your ability; he who promises more than he can perform is false to himself; and he who does not perform what he has promised is false to his friends.

Ale Ailment.—An acquaintance of ours, who occasionally drinks more than is absolutely good for him was cautioned as follows by a well-meaning friend:—"R-r-robert," said he, "i-i-f you k-k-keep on *ale*-ing as m-m-much as you do, y-y-you'll soon want a *p-p-porter* to carry your *bier* (beer.)"

A pious African at Louisville stumbled while walking one very dark night, and was pitched head foremost down cellar, which afforded him an 'open entrance.' Springing to his feet, he exclaimed, 'Bless heaven dat I lit on my head! If dis nigger had scraped his shins so hard, I spec he broke his leg.'

Great Memories—William Lyon, an itinerant actor, known in Edinburgh about one hundred years ago, one evening, over a bottle with some of his theatrical brethren, wagered a crown bowl of punch that the following day at rehearsal he would repeat the whole of a *Daily Advertiser.* He won the wager.

Intemperance.— Oh, could a drunken man, when sober, see himself and hear himself when under the influence of liquor, how would he abhor himself—how detest the intoxicating draught—and how would he desire to refrain from that which must, sooner or later, bring disgrace upon himself, and destruction upon his household.

Virtue and Vice.—Virtue is the humble violet nestled away under its broad green leaves, over whose head the storms of adversity may pass in safety; vice, the gaudy, poisonous flower, one moment flaunting in fancied security, the next, crushed to the earth by some gust of passion, to be trampled upon and neglected, even by those who admire its dangerous beauty. Virtue is the brightest—vice the blackest thread in the web of life.

The Eyes.—That the color of the eyes should affect their strength may seem strange, yet that such is the case needs not at this time of day to be proved; and those whose eyes are brown or dark colored should be informed that they are weaker and more susceptible of injury, from various causes than grey or blue eyes. Light blue eyes are generally the most powerful; the next to those are grey. The lighter the pupil, the greater tension the eye can sustain.

Habit.—I trust everything, under God, to habit, upon which, in all ages, the lawgiver, as well as the schoolmaster, has mainly placed his reliance; habit, which makes everything easy, and casts all difficulties upon a deviation from a wonted course. Make sobriety a habit, and intemperance will be hateful; make prudence a habit, and reckless profligacy will be as contrary to the child, grown or adult, as the most atrocious crimes are to any of your Lordships.—*Brougham.*

To the Point.—A late reverend doctor had a somewhat lofty manner of expressing himself. In the course of visiting his parish, he called at the house of an elderly female, who familiarly invited him "to come in and sit down." The doctor, who expected a more respectable salutation, said in stately tones, intending to check all further attempt at familiarity—"Woman, I am a servant of the Lord, come to speak with you on the concerns of your soul." "Then ye'll be a humble man like your Master," admirably rejoined the gudewife. The doctor felt the reproof deeply, and never again sought to magnify himself at the expense of his office.

THINGS THAT I HAVE SEEN.

I have seen a farmer build a house so large and find that the sheriff turned him out of doors.

I have seen a young man sell a good farm, turn merchant, break, and die in an insane hospital.

I have seen a farmer travel about so much that there was nothing at home worth looking after.

I have seen a rich man's son begin where his father left off—wealthy; and end where his father began—penniless.

I have seen a worthy farmer's son idle away years of the prime of his life in dissipation, and end his career in a poor-house

I have seen the disobedience of a son, bring down the gray hairs of his father to the grave.

I have seen a fine girl marry a young man of dissolute habits, and repent of it as long as she lived.

I have seen the extravagance and folly of children bring their parents to poverty and want, and themselves into disgrace.

I have seen a prudent, industrious wife retrieve the fortunes of a family when her husband pulled at the other end of the rope.

I have seen a young man, who despised the council of the wise and the advice of the good, end his career in poverty and wretchedness.

I have seen a farmer too self-conceited to amend his ways, and too proud to retrace his footsteps.

I have seen poor boys grow rich by industry and good management, and rich boys grow poor through idleness.

I have seen a man spend more in folly than would support his family in comfort and independence.

I have seen a young man soil his reputation by a departure from principle, when all the waters of the Delaware would not wash it out.

I have seen a man engage in a lawsuit about a trifling affair, that cost him more in the end than would have roofed all his buildings.

I have seen money spent in the law, that ought to have been applied to manuring a farm.

I have seen a man work by his wits instead of his hands, till his farm was grown up with bushes and briers.

I have seen a person neglect to repair or renew his fences, till he had lost enough to buy three cows, and had to do it at last.

GOOD RECEIPT FOR KEEPING SOBER.

In a rural district in the North of England, the following dialogue lately took place between a friend and a shoemaker who had signed the pledge:

"Well, William how are you?"

"Oh, pretty well. I had only eighteenpence and an old hen when I signed, and a few old scores; but *now* I have about ten pounds in the bank, and my wife and I have lived through the summer without getting into debt. But as I am only thirty weeks old yet (so he styled himself) I cannot be so strong yet, friend."

"How is it that you never signed before?"

"I did sign; but I keep it different from what I did before, friend."

"How is this?"

"Why, I *gae doon* on my knees and pray."

Better informed persons might learn a lesson in this respect by applying to the source of strength now possessed by William the shoe maker.

SOCIAL LIFE IN ENGLAND.

It is a marked feature of social life in England, and certainly one of its especial charms, that mothers and daughters are so uniformly seen together at their own home. Not only is the mother the first lady to whom you are introduced at the house where you visit, but mistress of the ceremonies throughout; not only does she preside at the dinner-table, but in the evening party she sits as queen. Whatever may be your first impressions of such an arrangement, if it happens that your sympathies are with the younger ladies, you will very soon come to think that the mother's absence would be sincerely regretted by the daughters. As a picture, all must admit the arrangements to be perfect. The portly form and matronly dignity of the mother are an exquisite foil to the youthful beauty and maiden coyness of the daughters. And you will find nothing to mar, but everything to enhance the interest of the picture. The mother's presence never seems to operate as an unwelcome restraint. Between her and the daughters you will mark the most joyous, playful, loving freedom, without the sacrifice of a tittle of parental dignity and authority on the one hand, or of sweet and graceful filial duty on the other. It may be said of English families generally, that these two things are eminently characteristic, to wit, uniform parental authority, and the most charming freedom of intercourse between parents and their children.

You cannot visit an English family in a familiar way without discovering what will possibly surprise you, that a deep dislike of ceremony and state is a very marked characteristic of an English woman. This feeling is strongest among those highest in rank, and has been a marked feature in the character of the Queen herself from her very girlhood. Now that she is a lone widow so prematurely, and her children are growing to the stature of manhood and womanhood, and leaving their homes forever, how delightful to recall the sweet pictures of her early married life, when she so much loved to saunter with her noble and good husband, over the beach near their beautiful house in the Isle of Wight, and to watch those then little children as they amused themselves with trying to find two pebbles of the same shape or dig wells in the sand with their tiny wooden spades. Was she not a great deal happier amid those sweet domestic scenes than when surrounded by glittering nobility on the grand state occasions?—*Boston Review.*

MANUFACTURES IN MONTREAL.

From Journal of Board of Arts of U. C.

The manufacture of boots and shoes in Montreal has risen to great prominence, and many persons engaged in the business have rapidly acquired wealth. The wholesale trade is in the hands of some six or seven houses. The amount of capital invested in all the works is about $750,000 and the number of boots and shoes of all kinds manufactured averages 1,000,000, pairs. This branch of trade gives constant employment to about 1100 persons, many of whom, of course, are woman and children. There are, besides, the following manufactroies in operation: India rubber shoes &c., founderies, threshing machines, factories, steam saw mills &c. The sugar refinery of Mr. Redpath is the largest factory in Montreal, and deserves special mention. Its large pile and tall chimney are visible a long way off from the city. The principal building is of stone and brick, seven stories high, the whole of the floors comprising an area of 11,766 square yards. Besides this there are two brick warehouses attached, affording storage for 8,000 barrels of refined sugar and 2,500 hhds. of raw sugar. There is also attached a range of brick buildings, 653 feet in length and two stories high, containing the gas house, the bone house, blacksmith's carpenter's, machinest's and cooper's shop, and stable; cost £45,000. The machinery is propelled by a steam engine of 50-horse power, the boilers being equal to 150-horse power. 150 to 170 men are employed on these premises, but a good deal of work is done elsewhere. The wages amount to £11,000 per annum, the total expense of the establishment being £33,000 per. annum. The present product is about 3,000 bbls. of refined sugar per month, and the production could easily be doubled if demand required it. It is all sold in Canada. This factory is the first, and as yet the only one of the kind in the Province.

To show that we also support to some extent articles of luxury, says the correspondent of the *Canadian News*, I may mention that there are in this city five piano manufactories, which annually turn out about 185 instruments. This year there has been a slight decrease in the number produced in comparison with the preceding one. The amount of capital invested in this branch of business is about $40,000 to $50,00, and the number of hands employed is about 60 men. who earn from $6 to $15 per week each, according to ability.

A blind man led by a dog, while wandering in the streets of Paris, had his dog seized by some one passing; instantly opening his eyes, he gave chase, and overtaking the thief, cudgelled him severely, after which he closed his eyes, and fell to begging again.

How to Judge Weather Signs.—Admiral Fitzroy, in his instruction to meteorological observers, is careful not to cut off any source of information, as he especially notes that the observations of nature are to be watched. Thus, when sea birds fly out early, and far to seaward, fair weather may be anticipated; on the contrary, when they hang about the land, or fly inward, stormy weather may be expected. Dew is an indication of fine weather; so is fog; but clearness of atmosphere near the horizon is a sign of wet. When a mountaineer sees the hills cutting sharp against the sky, he wraps his plaid around him. A good hearing day is also an indication of coming wet.

An Editor's Accomplishments.—At a late printer's festival in Boston, the following capital toast was given: The Editor; the man that is expected to know everything, tell all he knows, and guess at the rest; to make known his own character, establish the reputation of his neighbor, and elect all candidates to office; to blow up everybody and reform the world; to live for the benefit of others, and the epitaph on his tombstone, "Here he lies at last;" in short, he is a locomotive runner on the track of public notoriety; his lever is his pen; his boiler is filled with ink; his tender is his scissors; his driving-wheel is public opinion; whenever he explodes, it is caused by non-payment of subscriptions.

LEMAY & CO.'S

New Clothing Store,

LINDSAY,

Corner of William and Peel Streets—Next Door to Fournier's Hotel.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding Country, that they have just opened a first-class

CLOTHING STORE!

Their Stock consists of Over and Under-Coats, suitable for Fall and Winter wear, being manufactured of good strong substantial cloths.

A Great Variety of

Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Neckties, Socks, Handkerchiefs, &c., of all kinds.

The Subscribers would also inform the Public, that all our Clothing is manufactured in Montreal; one of the firm is residing there, attending the markets, and the making of Goods under his own care.

Having been a long time in the Clothing line, and understanding it perfectly, we are prepared to

Sell Lower than any other House this side of Montreal.

Our Stock is fresh from the Markets. We will also receive Goods from week to week, always made up in the *latest style.*

☞ *All we ask is a trial, and we know that we will satisfy our friends.*

TERMS STRICTLY CASH,

and no Credit will be given under any consideration.

LEMAY & CO.

Lindsay, Sept. 26, 1862. 169-tf

LINDSAY CARRIAGE FACTORY.

Parsons, Chambers, & Switzer,

PURDY'S MILL (NEARLY OPPOSITE MOWREY'S FOUNDRY)

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, WAGGONS, CUTTERS, *SLEIGHS, LUMBER BOBS, &c., &c.*

Horse Shoeing and Jobbing done on the shortest notice.

Lindsay, June, 1862. 154

Removal! Removal!

RENEWAL OF STOCK & REDUCTION OF PRICES.

JOHN SUTHERLAND

HAVING removed to larger and more commodious premises, nearly opposite Mr. Fournier's Hotel, intends to sell all his stock of Goods at a considerable reduction. In all descriptions of goods appertaining to

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, *READY-MADE CLOTHING, WINES AND LIQUORS,*

And all the numerous paraphernalia of a general store.

All kinds of Farm Produce taken in exchange and the highest price given.

Don't forget to call at

JOHN SUTHERLAND'S Store, William St., Opposite the Barber's Shop.

Lindsay, May 28, 1862. (152.tf)

JOB PRINTING!! JOB PRINTING!!!

EXECUTED NEATLY, PROMPTLY, AND CHEAPLY,

AT THE

"Canadian Post" Printing Office,

LINDSAY STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.

The Proprietors having an entirely NEW STOCK of PRINTING MATERIAL, beg to announce to their Patrons and the Public that they are prepared to fill orders for every description of Printing with which they may be favored, on the *Shortest Notice* and at the *Lowest Rates.*

MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS, BLANKS, REPORTS, &c., *in the Best Style.*

H. C. RUSSELL'S

Furniture Warehouse,

WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Lindsay and the surrounding country that he has now on hand one of the largest and

MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS

OF

F U R N I T U R E

IN THE PROVINCE,

(*occupying Five Flats,* 24 by 60), which has been made of the very best material, by good workmen, without respect to time or cost; and in style, neatness of finish, durability of workmanship, and lowness of price, will compete with any other establishment.

Parties wishing *Good* and *Cheap Furniture,* will find it to their advantage to call, examine our stock, and get a List of Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to; and any work not giving entire satisfaction, may be returned, subjecting us to charges, within ten days.

☞ *ALL WORKMANSHIP WARRANTED.*

Furniture! Furniture!

NOTHING LIKE FURNITURE.

WILLIAM MARGECH begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding country that he has OPENED that LARGE STORE on KENT STREET, formerly occupied by Mr. J. Till, as a FURNITURE WAREROOM, where he has always on hand the Largest, Cheapest and Best Assortment in town, without exception, having done a large business for the last four years, and having great experience in the trade, is enabled to manufacture the best of Furniture from the best material. All work warranted.

W. M. pays particular attention to the UNDERTAKING.

☞ *Coffins always on hand and made to order.*

THE WANT SUPPLIED.

In connection with the Undertaking, W. M. keeps a HEARSE on hand, which can always be had on the most reasonable terms.

Lindsay, Oct. 17, 1861. 120-tf

HENRY GRIST,

Departmental and Parliamentary Agent,

QUEBEC,

Investigates and Adjusts Crown Land Claims,

SECURES LAND PATENTS,

Procures Information obtainable from any of the Public Departments, Registers Trade Marks and Designs.

Takes charge of Private Bills during their passage through the Legislature, &c., &c.,

For parties who are unable to devote their own time to such business or unwilling to incur the expense of travelling to Quebec.

Business with the Crown Land and other Government departments, which often takes months to do by correspondence, can be transacted in a few days, and at a small cost, by employing a resident agent.

Address, post-paid, to HENRY GRIST, Box 344, P.O., Quebec.

CARD.

To JAMES HEAP, Esq., Agent, Liverpool & London Fire & Life Insurance Co.

Sir,—We the undersigned beg to thank your Company for the prompt payment of our respective claims for loss and damage sustained by us in the late fire on the 24th ult.

JOHN KENNEDY.
RICHARD WILSON.
L. MAGUIRE.
JAMES WATSON.
B & H. JANE.

Dated this 3rd day of June, A.D. 1862. 152

Illustrated Catalogue

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862,

IN THE

LONDON

ART JOURNAL!!!

THE ART JOURNAL for 1862 in addition to the usual matter, will contain, in eight monthly parts of that work, an

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

Without any Extra Charge.

A series of selections from the works of British Painters will be commenced with the January part. Each number of this work will contain 3 exquisite steel engravings, with numerous engravings on wood,

ART NOTICES, CRITICISMS, &c. &c.

In monthly parts, price 75 cents, to be had of J. S. VIRTUE, Publisher, D. McLEOD, Agent, 48 King Street East, Toronto, and of all booksellers.

GEO. CRUICKSHANK & CO., *Sole Agents for Lindsay.*

Lindsay, Feb. 20, 1862. 138-tf

Books for Sunday School Presents.

THE BEST PLACE to buy BOOKS for Sunday School Presents, is at the Book Store, opposite the Post Office, Lindsay. A new stock just received.

THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL

OF

INFORMATION, AMUSEMENT AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Published by *J. DIMON SMITH & BRO., 20 North William Street, N.Y.*

J. DIMON SMITH. - - - STEPHEN SMITH, JR.

June, 1862. 162-3

☞ 30,000. ☜

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TORONTO

"GLOBE"

IS NOW

THIRTY THOUSAND COPIES.

THREE TIMES GREATER than that of any other Journal in the Province. It is not confined to one district, but is

Extensively Read in Every Quarter of Upper Canada,

And is to be seen in

ALL PUBLIC PLACES

Throughout the Lower Province.

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It is not only unsurpassed in British America, but is believed to be the

BEST IN THE WORLD,

inasmuch as

Its Circulation is larger than that of any Other Paper,

In proportion to the field which it occupies. By one advertisement and one payment the advertiser reaches every section in the country, and every class in the community.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS

Have the opportunity of sending, through the columns of the GLOBE, their announcements to almost every dealer in town and country.

MANUFACTURERS

will find that their advertisements in the GLOBE are read by all the leading Mechanics of the Province, And by the General Public,

PERSONS HAVING

LANDS FOR SALE OR TO RENT

Can find no medium of communicating with the farming community so advantageous as the Globe. Hotel Keepers, Nurserymen, Forwarders, Professional Men, &c. &c., will find that their announcements can only be made thoroughly known through the columns of

"THE GLOBE."

Toronto, Sept. 22, 1862.

Now Ready,

Nearly 200 Mechanical Motions,

INCLUDING Lithographic Views of the Provincial Exhibition at Toronto—The Great Eastern steamship—The naval fight between the two iron-clad ships Merrimac and Monitor—Ascension of Green, the Aeronaut, in his Balloon—Garnerin descending in a Parachute—The old Castle of the Feudal Times, and Drawbridge—The stationary Steam Engine—The Locomotive and Tender—Tilt or Forge Hammer—The Steam Hammer—Post or Windmill—Persian Waterwheel—Revolving Battery—Root-lifting Machine, for clearing land of stumps, &c.—Double Cylinder Printing Machine, and upwards of Twenty other Engravings.

The whole, with Mechanical Motions, forming the cheapest and most useful artistic work in British North America. Drawn on stone and printed in the finest style by the Messrs. Tremaine, County Map Publishers, &c.

Price for the lot—Proof or first impressions, $1.00; second style, 50 cents. If sent by post, 5 cents extra for postage and registration.

Every Manufacturer, Engineer, Inventor, Builder, Contractor, Railway Employee, Land or Road Surveyor, Saw Mill Proprietor, Flour or Grist Mill Owner, Agricultural Implement and Waggon Maker, Watch and Clock Repairer, Ship and Boat Builder, Farmer, Blacksmith, or Apprentice ought to have these drawings; no Schoolmaster, persons clearing Wild Lands, or parents having children of a mechanical turn of mind, should be without them.

Liberal arrangements made with Booksellers, and others taking more than twelve or more copies.

☞ *Agents required in every Town and Village in Canada.*

Address, enclosing notes or stamps, in registered letter, to A. Webber, Esq., Patent Agent, Toronto, C.W.

THE NEW AND IMPROVED

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE New Illustrated Topographical, Statistical, General Reference, and Railway Map of Upper Canada, having been carefully compiled and drawn from actual surveys, and from the very latest and best authors, is being neatly engraved, and well printed on fine, white, strong paper, manufactured to order at the Don Mills by Messrs. Taylor & Brothers, and will soon be completed.

Competent judges having compared proof sheets of this Map with a Map got up in New York by H. F. Walling, of Spruce Street, and advertised as Tackabury's Map of Canada West, have, without exception, given the Toronto work the most decided preference.

Information that persons interested in the sale of the other Map, are systematically and industriously representing Tremaine's Map to have "gone up," "gin out," &c., and that it will never be published, has come to hand from friends of fair play in different parts of the country.

This counter statement made in self-defence, will not, I am sure, be received as on questionable authority; nor, in view of all the circumstances, the pretensions set up, the conditions, the deceptive management, the promises and the deficiencies relating to the rival maps, is it likely the people will feel themselves under any sort of obligation to pay for two maps in order to secure the best?

Papers giving the above a few insertions will be entitled to a copy of the map mounted.

GEO. C. TREMAINE.

Toronto, Sept. 1862.

The Hydropult.

THE MOST EFFICIENT FIRE ENGINE IN THE WORLD, BECAUSE THE MOST AVAILABLE.

IT is the best article ever invented for washing Windows, washing Carriages, sprinkling Plants, draining Cellars, watering Gardens, cleansing Cisterns, cleaning Insects from trees, emptying Water from boats, wetting Sidewalks, wetting Sails, sprinkling Streets, a Spray Bath, &c. Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail by

WILLIAM H. VAN TASSELL,

At Patterson's Foundry, Front St., Belleville, C.W.

THE HYDROPULT

Will, by the power of one man, throw water at the rate of eight gallons per minute, fifty feet high, with great force, and should be owned by every householder. It does away with the necessity of a hydrant. It is a light, portable FORCE-PUMP, always ready, easily used, and will come in frequent use by every Farmer, Merchant and Mechanic in the community.

TESTIMONIALS.

We, the undersigned, being at the fire at the residence of Dr. Henry and Homer Taylor, and having witnessed the working of a Miniature Fire Annihilator, known as Vases HYDROPULT, do cheerfully testify to its usefulness in suppressing fires, particularly when water is scarce, and the ordinary services of the Fire Engine cannot be procured:

J. QUINN, D. PITCAITHLY,
R. PATTERSON, S. M. WASHBURN,
H. G. GILLESPIE, N. McARTHUR,
GEO. S. TICKELL, M. BOWELL,
R. S. PATTERSON, S. B. SMITH,
N. JONES, W. A. SHEPARD.

Belleville, September 14, 1861.

From the American Agriculturist.

This implement is coming rapidly into favor with the public, and well it may. They are recommended by our city Fire Department, and are being adopted by our Public School buildings, &c. They are also being adopted among small villages where there is no regular Fire Department. Taking into account its utility not only as a means of extinguishing fires, but also as a water thrower for various purposes, the implement is worthy a place in every house, where it can be afforded.

Lindsay, June, 1862. GEORGE POPE, Agent. 155-tf

THE PEOPLE'S

Great Books.

ANY OF THESE BOOKS WILL BE FORWARDED BY MAIL, POST PAID, TO ANY ADDRESS, ON RECEIPT OF PRICE BY JOHN E. POTTER, PUBLISHER, No. 617 SANSOM ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

The Horse and his Diseases,

By ROBERT JENNINGS, V.S.,

Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, Professor of Veterinary Medicine in the late Agricultural College of Ohio, Secretary of the American Veterinary Association of Philadelphia, Etc., Etc.

12mo., Cloth, Extra. Price 1 25.

Jenning's Great Work on the HORSE tells you all about breeding and managing the animal with his various vices, and how they can be corrected.

JENNINGS' GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE describes more than 150 diseases to which he is subject, and gives the various remedies best adapted to their cure.

JENNINGS' GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE should be in the hands of every man who owns the animal. At a critical moment it may save you hundreds of dollars.

Thrilling Adventures among THE EARLY SETTLERS. By Warren Wildwood, Esq., with 208 new and original engravings. 12mo., Extra Cloth. Price 1 25.

THRILLING ADVENTURES AMONG THE EARLY SETTLERS we venture to say is the most intensely interesting collection of stories ever issued.

THRILLING ADVENTURES AMONG THE EARLY SETTLERS while drawn from the most authentic sources, yet partakes of all the wild, weird and fearful character of romance.

THRILLING ADVENTURES AMONG THE EARLY SETTLERS with startling vividness brings before the mind of the reader many a deed of blood and carnage, many a scene of heroism and patient endurance.

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Taylor's Family Doctor is written in plain language, free from medical terms, and tells you how to cook, prepare drinks, and manage the sick generally.

Taylor's Family Doctor describes nearly 150 distinct diseases to which men, women and children are subject, and gives the various simple remedies best adapted to their cure.

Taylor's Family Doctor is written in plain language, free from Medical terms, and may soon save you much suffering and many times the cost of the book. Everybody wants it.

The People's Great Books embrace other works of great value, that will be found in our printed catalogues, and which will be forwarded to any address on application.

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Send for Twenty-five Dollars' WORTH of the People's Great Books and try them among your neighbors. Everybody wants them.

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John E. Potter,

Publisher,

No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Printed and Published every Thursday Morning, by George Cruickshank & Co., at their Office in Lindsay Street, Lindsay, C.W.

The Canadian Post

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

AT THE

OFFICE—LINDSAY STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.,

And contains Notices of the Political, Social, and Moral Questions of the day; Agricultural and Commercial Notices; an Epitome of the General and Local News of the week, together with carefully selected Miscellany.

In remitting money, or desiring a change of address, Subscribers should not neglect to give the name of the Post-office where they have been receiving the papers. Many correspondents simply give the name of the Township in which they reside, forgetting to state the Post-office, thus causing trouble and loss of time. Letters containing money, if paid and registered, will be at our risk.

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$1.50 in advance; $2.00 if paid within the year; $2.50 if not so paid.

G. CRUICKSHANK & CO.,
Publishers and Proprietors.

Office "Canadian Post," Lindsay, C.W.

The Canadian Post.

A LITERARY, POLITICAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

Vol. IV.—Whole No. 173.] LINDSAY, C.W., THURSDAY, OCT. 30, 1862. [Terms: $1.50, in Advance.

The Canadian Post.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under. . . . . 75 Cents.
Above Ten lines, first insertion, per line. . 8 "
Each subsequent insertion . . . . 2 "

☞ Professional and Business Cards, six lines and under, $5 per annum, $3 for Six Months. From Six to Ten lines, $8 per annum.

☞ Merchants and others can contract for a certain space, with the privilege of having new matter inserted at the end of every 3 Months, on favorable Terms.

☞ Displayed advertisements are measured by a scale of solid Minion, and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements sent without written instructions inserted until forbid, and charged for full time.

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☞ Orders or discontinuing advertisements must be in writing, otherwise the Publishers will ot be responsible.

G. CRUICKSHANK & CO.,
Publishers and Proprietors.

Business Cards.

LINDSAY.

A. LACOURSE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. *Office*—Keenan's Brick Buildings, Kent Street, Lindsay, C.W.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

FREDERICK WHITT, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., Kent Street, Lindsay.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

T. A. HUDSPETH, Barrister-at-Law, Notary Public, &c. *Office*—Mrs. Patrick's Brick Buildings, Kent Street, Lindsay.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

WELLER & BROTHER, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers. &c. &c. &c., Lindsay. Office in Mr. Britton's Building, up stairs.
C. A. Weller. Geo. Jas. Weller.
Lindsay, Jan. 1862. 131-tf

J. McFADYEN, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Office—McDonnell's Brick Building, corner of Kent and William Sts., Lindsay (above Broughall & Gimson's Store). 131tf

R. L. BENSON, LL.B., *Barrister and* ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
Office in McDonnell's Block, over Division Court, Lindsay, C.W. 167-tf

J. B. KNOWLSON, Fire and Life Insurance Agencies. Fire and Life Risks effected on the most favorable terms. Farm buildings and contents insured against loss or damage by fire, at very low rates, and all Losses promptly paid. Office: *Keenan's Brick Buildings, Kent St., Lindsay.*
127-6m

M. DEANE, County Engineer and Provincial Land Surveyor, Russell Street.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

ROBERT T. BURNS, Provincial Land Surveyor, Civil Engineer, Draughtsman, Land Agent, &c. Wild and other Lands valued.
Office—Corner of Kent and William Streets, over Mr. Thompson's Store.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

C. BRADY, Civil Engineer and Provincial Surveyor. *Office*—With Mr. Lawder, over Broughall & Gimson's store, Kent Street, Lindsay, Canada West. 168-tf

DR. MARTIN,
(LATE OF MANILLA),
HAS Removed to Lindsay, for the practice of his profession. Office in Kempt's New Buildings, foot of Kent St. (up stairs).
Jan. 8, 1862. 131tf

YOU DON'T SAY SO!!

DRS. LLOYD & KENNEDY,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
Have REMOVED their Dental Office to WILLIAM ST., opposite Mr. Lisle's Butcher Shop.
Lindsay, Dec. 11, 1861. 127-tf

JAMES H. KNIGHT
(*Late Organist of Trinity Church, Galt*)
TEACHER OF THE PIANOFORTE AND MELODEON,
Residence at Mr. C. Britton's, Kent Street, LINDSAY.

MESSRS. CUMBERLAND & STORM,
Civil Engineers and Architects,
Lindsay,
and Romaine Buildings, Toronto.

W. G. COX, House and Ornamental Painter and Glazier, William Street. Lindsay.—Country and other work attended to with punctuality and despatch. 114-tf

HENRY ROWLAND, Plain and Ornamental Painter and Paperhanger, Kent Street, Lindsay. ☞ All orders promptly and faithfully executed. 118-tf

WINTERS & GOODWIN, Painters, Glaziers and Paper-Hangers. William Street, Lindsay. Work executed promptly, neatly, and at the lowest prices. 123-tf

JOHN DOUGLASS, General Agent and Licensed Auctioneer, Cambridge Street, Lindsay. Orders solicited. 125-tf

J. LISLE, Butcher, and Dealer in all kinds of Meats, William Street, three doors from Peel Street, Lindsay. *N.B.*—Orders for every description of Meat solicited. 119-tf

BOVARIUM.

GOOD Meat I keep, as all do know,
Adjoining Joseph Funk's;
The flies, I warrant, do not "blow"
Upon my tender junks.

Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and Veal also
In season you may find;
And, if of Soup you want "a go,"
Speak for the tails in time.

Good Marrow-bone, Kidneys likewise,
Sweet-breads, and Tit-bits all,
Livers and Tongues;—if you are wise,
You'll soon give me a call.

NED MORRIS.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

LINDSAY
SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
South side of Kent Street, Three Doors West of Thompson's T Store.

A choice lot of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips, Spurs and Brushes, kept on hand.

☞ Superior Workmen employed, and choice material used. All work warranted.

A call is solicited.

GEO. C. ATKINSON.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

PHŒNIX-LIKE I RISE.

HAVING been burned out by the late fire, I would inform the Public and my numerous Patrons, that I have opened my Shop on Kent Street, in Mr. Thirkell's Waggon Shop, three doors East of the Town Hall, where I am prepared to stock Guns and repair them. New Guns and Rifles made up to order, and warranted to shoot well. Double and Single Guns bored out, and warranted to improve the shooting of them.

Feeling grateful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of them.

C. PASSAGE.
Lindsay Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

Business Cards.

BEAVERTON.

GIBSON & BURNET, Provincial Land Surveyors, Draughtsmen, Land Agents, Conveyancers, &c. Plans and descriptions drawn up. Wild and other lands valued. Valuable lands for sale in adjoining townships.
Offices—Beaverton and Woodville.
GEO. GIBSON, Woodville. P. BURNET, Beaverton. 134-tf

CHARLES ROBINSON, Clerk Sixth Division Court of the County of Ontario, Commissioner in B.R., Conveyancer, Issuer of Marriage Licences. 1-tf

ELDON.

ANGUS RAY, General Agent, Conveyancer, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Township Clerk, Eldon P. O. 15 tf

JOHN M'KAY, Blacksmith, Argyle, Eldon, All orders promptly executed. Horse-shoeing carefully done. Charges reasonable. 3-tf

MANILLA.

S. G. WOOD, LL.B., *Barrister and* ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery and Conveyancer, &c. &c.
MANILLA, C.W. 157-tf

FARMERS' INN,
MAIN STREET, MANILLA, C.W.
Every attention paid to Travellers. Good Stabling and a careful Ostler.
W. H. THOMPSON, *Proprietor.* 119-tf

Manilla House, Manilla.

THE Undersigned begs leave to inform his Friends and the Travelling Public that he has taken the above well-known Hotel, and trusts, by strict attention to business, and by endeavoring to do all in his power for the comfort and convenience of guests, to merit a share of public patronage.
GOOD LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
Comfortable accommodation for man and horse.
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S. CONWAY, Proprietor.
117-tf

ADAM GORDON,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c. &c.
MANILLA, C.W.,
BEGS leave to inform the Public that he still continues to purchase Wheat, Pork, and other farm produce, at the *Highest Market Price.*
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Manilla, Sept. 5, 1861. 5-tf

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BANKS' HOTEL, Main Street, Oakwood.
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Office—In Wallace Block.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

CAMERON & MACDONNELL, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors to the County Council, Ontario. *Office*—At the Court House, South Wing.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

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BEGS to call the attention of the inhabitants of Beaverton and North Ontario, to his extensive stock of *DRY GOODS*, consisting of Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Furs, Cottons, Stripe Shirtings, Broadcloths, Tweeds and Satinettes, Hats and Caps, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

A large assortment of Mens' and Boys' Coats, Vests, and Pants, being made on the premises.
A fresh stock of Teas, Sugars, and Tobaccos, &c., just received.
Call before purchasing elsewhere, as great bargains will be given for Cash.
Perry's Brick Buildings, Whitby.
Whitby, Sept. 5, 1861. 5-tf

TORONTO.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE Undersigned have entered into partnership as Attornies, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., under the style and firm of McNab & McDougall. *Office*—Opposite Court House, Adelaide street, Toronto.
JOHN McNAB. WM. McDOUGALL.
Toronto, Jan., 1862. 134-tf

Advertising Essential to Business.

AUGUSTUS WEBBER,
EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and General Mercantile, Shipping and Railway Agent, Wellington Street, Toronto, C.W., receives Advertisements for insertion in all the Canadian, European and States Newspapers and Periodicals.
Acknowledged Agent for this paper.
June, 1862. 152-tf

WM. WHARIN,
IMPORTER OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.
23 King Street West, No 3 Rossin Buildings.

THE Subscriber has now largely increased his Stock of Goods, and is able to suit his customers with whatever they may require in the above line, at prices lower than usual, and in quality inferior to none in the Province.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired, and warranted to give satisfaction.
☞ Remember the address,
WM. WHARIN,
No 3, Rossin Buildings, Toronto.
Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

Literature.

THE MISTAKE.

A ROMANCE.

BY W. L. J.

[CONTINUED.]

(*Written for the "Canadian Post."*)

CHAP. VII.—GRIEF.

"And bid me not depart," she cried,
"My Rudolph, say not so.
This is no time to quit thy side—
Peace! peace! I cannot go.
Hath the world aught for me to fear
When death is on thy brow?
The world—what means it?—mine is here,
I will not leave thee now."

Six months had passed away; during which time Emmeline grew paler and sadder, Frederick more absent and uneasy. One morning, Mrs. Walpole hurriedly entered our breakfast-parlor, where Ada and I were yet lingering at the table.

"Do you know anything of Frederick?" she exclaimed. "Emmeline came to me this morning and informed me that she had not seen him for more than a week. He started for Dublin eight days since and has not yet returned."

"Business has probably detained him," I tried to say, quietly, but the blank look of my face must have told that I had a foreboding of evil. "Did he tell Emmeline his business?"

"No, only that it was business of importance, and that he would return in a week. I fear something has occurred."

"My dear mother," I said, "Frederick is very unsettled—"

"Oh, go and look for him!" she cried.

I started for Dublin, fully persuaded in my own mind that I should not find him, and I did not.

Time passed and he returned not. Different constructions were put on his absence; I had my own thoughts. Poor Emmeline! the worse than widowed bride, returned to her father's home, wretched and desolate. We saw much of her through the many years which added to our happy home one after another of the 'fair bairns' which had been prophesied for us; and added to poor Emmeline's brow furrows of untold anguish.

"If I but knew whether he were dead or living, it would at least be balm," she would say, so quietly.

But the mystery remained undeveloped. Emmeline's father died, and Frederick's mother could not rest until Emmeline went to live with her.

* * * * *

Ten years passed. Circumstances led me to Edinburgh. I had now become a celebrated physician and an influential man.

One very dark, rainy night I returned, splashed with mud and drenched with water, to my cheerful fireside. I can now remember well how delighted I was to divest myself of my dripping garments, and flinging myself into an arm-chair in front of the fire, began to slip my feet into a pair of chemille slippers worked by my eldest daughter, who stood by me awaiting a kiss, as I laid my hand lightly on her shining head. I know not why my thoughts that night turned so much on Frederick, unless that the tempest which raged without reminded me of the night when the fatal change first came over him. Scarcely had I begun to get warm when the street bell rang violently. Shortly after, a servant opened the parlor door, with the unwelcome words—

"A call for you, Sir. There's a car at the door, and you maun be quick, if ye plase, for the gintleman is dyin'."

I rose slowly and sullenly, and Ada appeared pleading with me not to go out into the storm. I hesitated, but the messenger walked up to me and implored me to come for God's sake. It was enough. I was again rattling over the pavements. It was a long, and to me a very weary drive. At last we stopped in front of a cottage. A servant girl opened the door, and I stood a moment in a narrow hall; from thence she ushered me into a small bedroom, saying—

"The master is ill with brain fever."

I approached the bed, and, as I did so, I caught sight of a slight female figure kneeling at the bedside. I contemplated her for a moment. She seemed young, so slight and fragile was her figure. Her long black dress swept the floor in heavy folds; her long raven hair fell in loose, disordered ringlets to her waist. I knew that she was weeping, by the strong sobs which shook her frame. I could not see her face—it was hidden in the bed-clothes, but a vague thought came o'er me that I had seen that form before, and under unpleasant circumstances. She did not look up as she heard my step, but retained her position, with her hand locked fast in the sufferer's, who appeared to be a young man.

I felt almost like an intruder, and stood for a few minutes silently contemplating the scene before me, when the sick man asked, in a feeble tone—

"Will Dr. Stanley never come?"

"I am here," I answered. "Are you very ill?"

"I am dying," he said.

The tone of the voice struck me, and I tried to examine the features by the uncertain light, but it was too faint. I spoke to the lady, enquiring if a doctor had been called in.

"Yes," she replied, without raising her head, "and they have given him over."

"Perhaps I might be able to do something," I said.

She sprang up wildly and grasped my hand. "Oh, save him! save him! you will save him."

Her face was fully revealed to me. I started; it was the strangely beautiful girl whom I had frightened at Frederick's door. I seized the candle and examined the features of the patient. It was Frederick Walpole. Struck with sorrow, I clasped my hands together, murmuring, "Oh, my God! can this be true?"

"Too true, Edward! too true! I am dying; I am past cure." His eyes gleamed with the wildness of fever, and as he rivetted his gaze on me, my soul was bowed with grief.

"Oh, Frederick! my poor Frederick! how did this happen?" I asked, taking his hand in mine, and gazing at the sad wreck of a once glorious-minded man.

"You know me then?" he said. "You know your unfortunate brother-in-law?"

"Yes, I know you, my poor Frederick! Would to God that I could restore you to health!"

"Do not wish it," he said.

"Oh, save him! Restore him to me!" cried the poor woman.

"I fear that I have come too late," I answered. "But I will see what can be done."

I wrote a prescription hastily, and sent the servant with it. I had some medicines with me, and I administered something for present relief; and the beautiful but stricken-looking being hung over him, gazing upon him with a look of mingled love and unutterable anguish which was heart-rending to behold. She was very beautiful, but such beauty as I pray Heaven it may never be my lot to see again. The emaciated face had no color; it was like sculptured marble. The eyes were large and black, and burned with such intensity that when their wild gaze rested upon me for a moment I could almost fancy that they were setting my brain on fire; there was such an agonizing appeal in their glance that I shrunk from them. I could not bear their expression, nor that of the entire face, I knew not why. The exquisitely cut lips were bloodless, parched, dry and quivering. There was a light upon that glorious, I dare not say heavenly, face which I never saw on mortal face before. She scarcely spoke, even when I addressed her, unless I suggested something for the patient's comfort—then her eyes seemed to hang upon my lips, and she sprang eagerly to obey my directions. She seemed to be lost in the one overwhelming sense of sorrow.

Frederick marked my gazing upon her, and said, "Aye, look upon that face! It was that face which did it all. But do not blame her. Heaven knows that she is not to blame."

His eyes kindled with a deeper brilliancy as he spoke. I advised him not to excite himself by talking.

"As for me," he continued, "I could not help it. I was the sport of *fate*, the victim of an irresistible destiny."

A sharp pain caught his breath, and he fell back upon his pillow. The fair being bent over him and laid her almost transparent hand upon his pale brow. Then his mind wandered distressingly, and he called upon Ada, upon his mother, and upon Emmeline. Then he would become wilder, and tell the wretched-looking creature hanging over him to leave him; that it was to her he owed all his misery. His ravings were terrible to listen to, but they were nothing compared with the sufferings of the spectre-like being who clung so wildly to him. I pitied her from my heart's inmost core; my very heart-strings seemed breaking for her. I tried to soothe her. But she would only wring her hands, and in accents the most heart-rending, exclaim—

"Oh, he will not die!—he must not die! Oh, what a dreadful word! Oh, cannot you save him? Oh, give him something! Oh, try to cure him! Oh, try to save him! Oh, try! Don't let him die!"

I knew not what to do, for I saw that the sands of his life were nearly run. The servant returned with the medicine—I thought it useless to administer any, but to satisfy her I gave him a soothing draught, and then despatched the servant to summon the principal physicians in the city, that we might hold a consultation, for my own grief was so profound that I had become stupified. Then I tried to lead her thoughts to the Great Physician of souls, who was 'mightier than I to save.' But the poor, half-crazed thing could not, through the wildness of her grief, catch one glimpse of the bright world beyond this vale of tears. She awaited impatiently the arrival of the other physicians. I could not bear to tell her that there was no hope; I could not bear to think it myself. Still poor Frederick raved—

"Oh, mother!" he would cry, "save thy son! Oh, my Emmeline! lay thy hand upon my brow—it is spotless, and its purity will quench this fire. Do not look at me so with those clear, earnest eyes. I am wretched! Go from me—she is here! Oh, Ida! your black eyes! they burn me! they ruin me! Go away! Go!"

At length he fell into a short, broken sleep, from which he was aroused by the entrance of the doctors, and his mind was evidently clearer and calmer. But my worst fears were confirmed, and the other doctors gave no hopes.

When they left he talked calmer, and I told him of his mother and of Emmeline. I told him how she was faithfully fulfilling her mission, as an affectionate daughter. At length I ventured to ask him why he forsook her. He looked at me for a while, and then requested Ida to leave him for a few moments. She would not go until I assured her that he was not dying yet. Then she waited to arrange the pillows, to smooth the bed-clothes, to moisten his lips, and to kiss his brow; and then, with a long, lingering look at him, she slowly and reluctantly left the apartment, bidding me to call her if he needed anything, or if he became the slightest degree worse. I promised, and endeavored to persuade her to sleep; it was vain. I succeeded, however, in getting her to lie down for a few minutes.

(*Concluded next week.*)

Otago, New Zealand.—The Pladda sailed from the Clyde for this settlement last week with a full compliment of passengers. The Pladda had on board 200 single women, chiefly domestic servants, who were sent out by the agents of the Provincial Government. The fine new ship Benlomond, we observe, is fixed to follow on the 10th October, and by her also a considerable number of young women will receive assisted passages.

Miscellaneous.

Australia First.—The small colony of Victoria has already sent $10,000 to England towards relieving the distressed operatives.

Major Cooper and Mr. Broughton, two persons in Her Majesty's service in New Zealand, have been cashiered, with the Duke of Newcastle's approval, for demoralizing the natives by the seduction of a young girl.

Cotton from Bombay and China.—Enormous quantities of cotton continue to be poured into Liverpool by the rapid succession of arrivals from Bombay. On Monday no less than five large vessels arrived from Bombay, laden with 23,811 bales. A vessel has also arrived from Whampoa, with 3000 bales of China cotton on board. Notwithstanding these arrivals, prices continue steady.

And so Forth.—The Boston *Post* says there is a young man in the army, who was born July 4, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at 44, in a street in that city, 1844, a 4th child, has 4 names, enlisted into the Newton company which has joined the 4th battalion, 44th Regiment, 4th company, and on the 14th September was appointed 4th corporal, and is now going *forth* to defend his country.

A French journal gives some statistics of food in Paris, as compared with London. According to these the Londoner's nourishment is more substantial and invigorating than that of the Parisian. The consumption of bread is about equal in the two cities, but in London a large quantity of flour is used in family kitchens in addition to baker's bread. Of butcher's meat, 20 per cent. more is used in London than in Paris — the difference in population, of course, being taken into account in all these estimates. Twice as much fish is used in London as in Paris. The consumption of butter, milk, poultry and fruit, is larger, however, in Paris than in London.

Curious Marriage Observance.—There was one curious observance attending marriage which is worthy of observation. By an ancient Anglo Saxon custom, an unmarried girl was required to wear her hair long and loose, for flowing locks were typical of freedom and chastity. After a certain time she was permitted to plait it, with a view to cleanlines, but never to bind or braid it round her head. For these reasons it was, that on her wedding day she always undid the plaits and wore it wildly dishevelled on her shoulders. The longer it was, the more clearly it expressed virginity and noble birth; and the more loose and scattered, the better it typified freedom from previous obligation.—*The Anglo Saxon.*

Dying Rich with a Vengeance.—It is related by passengers who escaped from the wreck of the Golden Gate, that a colored man named Peterson, one of the cooks belonging to the steamer, took advantage of the panic to gather up such loose change as the terror stricken passengers had abandoned in the cabin and state rooms. He succeeded in picking up sufficient coin and valuables to fill two good-sized carpet sacks, one in each hand. Peterson jumped overboard, and in the language of our informant, "he anchored himself alongside the wreck, and didn't show his nose above water." It is believed that he died well off, in a pecuniary point of view.—*San Francisco Cali.*

A Duel.—At Presburg, a short time since, the heat was so great in a crowded coffee-house that some persons wanted the window to be opened; but this was opposed by a gentleman, apparently a civilian, who wished to avoid a draft on account of rheumatic affection. A lieutenant of gendarmerie thereupon sprang upon a stool, and in spite of the remonstrances of the supposed civilian, opened both wings of the window. The latter then rose and said, "Sir, you are a lieutenant, I am a captain. Be good enough to give me your card—here is mine. On Tuesday we shall see one another again." He then closed the window, and calmly resumed his seat. Attempts were made to prevent the hostile meeting, but in vain. The duel took place, and the lieutenant received a severe sabre wound across the face.

Three Persons Killed by a Bull.—A melancholy accident occurred a few days ago at Pampeluna. A bull destined for the arena escaped from the stable in which it was confined, and traversing the Place de la Constitution, which was thronged with people, killed one man, and dangerously wounded another. It next attacked a servant girl who was carrying water, and stretched her lifeless by a blow with its head in the breast, and also killed a man named Tikurcio, who happened to stand in its way. The animal then took refuge in a house, where it attacked a child aged four years, leaving it in a deplorable state. The bull was at length shut up in the house and secured. An inquiry has been instituted to discover by whose negligence the animal escaped.

Don't Forget Your Girls.—'When I was among the Chactaw Indians,' says a traveller, 'I held a consultation with one of their chiefs respecting the successive stages of their progress in the arts of civilized life, and among other things he informed me that at their start they made a great mistake—they only sent the boys to school. These boys came home intelligent men, but they married uneducated and uncivilized wives; and the uniform result was, the children were all like their mothers. The father soon lost all his interest both in wife and children. 'And now,' said he, 'if we would educate but one class of our children, we should choose the girls, for when they become mothers, they educate their sons.' This is the point, and it is true. No nation can fully be enlighted when mothers are not qualified to discharge the duties of the home work of education. Parents! give your daughters, as well as your sons, the best education in your power.'

Ivory in Siberia.—About thirty years ago, somebody made the discovery that the icefields of Siberia contained immense numbers of fossils of elephants and mastodons. Where they came from, or how they got there, is a problem which perhaps may never be solved. There existence, however, was no chimera; and as ivory is one of the most valuable commodities of trade in all nations, some utilitarian Englishmen conceived the idea of turning these vestiges of a former epoch to a profitable account. Accordingly, about the year 1835, a rich London firm fitted out an expedition to seek for ivory in the Siberian ice. Novel and incredible as it seemed, the expedition was crowned with complete success. The ships returned to England richly laden with the choicest ivory; and even to the present time, although the world knows little about it, the ivory market is mainly supplied from the ice-fields of Siberia.

"MURDER WILL OUT."

A MURDER DISCOVERED SIX YEARS AFTER ITS COMMITTAL.

(*From the Clinton Courier.*)

The truth of the proverb, that 'murder will out,' was never more forcibly exemplified than in a case that came before a coroner's court in Ainleyville last week, when a man was tried for murder committed six years ago. The circumstances, as we have learned them, are these:—

About eight years ago a man, named William Lark, left the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. John Steep, in Oxford, Ohio, to go to Muscatine, Iowa, and not getting good health there, six years ago last spring he left to come to Canada. He had in his possession at that time over six hundred dollars, the proceeds of property sold prior to his leaving. He arrived in Canada and went to the house of an uncle named Richardson, residing in Goderich township in this county. From his uncle's he went to the house of a man named Pearson, on Lot No. 41, 4th concession of the county of Grey, about nine miles from Ainleyville, who was married to a daughter of Richardson, and, consequently, Lark's first cousin. Pearson and Lark, it seems, made arrangements to go into partnership to keep tavern, and for this purpose Lark purchased a village lot in Bluevale from a Mr. Jacob Cantlon, a first cousin of Pearson, on which to erect the tavern. Pearson and Lark then came to Clinton and purchased a quantity of liquor, &c., on credit, from Mr. Patrick McCurdy, and went to Goderich to lay in the balance of their supplies, such as decanters, glasses, &c. These goods were taken out to Bluevale and placed in Mr. Cantlon's premises until such time as the tavern could be erected. Pearson, it seems, took the goods and deposited them with Cantlon, while Lark went on a visit to his uncle Richardson, whose house he reached. His visit being at an end, he left on foot to go to Pearson's, a distance of about thirty-eight miles. Before leaving Goderich township he was met by Mr. James Churchill, who inquired of him what o'clock it was. At that time Lark was dressed in a grey overcoat. He was last seen on the same day, dressed precisely as when Mr. Churchill met him, by several persons, within a mile or two of Pearson's house, and on the direct road to it; and since that time he has not been seen alive. Some time afterwards, when Lark was missed by the neighbors, they asked Pearson what had become of him? To some he replied that Lark had returned to his sister in Iowa, and that he had letters in the house he had received from him; and others he told that Lark had gone home to Ireland. These contradictory assertions, and the fact that the Pearsons appeared to have suddenly acquired a considerable sum of money, aroused suspicions of foul play, and the neighbors urged Pearson to make a search for Lark's body. This he promised to do, but never did; and then and ever since has threatened to shoot any one who should come upon his land for such a purpose. The money which the Pearsons so freely spent at this time was all American silver and gold, and when questioned by a store-keeper as to where they procured it, Mrs. Pearson replied that they had drawn it from the bank at Goderich.

Pearson next went to Cantlon and told him to sell as much of the goods in his possession as would repay him for a small sum that Lark had borrowed from him. This Cantlon did, and the balance of the goods was taken away by Pearson. Suspicion was further strengthened by Pearson presenting Lark's watch as a gift to his sister-in-law, who showed it to the neighbors, and stated at the same time that it had been Lark's watch, and that Pearson had given it to her.

About eighteen months ago Mr. and Mrs. Steep, having some time previously left Iowa and settled in Clinton, made an effort to discover something definite respecting the fate of Lark, and a search was talked of. At this time Pearson brought to Dr. Hawk, of Ainleyville, coroner for the county, a boot containing bones which he said he had found in a field somewhere near his house, and which he recognized as having belonged to Lark, who, he said, must have been eaten by the bears. On examination the boot was found to be perfectly sound, with the exception of a few holes in the upper, apparently made with the end of a file; but which Pearson asserted were the teeth of a wild beast. Amongst the bones in the boot were the bones of six toes; which circumstance, together with the good state of preservation in which the boot was, caused the coroner to suspect that the bones had been placed in the boot by the finder, and that he could, if he chose, point out the spot where the rest of the bones of the missing man could be found.

Week before last some children were lost in the woods in the vicinity of Pearson's farm, and the people in the neighborhood, and of Ainleyville, turned out to search for them. While searching a swamp about a mile and a quarter from Pearson's, one of the men came across a heap of bones and clothing partly covered with earth. He immediately shouted to the others that he had found a dead man. The bones, remains of clothing, and one boot, were carefully collected and brought to Ainleyville. Dr. Lander, coroner, who carried the clothing, met Mrs. Pearson, and asked her if she recognised any of the clothing. She examined the rags, and taking hold of a Guernsey shirt, exclaimed—"That's poor William's shirt; I have washed it many a time. You see now Dr. that the wild beasts must have eaten him!"

Pearson was immediately arrested and brought before the coroners, when the above facts were elicited in evidence.

The boot found by Pearson was brought from his house, and placed beside the other, when it was immediately decided by every person that the boots had been worn by the same person. The boot in Pearson's possession, when produced before the inquest, was found to be torn down both sides of the leg, and he swore that it was in that state when he found it eighteen months ago. Dr. Hawk the coroner, who acted at the time the boot was found, and others who were present at the time, swore positively however, that the boot was not so torn; but on the contrary was perfectly sound, with he exception of the small holes in the upper already mentioned. One of the witnesses, who resides in Wroxeter, and who attends to Division Court cases, swore that some time ago Mr. Pearson came to him and requested him to go to Clinton to conduct a case in the Court, as Mr. McCurdy had sued him for the goods bought by Lark. The witness asked Pearson if there had been any partnership between him and Lark, and he admitted that there had been some writings between them. He asked him if he had the invoices of the goods, and Pearson said he had, and produced them. The witness then asked him how these invoices came into his possession, but got no satisfactory answer; and suspecting that Pearson knew more about the disappearance of Lark than he chose to tell, refused to have anything to do with the case. Pearson denies having ever had these invoices in his possession. James Churchill, and others swore that the coat Pearson then wore at the inquest was precisely similar to the overcoat worn by Lark when they met him on the day when he was last seen, and the prisoner's wife admitted that the coat had belonged to Lark. It is needless to say that Lark never returned to his sister in Iowa.

The jury brought in a verdict affirming the bones found in the swamp to be those of Lark, and of wilful murder against Pearson, who was committed to gaol to take his trial at the Assizes in November next.

Too much praise cannot be given to the coroners, Drs. Landers and Hawk, for their exertions to ferret out the truth regarding the mysterious disappearance of Lark. The farmers in the neighborhood also deserve great praise for the patient perseverence displayed by them in taking note of every word and action of Pearson for the last six years, and bringing them forward in confirmation of his guilt when he supposed from the length of time that had expired, that the circumstance of Lark's disappearance was nearly forgotton, and that he was perfectly safe.

The coroners are still busily engaged in collecting evidence against the prisoner.

THE MOORS OF SPAIN.

Their efforts were not wholly spent on the polished marble, the fantastic carvings, and the maney-colored enamels and frescoes which were to please a monarch; their private dwellings were marvels of neatness and elegance; even the cottages of the white-turbaned peasantry, under whose skillful care the Vega blossomed like a garden, were miracles of cleanliness when compared with the slovenly abodes of Christian Spaniards. As for the houses of the merchants and cavaliers, the numerous gentry of a Moorish kingdom, they have terraced roofs draped with welcome awnings, lofty wind-towers to catch every breath of air procurable in that sultry climate, cool upper chambers, and especially baths and fountains. The Gothic hidalgoes of Castile sneered at the spotless floors, the snowy walls, and above all, at the passion of these infidels for washing, and the provision they made for that effeminate and heathenish practice. But as cause and effect act and re-act over the world, there is little doubt that we owe many a lesson, in other matters than physic and chemistry, to the Moslems of Spain.

PREVAILING DISQUIETUDE.

A general view of the condition of the nation shows trouble and confusion enough. Japan is unsettled; feuds and murders are constant among the nobles and their vassals. New Zealand is unsettled; a war being in progress between the natives and the English colonists. China is unsettled; the chronic rebellion still smouldering. India is unsettled; symptoms of another native rising being obscurely heard of now and then in spite of the care used to keep things silent. Russia is unsettled; the serf-emancipation question still agitating the whole of society there with a deep and threatening groundswell; not to mention the Circassian war. The Turkish empire is unsettled; the Montenegrins in open rebellion, and the Servians in a state little short of it, assaulting the rickety kingdom on one side, while the fanatical Syrian Mohammedans are renewing their murders at the other. Austria is unsettled, and keeps fumbling in empty pockets with one hand, while diligently holding down Venetia and mad Italians and the Hungarians with the other. Italy is unsettled with the Roman question. France is very secretly and gently unsettled—as far as can be judged—by Legitimist and Orleanist intrigues; but not very much. England is uncomfortable rather than unsettled, by famine among the unemployed mill operatives. Ireland is unsettled by an extensive system of revenge on strict landlords and agents, carried out into quite a series of murders and attempts to kill. The United States is very thoroughly unsettled. So is Mexico. So are several of the northern portions of South America. Thus a glance all round the world to-day shows us a singularly extended state of war, rebellion, disorganization, distress, and uneasiness. Nor can any satisfactory conjecture be made of any road through all these troubles to a peace beyond.

Statue to Daniel O'Connell.—The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* appeals to the Roman Catholics of Ireland for £1000 for the placing of a statue of Daniel O'Connell upon a pillar which has been erected in Clare for its reception. It appears that the statue of the "Great Liberator" lies in Dublin "almost in pawn" and cannot be removed until the money is forthcoming.

Terrible Loss of Life — Typhoon in China.—The Hong Kong *Trade Report*, of August 10th, furnishes some particulars of the devastations of a terrible typhoon which had visited some parts of China. It occurred on Sunday, July 27th, and caused the death of many thousand persons. The centre passed over Canton and Whampoa; Macao did not have it quite so strong; and Hong Kong escaped with a stiff gale. The loss of life in the inner barbor of Macao alone was seven hundred. The loss of life in Whampoa is estimated at six thousand. In the harbor of Canton, a great imperial fleet, on the point of being despatched to the North to meet the rebels, were all driven on shore. The total number of lives lost in Canton is estimated by some as high as forty thousand. Houses went down before the gale like packs of cards, and killed people by the hundred. The Mandarins are offering $1 for every body found, and $8,000 have been already expended in this way. The Rev. Mr. Galhard was killed by the wall of his house falling upon him. During the gale the glass stood as follows on board the American ship *Comet* at Macao:—The sympiesometer touched 27 deg. 16 sec.; the most sensitive marine barometer, 27 d. 70 s.; the lower marine barometer, 29 d. In Canton it came on to blow at 9:30 a.m., the glass standing at 29 d. 68 s., and wind from N. E. The wind veered to S. E. at 11 a.m. It was a dead calm at noon, and the sun shining—and then blew furiously from S. and S. W., passing away at that point. Lowest pitch of barometer, 29 d. 17 s.

NEW STYLES
JUST ARRIVED!!

BROUGHALL & GIMSON'S
STOCK OF NEW GOODS
Is now the Largest and Most Complete ever opened in Lindsay!

Money being very Scarce!
Their Prices are at the Smallest Advance.

Goods marked in plain figures!
CASH SALES! No Accounts Opened!!
☞ *All kinds of Produce taken!*

New Advertisements.

Newest Styles—Broughall & Gimson.
Revocation of Power of Attorney—John McMurrich.
Offices to Let.
Buffalo Clothing Store.
Two Grand Concerts.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If Subscribers wish the discontinuance of their Periodicals, the Publisher may send them until all arrears are paid; and Subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent.
3. If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their Periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their Bill, and ordered their Periodicals to be discontinued. Sending numbers back, or leaving them in the office, is not such notice of discontinuance as the law requires.
4. If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the Publisher, and their Periodicals are sent to the former directions they are responsible.

☞ We wish our readers in the several villages of the County of Victoria would lend us their aid in making our paper a medium of general intelligence. In almost every neighbourhood something of interest occurs worthy of a place in the local columns of a County paper, and we would feel much obliged to have such incidents forwarded to us by our readers. It cannot be expected that we can hear of everything worthy of publication. Will our friends assist us in this way, and help us to make the *Post* the paper of the County?

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, C.W.
THURSDAY, OCT. 30, 1862.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Exhausted with the summer campaign, the belligerents engaged in Virginia have almost entirely ceased hostilities; and, as the wet season has already set in, we do not see the probability of any fighting of serious consequence coming on for some time. The American press anticipate an important engagement between Generals McClellan and Lee. Both armies are being greatly strengthened, and any engagement which may take place will probably decide the operations of the next five months.

The Federals have got themselves into some trouble with another of their gallant naval captains. Capt. Hunter, of the Montgomery gunboat, captured the Blanche, an English merchant ship trading between Matamoras and Cuba. The vessel was engaged in legitimate trade between those places when pursued and run ashore by the Montgomery. The officers and crew were made prisoners, and, as the ship could not be taken away, it was set on fire. When the Spanish governor at Havana received the account of the affair, orders were given to a Spanish frigate to sail forthwith, and to capture the perpetrator of the deed; but the Montgomery had disappeared. The Spanish Minister at Washington has been informed of the matter, and no doubt the Federal Government will make every necessary reparation.

Great relief is felt in England at the prospect of receiving a large amount of cotton from India and other parts, entirely independent of the Southern States. Already, about 400,000 bales have arrived from India, and it is expected during next season the deficiency will, to a very considerable extent, be filled up. It is now found that the demand for manufactured cotton goods has nearly as much to do with the slackness of labor as the scarcity of the raw material had at the commencement of the present crisis. It is gratifying to believe that the distress among the English operatives has attained its culminating point, and that hereafter they will gradually recover their former prosperity, and that on a firmer and more satisfactory basis than hitherto.

THE UNION SCHOOL-HOUSE.

From the very commencement of this School the proceedings connected with it have been distinguished by an almost unparalleled amount of imbecility, deception, and we might almost venture to say, fraud. The Board of Trustees, however respectable the individual members may be, has not shown that business tact and discretion which the public might reasonably expect from it. There are a few intelligent and well-meaning gentlemen in the Board; but when they do not properly carry out the business entrusted to them, the public must naturally lose confidence in them. The building of the new School House was originally contracted for by Mr. Hudson, senr., but as he was unable to fulfil his engagement, the work was given to Mr. Windram, an individual better known by his cant and hypocrisy than by his ability and integrity. Why so much confidence should have been placed in such a character, is better known to the Board of Trustees than to the public. Those who have not been implicated should at once expose the conduct of those who have, either negligently or wilfully, exceeded the restrictions placed upon them. Some places attain an unenviable notoriety for defalcations and frauds; but the Windram case has exceeded, in preconception of plan and heartlessness of conduct, any thing that has occurred here for some time back.

On Friday, the 24th inst., he received from the Treasurer, Mr. Thornhill, the sum of $400, being considerably in excess of what he should have received, as 25 per cent. should have been retained out of the total amount of the Architect's certificate for the actual value of material and labor on the ground. It was represented that he could not proceed with the work unless he received such an advance, so that the building would be injured by the delay. As Mr. Brooks says he was suspicious of Mr. Windram, and if, as he says, he cautioned certain members of the Board that they incurred great risk in advancing the money, why was the money given to Mr. Windram instead of paying the workmen for him? so that no risk would be incurred and the work proceeded with. The Contractor availed himself of his opportunity, and left next morning for parts unknown, with all the money he had received.

For some time back he has been contracting heavy debts on the credit of the money he was to receive, and as none of his employees were paid, his defalcations have been heavily felt by both the working people and the boarding-house keepers. As yet, no trace of the absconder has been found, and as no great efforts have been made to bring him to justice, we fear that another scoundrel will go unpunished. A stop has been put to the works, and as Mr. Hudson, junr., was partner with Mr. Windram, it will probably take some time before the work can be placed in other hands. It is very desirable that it should be covered before December, as a certain danger is incurred by every day of delay.

THE CUSTOMS AT LINDSAY.

The propriety of retaining an office of Customs at Lindsay has been agitated for some time; and, as the public are not sufficiently acquainted with the amount of customs collected here, we have been requested to state that, during last year, the amount collected compares favorably with other towns supposed to be of more importance. For 1861 the total amount collected here was $1698.61, and the salary paid to the surveyor, $600.00. Certainly it is not to the advantage of our town that parties should attempt to show that there is not a fair amount of business done here. It is quite different to asserting that the customs at present collected here should be collected at Port Hope, where there are officers already who could manage more business than is performed at both stations.

It is asserted that the office of customs at Guelph is to be closed, which we do not think probable, as the revenue there amounted last year to $18,000. Guelph is also the centre point of a great number of villages, and Lindsay should not be compared with it.

We have every confidence in the present Ministry, that if they find it necessary to continue the branch here they will do so, or if they learn that the office is merely a sinecure, and that the duties of it could be performed, with a large saving, at Port Hope, they will certainly abolish all unnecessary expenditure and close the office here.

County Show.—The following corrections in the Prize List have been handed to us for insertion:—Cone Work, 1st prize, Mrs. B. R. Jane; Braid Work, 1st do., Mrs. Lack; Wax Fruit, 2nd do., Mrs. Sutherland.

The Town of Guelph has determined to meet its liabilities. A rate of three and a penny in the pound will be levied for the purpose.

TOWN COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The Town Council of Lindsay met on Monday, the 20th inst. Present: the Mayor, and Messrs. Councillors Browne, Deane, Doheney, McCarthy and Roche.

Moved by Mr. Deane, seconded by Mr. McCarthy—"That $15 be granted to the order of Messrs. Thornhill and Deane, to meet the expenditure on Lindsay street."—Carried.

Orders were given to pay Charles McCarthy and George Jeffrey their accounts for repairs of roads and sidewalks.

Moved by Mr. Deane, seconded by Mr. Browne,—"That the sum of $12 be granted to P. White, to assist him in taking his three destitute children to Montreal."—Carried.

Mr. McNeil now took his seat.

Moved by Mr. McCarthy, seconded by Mr. Deane,—"That the Petition of Geo. Kempt, Esq., and others, praying for sidewalks to be laid down on the streets therein mentioned, namely: on the east side of Lindsay street, from Britton's to Kent street east; from thence, on the south side of Kent street east, to St. Lawrence street; on the east side of Mill street, from Ridout street to Kent street; and on the east side of William street to the Crown Land's Office; and also the repair of such crossings as may need the same, be received, and that the said walks be constructed excepting that portion on the east side of Mill street, from Ridout street to Kent street, and also a two-plank sidewalk from Mr. Deane's corner on Russell street, to Lot No. 12 north of Glenelg street; and that tenders be received for the construction of the said sidewalks."

Moved in amendment by Mr. Doheney, seconded by Mr. Browne,—"That the said Petition of Geo. Kempt, and others, be not entertained."

The amendment being first put, was lost; the original motion being put, was carried.

Record of votes taken, at request of Mr. Doheney, in favor of original motion: Messrs. Deane, McCarthy, Roche, and the Mayor, against Messrs. Browne, Doheney and McNeil.

It was ordered that the account of Mr. Whitt, now presented, viz: $79.53, be paid.

The Clerk now tendered his resignation.

Moved by Mr. Deane, seconded by Mr. Doheney,—"That the resignation of Mr. F. Whitt, Clerk to this Council, now tendered, be accepted, and that he be allowed till next meeting of Council to prepare a balance sheet and finally post up the books of the office."—Carried.

Moved by Mr. McCarthy, seconded by Mr. Deane,—"That John Allan, Esq., be appointed Clerk of this Council in place of Frederick Whitt, Esq., resigned; and that a By-Law be prepared appointing the said John Allan, Esq., to the said office."—Carried.

Mr. Thos. Stevenson was granted the sum of $16.82, being the amount overcharged as taxes on his lot in Ridout street.

Moved by Mr. Deane, seconded by Mr. Roche,—"That the various officers of the town be settled with quarterly henceforth, and that the drafts for salaries be a first charge on the Treasury; and that Mr. Douglas be granted an order for the salary due him."—Carried.

The Council then adjourned.

ELDON BRANCH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Through the kindness of the Secretary of the Eldon Branch Agricultural Society we have received the list of the successful competitors at their First Annual Show, held at Woodville on Wednesday the 22d inst.; and we are also indebted to a valued correspondent for the following remarks on the Show. Notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, the Show was a complete success:—

"Although the day was wet and stormy, and the roads were in a wretched state, such was the interest taken in the matter, that a large crowd assembled, some of whom came from a considerable distance.

"The show of young horses and roots was declared by the judges to be superior to any they had seen this year, except at the Provincial Show, and would compare favorably with what they saw there. The show of draught horses was very good. James Morrison, Esq., exhibited a fine team, particularly one of the animals, which was much admired. The team shown by Andrew Grant, Esq., was a beautiful pair, and was better matched than Mr. Morrison's. John Gunn, Esq., exhibited an excellent pair of horses; but they did not appear to advantage—a slight application of the curry-comb would have made a marked improvement in their appearance.

"The show of sheep was not large; neither were there many pigs on the ground, but I noticed a few splendid animals among them. Alex. Stewart, Esq., Woodville, exhibited a fine specimen of an aged pig; Chas. Campbell, Esq., Thorah, exhibited two excellent young ones.

"There were some really good specimens of home manufactured cloth and dairy produce. Mrs. Neil McDonald, Eldon, exhibited some excellent cheese; Mrs. Corquodale, Woodville, and Mrs. Charles Campbell, Thorah, showed some butter of excellent quality and well got up.

"The young ladies exhibited beautiful specimens of fancy needle-work, which was much admired.

"There was one specimen of painting shown which is said to have been bought at one of our stores, though exhibited as the work of one of our native artists; this is a practice which ought to be frowned down at once.

"The Directors and other officers of the Society sat down in the evening to an excellent dinner provided by Mr. Wood, of the Northern Hotel. After doing ample justice to the good things placed before them, the company spent two or three hours in a very agreeable and profitable manner—many a practical and useful hint having been given by the more experienced farmers present. Such an interchange of ideas among agriculturists cannot fail of producing the best results.

"During the evening, the company expressed their warmest approbation of Mr. Wood's attention to their comfort, some of the gentlemen declaring that it was the best got up dinner they saw this year."

PRIZE LIST.

HORSES.

Brood Mare.
1st, Malcolm McEachern; 2nd, Alex. McDonald; 3rd, Neil McAlpine.

Draft Horse.
1st, Jas. Morison; 2nd, And. Grant; 3rd, J. Gunn.

2-Year old Filly or Gelding.
1st, Allan McEachern; 2nd, Malcolm McEachern; 3rd, John Morison.

1 Year old Colt or Filly.
1st, John McLachlan; 2nd, John Gunn; 3rd, John Currie.

Foal of 1862.
1st, Malcolm McEachern; 2nd, Alex. McDonald.

CATTLE.

Cow giving Milk.
1st, Charles Campbell; 2nd, George Campbell.

2-Year old Heifer.
1st, Malcolm McEachern; 2nd, Donald Jackson.

Yearling Heifers.
1st, Alexander McPherson; 2nd, Robert Adam.

Bull Calf.
1st, Neil Smith.

Working Oxen.
1st, Malcolm McEachern; 2nd, Arch. Currie.

SHEEP.

Aged Ram.
1st, Dugald McTaggart; 2nd, Robert Adam.

Shearling Ram.
1st, John Smith; 2nd, Neil McDougall.

Ram Lamb.
1st, John Smith; 2nd, John Smith.

2 Ewes.
1st, John Smith; 2nd, John Smith.

2 Shearling Ewes.
1st, Dugald McTaggart; 2nd, Dugald McTaggart.

2 Ewe Lambs.
1st, Dugald McTaggart; 2nd, John Smith.

PIGS.

Aged Boar.
1st, Charles Campbell.

Boar under 1 year old.
1st, Charles Campbell; 2nd, Alex. McPherson.

Aged Sow.
1st, Alexander Stewart; 2nd, Charles Campbell.

Sow under 1 year old.
1st, Charles Campbell; 2nd, Dugald McTaggart.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Lumber Waggon.
1st, Gregor Campbell.

Plough.
1st, Stewart McTavish; 2nd, Stewart McTavish.

Roller.
1st, David Ferguson.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

10 Yards Fulled Cloth.
1st, Alexander Graham; 2nd, John Smith.

10 Yards Flannel.
1st, John Currie; 2nd, Arch. Smith.

Pair Home-made Blankets.
1st, Arch. Smith; 2nd, William Cameron.

Coverlid.
1st, John Campbell.

Patched Quilt.
1st, Mrs. D. McCorquodale.

Pair Socks.
1st, Manen Worsley.

Pair Mitts.
1st, John Campbell.

Fine Shirt.
1st, Donald McDougall; 2nd, Donald McDougall.

Sett Double Working Harness.
1st, James Stewart.

Counterpane.
1st, Arch. Ray; 2nd, Kenneth Campbell.

GRAIN.

Fall Wheat.
1st, Alex. McPherson; 2nd, Wm. Cameron.

Spring Wheat.
1st, George Campbell; 2nd, Charles Campbell.

Peas.
1st, Arch. Carmichael.

Oats.
1st, Thomas Morison; 2nd, Alex. McPherson.

Barley.
1st, Charles Campbell; 2nd, James McPherson.

ROOTS.

Potatoes.
1st, Donald Smith; 2nd, Don. McDougall.

Turnips.
1st, Charles Campbell; 2nd, Neil Smith.

Field Carrots.
1st, Thomas Morison.

Garden Carrots.
1st, Robert Gillespie.

Mangel Wurtzell.
1st, Alex. McPherson.

Beets.
1st, Neil McEachern.

4 Heads Cabbages.
1st, Donald Grant; 2nd, Richard Hawkins.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter.
1st, C. Campbell; 2nd, Mrs. McCorquodale; 3rd, Arch. Currie.

Cheese.
1st, Neil McDonald; 2nd, William Boodway.

Melancholy Causalty on Rice Lake.—A most distressing accident occurred on Rice Lake on Thursday the 16th inst., whereby Capt. Roberts and George Hughes, Esq., Barrister, of Peterboro', have lost their lives. The Peterboro' *Examiner* gives the particulars of the occurrence:—

"On Wednesday 15th, Geo. H. Hughes, Esq., and Captain Roberts left town in two canoes to proceed to Rice Lake for the purpose of hunting. They descended the River, and were seen on Thursday evening by two Indians when at the Railroad bridge on the Lake all right. They were then steering towards Poodash Point. This was the last that was seen of them, the wind at the time blowing rather fresh from the South, but fair towards the Point. On Friday night, or Saturday morning, some Indians found two canoes amongst the Rice capsized, and on righting them a ham was found having a wrapper marked "Mr. Hughes." The word was soon carried to Town and parties proceeded down to search. Mrs. Hughes, the wife of Mr. Hughes, was one of the first to go down, but up to now only the hat, coat, and neck-tie of Mr. Hughes have been found. It appears they had two dogs with them, one is found all right, the other was drowned, being tied it is said to a thwart of the canoe. The weather has been so rough that no search can be made for the bodies. It is supposed that the canoes filled with the seas, and the weather at the time being cold, being some distance from the land, they would soon perish. It is known that Mr. Hughes was a good swimmer, and it is also thought that in attempting to assist the other they both were drowned."

☞ Our advertising friends, Messrs Broughall and Gimson, seem to anticipate a scarcity of money this winter, and have resolved on sharing their proportion of the general losses of the country by marking their goods down to the slightest advance, and all for ready pay. We are pleased at learning the high price obtained for their butter in the Montreal market, 14½ cents—within a ½ cent of the highest there this season. Farmers will do well to call on them with their produce.—*Adv.*

Two Grand Concerts.—The "Star Vocalists" will appear in their Unique and Original Concerts, on Saturday and Monday evenings, Nov. 1st and 3rd, at the Town Hall. On these occasions our citizens may expect a rich treat, as these vocalists are highly eulogized by the press wherever they have been. Mr. Wm. B. Brown, the great Comic Genius, is said to have no rival in the comic line, as his delineations of characters are of a first class order and peculiarly adapted to the ear of the chaste and good. He is the only musical comedian who is patronized by and receives the sanction of the Clergy. Miss Erminia Augusta Marsh, the Queen of Song and Cantatrice, has a most powerful contralto voice, and of great compass. She will appear in her favorite Operatic Gems and National Airs. See bills for programme—also photographs at the Post-office. Tickets, 25cts.; reserved seats, 37½cts.; secured on days of concerts at the usual places.—*Adv.*

LITERARY NOTICES.

The Atlantic Monthly for November, 1862—Ticknor & Fields, Boston: $3.

This number is a rich feast for every class of readers. The chief attraction of Monthly Magazines is, that they treat on the current topics of the day, and that from a judiciously selected number of periodicals the reader will be able to form a correct opinion of the disputed questions which agitate the public mind. We recommend to those of our readers who wish to become more intimately acquainted with the leaders in the present civil war, the careful perusal of the "Conversational Opinions of the Leaders of Secession," and "The Hour and the Man." The various other articles are interesting and well written, and we can safely commend the "Atlantic Monthly" as one of the most readable publications on this side of the Atlantic.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine for November, 1862—Harper & Brothers, New York.

The usual profusion of illustrations is in this number of "Harper." The reading matter is well selected and interesting. We give a few of the principal subjects: "Poland, overground and underground," "A Notable Congress," "The Last of the Dandies," "Romola," "Orley Farm," and "Mistress and Maid."

The Upper Canada Journal for October, 1862—Published by W. C. Chewitt & Co., Toronto: $4 per annum.

CANADA.

The Convict Mawn.—The Montreal *Witness* says that application having been made to the Executive with regard to the recommendation to mercy attached to their verdict of guilty by the Jury in the case of Mawn, convicted of shooting his sergeant; the reply has been that there is no ground for special clemency, and that the law must take its course on Friday the 31st of this month.

The Canadian banks, says the Kingston *News*, are engaged in a novel and lucrative piece of business with the United States just now. With their own issues they are buying up British silver at a discount—i.e., the difference between the price of gold and silver—are bringing the hitherto despised coin back to Canada, where it forms the specie basis for fresh issues of notes. American silver is not now received at par by the Canadian banks.

Serious Accident.—Yesterday afternoon while Mr. James Bickle and his brother Joseph were dressing a beeve, the latter being in the act of drawing an axe to cut off the head of the beeve, the young boy, about seven years of age, stumbled in the way of the axe, which struck him on the top of the head, fracturing his skull. Medical skill was immediately procured to bind up the ghastly wound. Hopes are entertained of his recovery.—*Woodstock Sentinel.*

A distressing accident occurred on board the steamer Arabian, a night or two ago, which resulted in the death of four persons. The Arabian left Quebec port, at the usual hour, for the Lower Ports, with freight and a number of cabin and steerage passengers. When off L'Islet, one of her flues, from some cause or other, gave way and exploded, killing two firemen and two deck passengers who were in the fire-hold at the time of this melancholy accident.

A School Teacher Sued for Seduction—$100 Damages Awarded.—At the Assizes held at Cornwall last week, a Mr. Hay, head teacher of the common schools of that town, was prosecuted by a Mrs. Smart for the seduction of her daughter, one of defendant's pupils, a girl of about eighteen years of age. The jury awarded $100 damages. When Mr. Hay, 'in consequence of the adverse verdict,' tendered his resignation to the School Trustees, those gentlemen refused to accept it, and requested him to continue his school.

Suicide in Stanley.—A woman named Mann, residing on the Brunson Line, Stanley, committed suicide a day or two ago, by drowning. She is said to have first jumped into the water with her crinoline on, but, finding she did not rapidly sink, she got out of the pond, took off the hoops, and again jumped in. Who saw her do this is not reported. She was a married woman, 40 years of age, and leaves several children. The cause which led her to commit self-murder does not appear.

A Boy Attacked by a Bear.—A boy aged about 13 years, says the Mitchell *Advocate*, residing with Mr. Stedsman in the neighborhood of Molesworth, being on his return home from a visit in the neighborhood, lost his way in the bush; and while looking about to find the path, he was suddenly seized by a bear that lifted him off his feet and carried him some distance into the bush. The boy happened to have a small dog with him that attacked the bear, when bruin dropped the boy and made for the dog. In the meantime the boy ran for his life, and reached home in such a state of terror and excitement that he immediately afterwards fainted. The boy complained of being a good deal bruised and sore about the chest and sides from the hugging he had received; but it was thought, our informant said, that he would get well without any serious consequences.

Rough Riding in Millhaven.—A correspondent sends us the following account of a singular transaction:—"An obnoxious individual residing in Millhaven who is in the habit while in a state of intoxication of brutally maltreating his wife and family, was forcibly dragged from his house on Thursday evening last, by a band of outlandish looking savages, and unceremoniously mounted on that most uncomfortable mode of conveyance called a rail, he was paraded through the village and rather roughly handled, but not severely hurt; then undergoing a ducking in the stream he was delivered to his family after making solemn promises of better behavior for the future. Although such proceedings are by no means justifiable, being an outrage upon civilized society, yet the good ladies of Millhaven and vicinity showed not the least sympathy for the unfortunate man, and boldly assert that this is the right manner in which all such obnoxious characters ought to be treated."—*Kingston News.*

Disgraceful Outrage.—We have received the following particulars of a most disgraceful outrage which has been committed on the under officials of Sheriff Fortune:—It appears that a seizure had been made some time last week on the property of men named Porter, of whom there are seven brothers, in the Township of Manvers; and that George Copeland, Grant Richardson, and James Sloan, constables, were sent to guard the same; that the constables whilst in the discharge of their duty were attacked by the brothers Porter, and that Matthew Porter struck Copeland on the head, fracturing his skull in a frightful manner, and forcing one of his eyes from its socket; Sloan and Richardson were also beaten, but not so seriously injured as Copeland, who is now in a precarious situation, little hopes being entertained of his recovery. As soon as the particulars of the affair became known in town, Sheriff Fortune with a force of constables left here for the scene of the outrage. They succeeded in capturing one of the party implicated in the rescue, but the others have, as yet, evaded the vigilance of the officers of the law. Sheriff Fortune is, however, determined that the majesty of the law shall be vindicated in this case, and will spare no amount of trouble until the offenders have been brought to justice.—*Cobourg Sentinel.*

ENGLAND.

Dr. Longly, Archbishop of York, has accepted the Primacy of England.

The Calcutta community have subscribed £7,200 for the relief of the Lancashire operatives; the natives with a few exceptions, standing carefully aloof.

It is announced that the Premier has placed at the disposal of Bishop Tait the Archbishopric of York, vacant by the translation of Dr. Longly to the Primacy.

An offer of £10,000 is said to have been made to Mr. Charles Kean for a three months' engagement in Australia for the purpose of giving readings &c. in the colony.

Her Majesty has sent some costly presents to the King of Madagascar, consisting of a portrait of the Queen, a bible magnificently bound, a parasol, a scarlet mantle, a sword, a gun, musical instruments, a silver cup, a pair of silver goblets, and several uniforms.

Gold in Wales.—From some published statistics of gold mining at Dolgelly, Merionethshire, Wales, it appears that 6,726 ounces of gold have been obtained from the quartz rock since the begining of 1861. The value of the gold raised in that period, and at the place named above, is £25,000, obtained at the cost of £2,000, exclusive of a royalty of one twelfth, which goes to the Crown. At Clogan in Wales, 142 ounces have lately been extracted from 840 lb. of quartz.

A Prophecy about the Queen's Abdication.—The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* after noticing the idle rumor of the *Patrie* about the Queen's abdication, says; "It is a singular fact that amongst the conspicuous spiritualists of Paris a story has been in circulation long before the death of Prince Albert, declared to have been a revelation of tappings and rappings. It was said that a spiritual agency had annunciated the following prophecy:—"The Queen of England will lose that which is dearest to her; she will afterwards visit Germany for consolation; there she will decide to lay down her crown, and retire from worldly cares.

The Roupell Forgeries.—The trial of William Roupell, late M.P. for Lambeth, on the charge of forgery, took place recently at the Central Criminal Court, London, before Mr. Justice Wilde. The prisoner had previously declined to plead, but finally pleaded guilty, declaring that he was ready to undergo the penalty of his crime. He was at once sentenced to penal servitude for life. The prisoner upon being called on to state what he had to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, addressed the Court in a calm and firm voice. His manner was cool and dignified, and his demeanor throughout the whole proceedings excited the most profound attention and astonishment. He began by saying his life had been one fearful mistake. He did not wish to blame any one. The guilt was his alone. It was unmitigated guilt. He said he had written at great length the story of his life, while in prison, but he had since reflected, and became convinced that it would give unnecessary pain to others, and would do no public good. He had, therefore, entirely at his own instance, repressed it. It was not true that he was personally extravagant. He would not argue, he would merely state facts. It was not true that he gambled; nor was it true that he was a libertine. He knew what he had to expect, and he repeated that it was a dreadful thing, but he preferred a life of servitude to an existence of passive remorse. He would make no appeal for mercy, he only asked his Lordship to believe in his sincere repentance, and his earnest desire that justice might be done. The prisoner heard his doom with the greatest composure, and on leaving the dock he bowed to some of his friends who were in the body of the Court.

Housebreaking Extraordinbry in Birmingham.—A robbery took place on Saturday, in its circumstances almost unprecedented, when the fact of its having taken place in a large town is taken into consideration. About nine o'clock on Saturday evening, Mr. Powis, of 17 Howard Terrace, Vyse Street, went out, leaving his wife alone in the house. At about ten minutes before twelve, Mrs. Powis, who was sitting in the sitting-room, was alarmed by hearing strange footsteps in the passage, and was getting up from her seat, when two men, apparently young, burst into the room. One of them seized her, covered her face, and held her down on the sofa, while the other tied her hands and her feet tightly together. Having done that they ran a cord through those already tied, and with that fastened her securely to the leg of the sofa. At this point the lady states that she became insensible from fright, and does not know what passed until the return of her husband. Mr. Powis states that about five minutes past twelve he returned home, and letting himself in with a latch key found the whole house in confusion, and his wife bound as above stated. He at once cut the cords and released her. Going up stairs afterwards he found the rooms ransacked, and a quantity of wearing apparel packed up as if for removal, lying on the landing. The cash box had been forced open and a Bank of England note for £100 taken from it. On further investigation he found that the cellar grating had been forced, and a little favorite dog poisoned. He had no doubt that the thieves effected an entrance by this grating, and then after tying Mrs. Powis down to the sofa, went up stairs to rob the house. They got clear off.

SCOTLAND.

Western Bank of Scotland.—A third return of £5 per share is to be paid to the shareholders on the 1st of October next. That, and the previous returns of £25 and £10, will make the amount repaid £40 per share.—*Daily Mail.*

The report of Garibaldi wishing to go to America, is a *canard*. The correspondence which has been published between him and the United States Consul is a hoax. Mr. John M'Adam of Glasgow, on the strength of a letter from one of Garibaldi's sons, contradicts the statement that the wounded hero intends, on his recovery, to enter the Federal army. "He will, perhaps, go to England," says his son, "but at present he cannot give a precise answer."

Another Clyde Steamer Sold to the Confederates. — The fast-sailing steamer *Ruby* was sold on Tuesday to the Confederate Government. One of the conditions of the sale was, that the vessel should make sixteen miles an hour with 120 tons dead weight on board, on a draught of five feet of water. On Tuesday, with that amount of tonnage in railway chairs on board, the *Ruby*, on the measured distance, on the Gareloch, made eighteen miles to the hour; the average speed which the *Ruby* maintained, while on the Rothesay station, was, we are informed, 21 miles per hour.

"Scene" in the Queen's Theatre.—The clever and very graceful movements of Miss Helen Western, now fulfilling an engagement at this theatre, led the "gods" into a scene on Saturday evening. During the performance of a character by that lady in one of the scenes of the last piece, she has to face the melodramatic assault of an assassin. In falling after the report of a pistol, the action was so prompt and natural as to suggest the thought that a tragic mistake had happened. The cry at once got up—"Murder!" "She's murdered!" and the commotion which ensued showed how deep a hold the idea had taken in the upper regions. The mistake was, however, momentary, and when the actress rose she was greeted with unbounded applause.

END OF THE COTTON FAMINE IN ENGLAND.

(From the London Daily News, Oct. 6.)

The day is sure to arrive when the general inability to believe in a supply of cotton from other sources than the American Cotton States must give way before the facts. That day seems to be near at hand. At the end of last week, the cargoes from India began to arrive. Upward of 10,000 bales from Bombay came in during three days, and the quantity from that port actually at sea and at Liverpool was found to be about 397,000 bales; so that Mr. Villiers, whose promises were held to be rash when he spoke of 400,000 bales, appears to be justified in the hopefulness of his tone. The next disclosure was, that we have a prospect of a supply, in 1863, of 1,630,000 out of the 4,000,000 which is the largest quantity desired at the ordinary rate of prices. This amount will be just double the quantity used per week for the last three months; and thus it would seem that the worst must be past. At the recent high prices, the weekly average taken by the trade has been 15,278, and the promised supply, independent of any change in the American affairs, will yield 31,346 bales per week. The sources of this supply are India, the Brazils, Egypt, Turkey, "other sources." These 'other sources' are credited with only 25,000. Considering that the West Indies are included under this head, it is reasonable to hope that the supply may turn out to have been underrated even for the coming season. The reports from Jamaca are in the highest degree encouraging, both as to the flourishing condition of the growing crop and the rapid increase of the area devoted to cotton. In Guiana and Demerara the proprietors are setting heartily to work to procure the requisite labor, which may be supplied from the United States. Agricultural machinery, of the highest order, has been sent out to Porto Rico, which is expected to supply a large quantity, not less than the produce of 2,000 acres, next year, and the quality of the West Indian cotton is declared to be scarcely short of the highest rates of American. Already we see that, as time passes on, we find ourselves under the process of being weaned from our obstinate reliance on the Slave States; and from month to month we shall learn to give up the irrational hope of any settlement in America which can restore the old state of affairs.

LATEST NEWS.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Sandy Hook, Oct. 24.

The steamer Australasian, from Liverpool 11th instant, has just been signalled. Her dates are three days later than those by the Kangaroo.

Mr. Gladstone's strong language regarding the South continued to be the prominent theme.

It is asserted that the British and French Governments lost no time in announcing their resolution to persist in the policy of perfect neutrality. It is also asserted that there is no likelihood of immediate recognition.

Liverpool, Oct. 9.—Mr. Gladstone's statement, in a speech at Newcastle, that Jeff. Davis had made the South a nation, and that he considered separation certain, attracts great attention and causes flatness in cotton.

The papers generally approve of Mr. Gladstone's remarks. Some think a recognition of the South will soon follow.

The question of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by England continued to attract considerable attention. It was asserted that the English Government had announced its intention of continuing strict neutrality.

The city article of the *Times* say that the commercial classes in London are as strongly opposed as ever to any action on the part of the Government toward a formal recognition of the South, and hints that the desire for recognition comes rather from the North than the South.

Philadelphia, Oct. 22.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 20th, contains an editorial on the affair in Kentucky:—

This retrogade movement had profoundly disappointed and mortified our people, and dashed the fond hopes they had formed of liberating Kentucky and Tennessee. We had expected—reasonably expected—from Bragg's magnificent army something more than a mere incursion to the neighborhood of the Ohio river. We had anticipated something more than boastful orders and sounding proclamations. We had formed exalted hopes of the great expedition which he led nearly up to Louisville. His long delay at Tupelo—his hesitancy at Chattanooga—his tardy advance into Kentucky—have shaken the public confidence. But few were willing to condemn so long as an opportunity remained for the consummation of the grand objects of the campaign. It is all over now! The Kentucky movement in the hands of Bragg has turned out to be simply a fizzle. It has been from the beginning to the end a brilliant blunder and a most magnificent failure.

New York, Oct. 26.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says:—I have it that propositions received at Washington, from leading Southern men, suggest the holding of a national convention, at which representatives from all parts of the Union shall attend, to consider the feasibility of settling the present difficulties.

It is now understood that the South proposes, as a basis of settlement,—1st. That the North shall recognize the States' right of secession doctrine which they claim is to be found in resolutions of 1799, written by Jefferson. 2nd. That they return fugitives from labour or pay their value to their owners. It is also understood that they will accept the Crittenden compromise as the basis for settlement relative to slavery in the territories. If the Governors do not sanction holding such a convention, then they are to unite in demanding of the President a vigorous prosecution of the war.

(Special to the Tribune.)

Louisville, Oct. 24.—Those who have styled the battle of Perryville a Union success are sadly mistaken. It was a terrible and wholly fruitless waste of life and property. Officials returns from all the divisions engaged show an aggregate loss of 850 killed, 2,585 wounded, and nearly 500 missing and prisoners. The enemy captured eleven guns during the battle. The rebels abandoned them in a disabled condition on Thursday morning, excepting two Napoleon guns, in place of which they left two smooth bore 6 pounders. After a careful investigation I have become satisfied that the rebel loss does not exceed two-thirds of ours. Between 600 and 700 of their dead were buried by us, and about 1,300 wounded remained on our hands. We took no prisoners during the battle. Of trophies Gen. Buell has hardly any to boast of. Not a single wagon was captured during the apparent pursuit. Rebel sick and wounded and a few hundred stragglers, numbering in all not over 1,300 together, with 400 barrels of pork, and 2,000 bushels of wheat found at Camp Dick Ribinson, represented the total of our captures.

On Friday last, Morris Sullivan, of Fergus, cut his throat with a razor. He was laboring under insanity produced by excessive drinking.

At River du Loup, on Saturday last, snow fell continuously and in large quantities for several hours, covering the ground to the depth of several inches.

WRECK OF THE REBEL STEAMER "IONA."

(From the London Times, Oct. 7.)

The Iona, a fine iron steamship, well known to Highland tourists when she plied between Glasgow and the north-west of Scotland, was some time ago purchased by persons favorable to the Confederate cause for the purpose of running the blockade. She left Glasgow on Thursday, and proceeded to Gourock Bay to adjust her compasses previously to her departure for America. She was there run into by the Chanticleer, a fine new vessel which was returning from her trial trip preparatory to her going out to her station in China. The Chanticleer first grazed with her starboard the paddle-box of the Iona, then struck her about a dozen feet nearer the stern, carrying away her after-funnel and her mainmast, and cutting her right through the centre to within two feet of her left side. The collision took place at ten minutes past seven, and the two vessels remained in contact for half an hour hanging to each other. It was apparent, however, from the damage done to the Iona that she would soon sink. Accordingly the whole of the crew were removed to the Chanticleer, and the two vessels were then separated. Not long afterwards the Iona went down in water one hundred and fifty feet deep. She was heavily laden with stores for the Confederate government. The damage done to the Chanticleer was inconsiderable.

[PARAGRAPH ADVERTISEMENTS.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—*Heartburn.*—When overflow of bile occurs and the functions of the stomach become deranged, a burning sensation is felt in the region of the stomach, and is popularly termed Heartburn. Holloway's Pills by the immediate action on the liver, purify its secretions, clense the solvent fluids, and expel all acrid irritating matter from the stomach. Sold by all druggists at 25c., 62c., and $1 per box. 192

MATHEWS' CHOCOLATE WORM DROPS never fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of intestinal worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the fancy worm confections and nauseous vermifuges in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no mercury, or other deleterious drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other. (No cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.) Each box contains 24 drops or lozenges. Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines.—A. I. Mathews, general agent, Buffalo, N.Y., and Fort Erie, C.W.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY!—*Madam Boivin's Celebrated Silver-Coated Female Pills.*—The only certain and safe remedy for all uterine obstructions, monthly difficulties, irregularities, and all the other diseases to which the woman, wife, and mother is peculiarly liable. These pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action. They will be found to exert the happiest effect in all cases of prolapsus uteri, in leucorrhea, or the whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain cure that can be found. It is on account of this certainty they should not be taken by pregnant females (during the first three months), as miscarriage is certain to be brought on, but at other periods their use is perfectly safe. N.B.—One Dollar enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure package of pills by return of mail.—C. Crosby, general agent, Fort Erie, C.W., Buffalo, N.Y. *Caution*—Beware of counterfeits, the genuine have the signature of "C. Crosby" on the outside wrapper. For sale by all respectable druggists.

New Advertisements.

Revocation of Power of Attorney.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I have this day revoked, countermanded, and made void, a certain Deed Poll or Power of Attorney given by me to GEORGE HOMAN LENNON, of Lindsay, to sell certain Merchandize and collect certain Book Debts before this assigned to me by the said GEORGE HOMAN LENNON.

JOHN McMURRICH.
Toronto, Oct. 24, 1862. 173-3in.

OFFICES TO LET.

THREE COMMODIOUS ROOMS, in a central part of the town, to Let, either as a Dwelling or separately as Offices. Entry immediately. Apply at the Office of the "Canadian Post."

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, Widow of the late JAMES GRIMES, of the TOWNSHIP OF MARIPOSA, in the County of Victoria, hereby gives notice that, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, she intends to apply for an Act enabling her to sell certain Real Estate of her said late husband, for the payment of his debts and support of his family.

MARGARET GRIMES.
Mariposa, Oct. 18, 1862. 172t-d

WANTED,
An Elderly Woman or Widow,
to keep house for a young man.
☞ Situation permanent—Wages good. ☜
Enquire at this Office.

COLT STRAYED!

STRAYED from Lot 12, 7th Con. FENELON, on or about the 20th August last, a Light BAY COLT, 2 year old, black mane and tail, hind feet white to fetlocks. Any party giving information to the owner that will lead to its recovery will be suitably rewarded.

LEVI CARL.
Fenelon, Oct. 14, 1862. 171-6

HORSE STRAYED.

STRAYED, on Lot No. 19, 8th Concession of Brock, in the beginning of August last, a BAY HORSE. If not owned and expenses paid in a reasonable time, it will be sold to pay expenses.

H. WOOD, Jr. 169-3

STRAYED.

STRAYED from the premises of the Subscriber, Lot No. 24, 3rd Con. of Fenelon,
A YOUNG MARE,
3 years old past, dark brown color, mane and tail black; a white star on the forehead, and white marks on the fetlocks.

Anyone bringing the same to the Subscriber will be rewarded.

SAMUEL NICHOLSON,
Fenelon, Oct. 11, 1862. 171-3

TRAVELLING AGENT WANTED.

WANTED, an Active YOUNG MAN to Canvass this County for a popular publication. Terms very liberal. Apply at the Office of the "Canadian Post," Lindsay.

Lumber Cheap for Cash!

THE Subscribers have just brought to Lindsay
100,000 *FEET OF LUMBER*,
which they will sell at the lowest Cash price.

Positively no credit given. By purchasing Lumber, 8 per cent. Discount allowed on our paper.

Apply to the person in charge of the Lumber Yard, on the west bank of the river, beside T. Clark's.

J. & J. H. CRONK.
Lindsay, Sept. 30, 1862. 169-3

GILCHRIST & CAMERON,

IN returning thanks to their Friends for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to them, are happy to announce that they are just receiving their

Fall and Winter Stock,

which, for cheapness and quality, cannot be excelled in the Back Country.

Their TEAS and other GROCERIES are of the same superior quality they used to keep.

They have received a very select assortment of POCKET BIBLES, with Psalms and Paraphrases.

The public are respectfully informed that G. & C. deal with all who favor them with their custom, both at Woodville and Argyle, on very liberal terms.

Woodville, Oct. 9, 1862. 170

RICHMOND NOT TAKEN YET!!

Remember the New
Buffalo Clothing Store,
WHICH KEEPS ON HAND
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED
Stock of Boy's and Men's Clothing,
AND
GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELLING GOODS!!
☞ *West End of William Street, Lindsay.*
October 28, 1862. 137-6in.

Groceries! Groceries!

The Cheap Cash Grocery House!

THE Undersigned beg to inform the Inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding Country that they have OPENED the LARGE STORE in

Keenan's New Block, Kent Street,

With a Large and well-selected Stock of
GROCERIES, WINES, AND LIQUORS,
Which they are prepared to SELL VERY LOW for Cash or Country Produce.

We respectfully solicit a Call.

☞ *Remember the place—West End of Keenan's Block.*

DOBSON & NIBLOCK.

LEMAY & CO.'S
New Clothing Store,
LINDSAY,
Corner of William and Peel Streets—Next Door to Fournier's Hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding Country, that they have just opened a first-class

CLOTHING STORE!

Their Stock consists of Over and Under-Coats, suitable for Fall and Winter wear, being manufactured of good strong substantial cloths.

A Great Variety of
Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Neckties, Socks, Handkerchiefs, &c., of all kinds.

The Subscribers would also inform the Public, that all our Clothing is manufactured in Montreal; one of the firm is residing there, attending the markets, and the making of Goods under his own care.

Having been a long time in the Clothing line, and understanding it perfectly, we are prepared to

Sell Lower than any other House this side of Montreal.

Our Stock is fresh from the Markets. We will also receive Goods from week to week, always made up in the *latest style*.

☞ *All we ask is a trial, and we know that we will satisfy our friends.*

TERMS STRICTLY CASH,
and no Credit will be given under any consideration.

LEMAY & CO.
LINDSAY, Sept. 26, 1862. 169-tf

LINDSAY CARRIAGE FACTORY.

Parsons, Chambers, & Switzer,
PURDY'S MILL (NEARLY OPPOSITE MOWREY'S FOUNDRY)
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, WAGGONS, CUTTERS,
SLEIGHS, LUMBER BOBS, &c., &c.
Horse Shoeing and Jobbing done on the shortest notice.
Lindsay, June, 1862. 154

Removal, Removal!

RENEWAL OF STOCK & REDUCTION OF PRICES.

JOHN SUTHERLAND

HAVING removed to larger and more commodious premises, nearly opposite Mr. Fournier's Hotel, intends to sell all his stock of Goods at a considerable reduction. In all descriptions of goods appertaining to

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, WINES AND LIQUORS,
And all the numerous paraphernalia of a general store.
All kinds of Farm Produce taken in exchange and the highest price given.
Don't forget to call at
JOHN SUTHERLAND'S Store, William St.,
Opposite the Barber's Shop.
Lindsay, May 28, 1862. (152.tf)

Furniture! Furniture!
NOTHING LIKE FURNITURE.

WILLIAM MARGECH begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding country that he has OPENED that LARGE STORE on KENT STREET, formerly occupied by Mr. J. Till, as a FURNITURE WAREROOM, where he has always on hand the Largest, Cheapest and Best Assortment in town, without exception, having done a large business for the last four years, and having great experience in the trade, is enabled to manufacture the best of Furniture from the best material. All work warranted.

W. M. pays particular attention to the UNDERTAKING.
☞ *Coffins always on hand and made to order.*
THE WANT SUPPLIED.
In connection with the Undertaking, W. M. keeps a HEARSE on hand, which can always be had on the most reasonable terms.
Lindsay, Oct. 17, 1861. 120-tf

H. C. RUSSELL'S
Furniture Warehouse,
WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Lindsay and the surrounding country that he has now on hand one of the largest and

MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS
OF
FURNITURE
IN THE PROVINCE,

(occupying Five Flats, 24 by 60), which has been made of the very best material, by good workmen, without respect to time or cost; and in style, neatness of finish, durability of workmanship, and lowness of price, will compete with any other establishment.

Parties wishing *Good* and *Cheap Furniture*, will find it to their advantage to call, examine our stock, and get a List of Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to; and any work not giving entire satisfaction, may be returned, subjecting us to charges, within ten days.

☞ *ALL WORKMANSHIP WARRANTED.*

JOB PRINTING!! JOB PRINTING!!!
EXECUTED NEATLY, PROMPTLY, AND CHEAPLY,
AT THE
"Canadian Post" Printing Office,
LINDSAY STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.

The Proprietors having an entirely NEW STOCK of PRINTING MATERIAL, beg to announce to their Patrons and the Public that they are prepared to fill orders for every description of Printing with which they may be favored, on the *Shortest Notice* and at the *Lowest Rates*.

MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS, BLANKS, REPORTS, &c.,
in the Best Style.

Notice to School Teachers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATION of TEACHERS for the Lindsay District will be held at Lindsay, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of December next.

By order of the Board,
A. LACOURSE, Sec.
Lindsay, Oct. 4, 1862.

Church for Sale.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the "Act respecting the property of Religious institutions in Upper Canada," that the following properties, viz.: That building erected for a place of worship on behalf of the Congregational Independents of Canada, at the village of Argyle, on the Eleventh Lot of the Third Concession of the Township of Eldon, as also the site on which said Building stands, will be put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises of GILCHRIST & CAMERON, at the village of Woodville, in the County of Victoria,

On the Seventh day of November 1862,
At Twelve o'clock Noon,
and that the terms of such sale will be cash in full at the time thereof.

ARCH. McMILLAN,
JOHN McDONALD,
ALEX. McLEAN,
Trustees of the Congregational Church at Argyle, Township of Eldon, County of Victoria, and Trustees of said premises in Trust for the Congregational Independents of Canada.

WAGGONS FOR SALE!

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, a New LUMBER WAGGON and one Light DOUBLE BUGGY WAGGON on Springs, shaft and pole, second hand but as good as new. Apply to

ROBERT BURGESS.
Ops, May 15, 1862.

Hydropult for Sale,
AT
McLENNAN & CO.'S HARDWARE STORE,
Kent Street, Lindsay.

AUCTION SALE
OF
Thorough-bred Berkshire Pigs!

THE Subscriber will sell by Auction, on Lot. 27, 2nd Concession of OPS,
ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1862,
80 *Thorough-bred Berkshire Pigs!*
Bred from the boar "Roger," who took the First Prize at the Provincial Show at Hamilton in 1860, and one of those offered for sale took the Second Pize at Toronto this present season.

TERMS: Three months' credit by furnishing good notes, endorsed if required.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

J. F. ALBRO, Auctioneer. JOHN GIBB, Proprietor.
Lindsay, Oct. 11, 1862. 171-3

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS!!

THE Subscriber will sell, *to the highest bidder*, at the TOWN OF LINDSAY, *On Wednesday, 12th of November* 1862,

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE
TIMBER AND FARM LANDS:

TOWNSHIP OF SOMMERVILLE.			
Lot 9,	2nd con.,	(timber sold)	200 Acres.
Lot 11 & N. ½ 16,	4th con.,	do.	300 "
Lots 13, 14, 15,	5th con.,	do.	600 "
S.½&N.E.¼ lot 13,	6th con.,	do.	150 "
Lots 14, 20,	6th con.,	do.	355 "
Lots 3, 4,	7th con.	(& timber thereon)	400 "
N.½ lots 1, 2, 3,	11th con.,	do. do.	400 "
Lots 7, 8,	11th con.,	do. do.	400 "
Lots 1, 4, 5, 6,	12th con.,	do. do.	800 "
Lots 3, 4, 6, 10,	13th con.,	do. do.	800 "
TOWNSHIP OF BROCK.			
S.E. part lot 9.	4th con.,	(& timber thereon)	12 Acres.
S. ½ lot 10,	3rd con.,	do. do.	100 "
S.E. ¼ lot 1,	1st con.,	do. do.	50 "
E. ½ lot 16,	12th con.,	do. do.	100 "
TOWNSHIP OF UXBRIDGE.			
Lot 30,	8th con.,	(& timber thereon)	25 Acres.
TOWNSHIP OF REACH.			
N. part lot 24,	13th con.,	(& timber) about	23 Acres.
S. part lot 24,	13th con.,	mostly cleared and part sown to wheat, (timber included) about	100 "
S. part lot 23,	13th con.,	partly cleared, (timber included) about	90 "
TOWNSHIP OF MARIPOSA.			
N. ½ lot 15,	2nd con.,	mostly cleared, (timber included)	100 Acres.

TERMS:—One-fourth cash down, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, with interest in full each year.

Sale to commence at Half-past One o'clock.

A. FAREWELL.
Oshawa, October 4, 1862. 171-4

Money Wanted.

Wanted, the sum of
$2,000 or $3,000,
at a moderate rate of interest. First-class land security given. For particulars apply at the Office of the CANADIAN POST, Lindsay. 169-3

Farm to Let,

NO. 6, in the 10th Con. VERALUM, in the County of Victoria, containing 175 acres, of which 80 acres are cleared and under a good state of cultivation; besides a good Dwelling-house and Frame Barn. The land is well watered. For information apply to the Proprietor,

WILLIAM HUNTER.
Bobcaygeon, March 5, 1862. 139-tf

WANTED TO RENT,
A Good Farm,
IN THE VICINITY OF LINDSAY.

State how much is cleared, and all particulars. Address,

ALEXANDER DAWSON,
Peterborough P.O., C.W.
Peterborough, Oct. 8, 1862. 171-3

Tavern Stand
TO BE SOLD OR LET.

ON THE BOBCAYGEON ROAD, 18 miles North of Bobcaygeon, a new *FRAME BUILDING, 24 by 36, Kitchen 18 by 30.*

Good Stable, and a plentiful supply of water. It is decidedly one of the best Tavern Stands in the County. For particulars, apply to

J. S. LITTLE, on the Premises,
Or to WM. THOMPSON, Lindsay. 158

Land for Sale!

70 ACRES East Half Lot 5, 11th Con. Harvey;
180 Acres (Broken), Lot 7, 10th Con. Harvey.

PORTAGE ROAD, ELDON—
80 Acres, part 25, North side.
30 ,, part 49, South side.
60 ,, part 50 and 51, South side.

Terms Liberal.

Apply, if by letter post-paid, to
H. T. STRICKLAND, Peterboro'.
March 12, 1862. 140-6m

Farm for Sale!

TO BE SOLD immediately, by Private Bargain, that desirable Farm on Lot 1, 14th Con. Mariposa, consisting of 50 acres, of which 40 acres are improved and in a high state of cultivation. There is a good House and substantial Frame Barn on the Lot, and abundance of water for stock in every field. A more desirable Farm is rarely to be met with. Titles indisputable. For further particulars, apply to

JOHN CAMPBELL, Proprietor,
Lot 1, 14th Con. Mariposa.
Or to JOHN D. WALLACE,
Office *Canadian Post*, Lindsay.
135-tf

Department of Crown Lands.

QUEBEC, 22nd Aug. 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lands in the

TOWNSHIP OF CAVENDISH,
in the County of Peterborough, U.C.,

will be open for sale on and after the Twenty-fourth September next, on the usual condition of actual settlement thereon, at 70 cents an acre cash, or $1 if paid by instalments; upon application to Richard Hughes, Esq., Crown Land Agent at Bobcaygeon.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
165-6 Assistant Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands.

QUEBEC, 22nd Aug. 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Town and Park lots of Wingham (School Lands), in the Township of Turnberry, in the County of Huron, U.C., will be offered for sale by Auction, by the Resident Agent, Charles Widder, Esq., at Goderich, on Wednesday, the Tenth of September next, at noon.

The purchase money to be paid in full at the time of sale.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
165-6 Assistant Commissioner.

HENRY GRIST,
Departmental and Parliamentary Agent,
QUEBEC,
Investigates and Adjusts Crown Land Claims,
SECURES LAND PATENTS,
Procures information obtainable from any of the Public Departments, Registers Trade Marks and Designs,
Takes charge of Private Bills during their passage through the Legislature, &c., &c.,

For parties who are unable to devote their own time to such business or unwilling to incur the expense of travelling to Quebec.

Business with the Crown Land and other Government departments, which often takes months to do by correspondence, can be transacted in a few days, and at a small cost, by employing a resident agent.

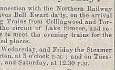
Address, post-paid, to HENRY GRIST,
Box 344, P.O., Quebec.

FRED. TAYLOR,
Parliamentary, Land, & General Agent,
PATENTS FOR CROWN LANDS OBTAINED,
Claims before the Department of Crown Lands prosecuted,
Patents of Invention and General Business with the Public Offices attended to,
Titles Examined and Legal Advice given Free of Charge.

References:—Hon. George S. Boulton, Cobourg; T. R. Merritt, Esq., St. Catherines; Hon. L. Renaud, Montreal; Hon. D. McDonald, Toronto; Hon. G. Alexander, Woodstock; Hon. J. Hamilton, Hawkesbury; Hon. D. Christie, Brantford; Hon. R. Matheson, Perth; G. J. Goodhue, London; Hon. A. Kierzkowski, St. Charles.

OFFICE—
Corner of Buade and Forth Streets,
QUEBEC.

LAKE SIMCOE.



THE
Steamer "Emily May,"

Running in connection with the Northern Railway of Canada, leaves Bell Ewart daily, on the arrival of the Morning Trains from Collingwood and Toronto, making the circuit of Lake Simcoe, and returning in time to meet the evening trains for the above mentioned places.

On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday the Steamer calls at Beaverton, at 3 o'clock P.M.; and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12.30 P.M.

☞ MEALS TO BE HAD ON BOARD.

ISAAC MAY.
July 1862. 158-tf

LINDSAY & MANILLA
STAGE LINE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE A STAGE will leave Fournier's Hotel, Lindsay, every lawful morning at 6 o'clock, reaching Manilla in time to connect with the Stage for Oshawa, Whitby and Beaverton; returning—leaves Fenton's Hotel, Manilla, after the arrival of the Stages from Oshawa, Whitby and Beaverton, arriving at Lindsay at 8 o'clock in the evening. FARES REASONABLE. ☞ The proprietor will not be responsible for parcels or baggage unless booked and paid for.

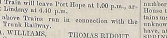
GEO. CRANDELL, Proprietor.
Lindsay, April 1, 1862. 143-tf

ROYAL MAIL STAGE

LEAVES Whitby daily, connecting with the Northern Stages for Manilla, Beaverton, and Lindsay. This is the shortest and cheapest route from Toronto to either of the above places. This stage leaves Scripture's Hotel every morning (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the trains from east and west, and arrives in Prince Albert in time for the stages going north. Returning, leaves Prince Albert on the arrival of the Northern Stage, and arrives in Whitby in time for the trains going east and west.

Good accommodation, and careful, obliging drivers.

W. RAY, PROPRIETOR.
Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf



P. H. L. & B. RAILWAY.

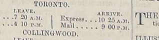
ON and after the 13th inst. and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

Mail Train will leave Lindsay at 6.30 a.m., arrive at Port Hope at 10.05 a.m.

Mail Train will leave Port Hope at 1.00 p.m., arrive at Lindsay at 4.40 p.m.

The above Trains run in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway.

T. A. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent*. THOMAS RIDOUT, *Manager*.
Port Hope, May, 1862. 114-tf



Northern Railway of Canada.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.

ON and after MONDAY, JUNE 2nd 1862, Trains will run as follows:—

TORONTO.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Mail	7 20 A.M.	Express	10 25 A.M.
Express	4 10 P.M.	Mail	9 00 P.M.

COLLINGWOOD.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Express	5 30 A.M.	Mail	1 00 P.M.
Mail	3 00 P.M.	Express	9 15 P.M.

Mail North and South connects with Lake Simcoe steamer, and Owen Sound boat daily.

Chicago steamers leave Collingwood every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings; Green Bay steamer every Saturday; and steamer for North Shore and Sault Ste Marie on Thursdays.

Through Tickets to be had at the Northern Depot.

J. LEWIS GRANT, *Superintendent.*
F. W. CUMBERLAND, *Managing Director.*
Northern Railway Office, Toronto, May 30, 1862. 152

JEWETT'S HOTEL,
WILLIAM STREET, LINDSAY.

Good Stable and Shed attached, and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

Free Omnibus to and from the Cars and Boats.

BOARD, $1.00 PER DAY.
Lindsay, June 4, 1862. 152-7m

HARRINGTON HOTEL,
QUEEN STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.

LATELY Finished, completely Furnished, and immediately adjoining the passenger station of the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway, this Hotel is one of the most commodious and comfortable in the Town of Lindsay or County of Victoria.

Warm Stabling attached, with an experienced Ostler.

☞ CHARGES MODERATE.
A. J. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

PYNE'S HOTEL,
Corner of Peel and William Sts., Lindsay, C.W.

SINCE the late Fire, the Subscriber has leased the Building known as "Pyne's Hotel," which he has newly furnished and comfortably fitted up for the reception of visitors. This House is convenient to the Railway Station and Steamboat landing, and the Stage from Beaverton and Whitby stops at the door.

☞ *Charges moderate.*
TREFLY FOURNIER, *Proprietor.*
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

DOHENEY'S HOTEL,
Corner of Kent and William Sts.,
LINDSAY, C.W.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to his Friends and the Travelling Public, that he has renovated and completely refitted his former building, having added a new wing, and he is now prepared to offer every accommodation to parties giving him a call.

In connection with the Hotel there is extensive Stabling, under the charge of an experienced Ostler.

THOMAS DOHENEY, *Proprietor.*
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

LIVERY STABLES,
EAST END OF TOWN, LINDSAY.

THE Undersigned, in returning thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received, begs to state that his Stables are still supplied with pleasant driving HORSES and good BUGGIES, to be let on the most reasonable terms.

In Winter, comfortable, stylish CUTTERS and SLEIGHS will always be in readiness.

☞ "2-40" Horses always to Hire.
⁂ Terms liberal, to suit the times.
HUGH WORKMAN, Proprietor.
Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 129-tf

BLACKHAM'S HOTEL,
Adjacent to the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Peterboro' Railway Depot.

IN returning thanks to his very numerous patrons and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement received during the last ten years, begs to announce that he has fitted up his New Brick Premises with every attention to comfort for his guests, and the Table of the best the Market affords.

⁂ GOOD STABLING.
Meals served at Ten Minutes' notice.
T. G. BLACKHAM.
Port Hope, Dec. 1861. 128-tf

CHURCH'S HOTEL
(Late Hastings House),
BY W. Y. CHURCH, PORT HOPE, C.W.
Port Hope, Oct. 2, 1861. 118-tf

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
Walton Street, Port Hope, C.W.
H. UINS, PROPRIETOR.

☞ Passengers carried to or from the Cars or Boats free of charge.
Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

HASTINGS' NEW HOTEL,
John St., Port Hope, C.W.
THOMAS WARREN HASTINGS, PROPRIETOR.

☞ A Porter will attend the Steamboats and Cars.
Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

RAILROAD HOUSE,
MAIN STREET, CANNINGTON, C.W.

THIS commodious House has been completely refitted by the present proprietor, and is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public.

A good and warm Fire-place in the Bar, and every convenience for Horses.

☞ An attentive and careful Ostler always in attendance.

ALEX. THOMPSON, *Proprietor.*
Cannington, Sept. 5, 1861. 7-tf

CLYDE HOTEL,
KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.
JOHN MILL, PROPRIETOR.

THE above House is greatly enlarged and completely renovated. Superior Stabling and attentive Ostlers.

N.B.—East of the St. Lawrence Hall, on the opposite side of King Street.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL,
EAST MARKET SQUARE, TORONTO.

THOROUGHLY Refurnished and Refitted by the present proprietor.

Board—$1 00 *per day.*
J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*
Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, PROPRIETOR.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of St. Paul Street, amongst the largest wholesale houses, in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favourite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining-Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed a new wing, a great number of well ventilated sleeping-rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRESSES. The proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, "The Albion," to say the least of it will continue to be, as it now is, the best DOLLAR and A HALF HOTEL in Canada. 1-tf

Illustrated Catalogue
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862,
IN THE
LONDON
ART JOURNAL!!!

THE ART JOURNAL for 1862 in addition to the usual matter, will contain, in eight monthly parts of that work, an

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
Without any Extra Charge.

A series of selections from the works of British Painters will be commenced with the January part. Each number of this work will contain 3 exquisite steel engravings, with numerous engravings on wood,

ART NOTICES, CRITICISMS, &c., &c.

In monthly parts, price 75 cents, to be had of J. S. VIRTUE, Publisher, D. McLEOD, Agent, 48 King Street East, Toronto, and of all booksellers.

GEO. CRUICKSHANK & CO.,
Sole Agents for Lindsay.
Lindsay, Feb. 20, 1862. 138-tf

Money to Loan!

On FREEHOLD REAL ESTATE, in sums of from $200 TO $2000 AT 7 PER CENT,

Principal and interest payable at from 1 to 10 years, by Monthly, Quarterly, Half-yearly, or Yearly instalments, at the option of the borrower.

Apply to JOHN McFADYEN,
Solicitor and Agent, Lindsay.
147-tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE Subscriber is prepared to negotiate Loans on good Real Estate security, at moderate rates, from one to ten years, at the option of the borrower.

J. B. KNOWLSON.
Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

New Agricultural Implements.

THE SUBSCRIBER being appointed Agent for the sale of Agricultural Implements, manufactured by H. A. MASSEY, of NEWCASTLE, has on hand a lot of those superior

STEEL MOULD BOARD PLOUGHS.

He will be happy to receive orders for the following Implements, to which he specially directs the attention of farmers:

Mowers, Reapers, Fanning Mills (an extra article), Threshing Machines, Cultivators, Scufflers, Rollers,
and everything connected with husbandry.

JAMES WALKER, Lindsay P. O.
Lot 15, 7th Concession Ops,
11th April 1862. 145-3m

The Canadian Post
BOOK & STATIONERY
ESTABLISHMENT,
OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE,
LINDSAY, C.W.

AT the urgent request of many of their Friends throughout the County, and to supply a want which has been long felt, the Proprietors of the "Canadian Post" have purchased a

COMPLETE STOCK
OF
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Comprising SCHOOL BOOKS of all kinds, BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, SABBATH-SCHOOL BOOKS, REWARD CARDS, WATT'S HYMNS, TOY BOOKS, &c. &c.

In STATIONERY they have a large Stock of French, English and American Writing Paper, of various sizes and qualities, to which they invite the attention of *Merchants, Lawyers, Town-Clerks, Municipal and County Officers*, as well as the general public.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Account Paper, Blotting Paper, Cord, India-Rubber Bands, Blacklead Pencils, Account Books, Ink-stands, Pen-holders, Envelopes (Cream-laid and Buff), Inks (Black, Blue, and Red), Playing-Cards, Pocket-books, Portmonnaies, Ledgers, Metallic Memorandum Books, Notorial Seals, White Rubber, Hemp Twine, &c. &c.

WRAPPING PAPERS.

Merchants in Town or County would do well to call and examine their Wrapping Paper before ordering elsewhere, as they feel confident their prices will compare favorably with those of the Merchants of Montreal or Toronto.

SCHOOLS!

supplied with the National Series of Reading-Books, Arithmetics, Lovell's General Geography, Copy-Books, Slates, Slate-Pencils, Pens, &c. &c., all of which will be disposed off at unusually low rates for *Cash*.

BOOKS ORDERED

Any Book not in stock and required by any customer will be ordered immediately, and forwarded to any address.

☞ *Everything has been marked at the lowest figure; Terms* CASH, *and no abatement.*

CANADIAN POST
Book and Stationery Establishment,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
Lindsay, Dec. 17, 1861.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
FOR 1863.
GREAT LITERARY AND PICTORIAL YEAR.

THE Publisher of Godey's Lady's Book, thankful to that public which has enabled him to publish a magazine for the last THIRTY-THREE years of a larger circulation than any in America, has made an arrangement with the most popular authoress in this country—

MARION HARLAND,

Authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam,"

who will furnish a story for every number of the Lady's Book for 1863. This alone will place the Lady's Book in a literary point of view far ahead of any other magazine. Marion Harland writes for no other publication. Our other favorite writers will all continue to furnish articles throughout the year.

THE BEST
AND CHEAPEST LADY'S MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD.

THE LITERATURE
is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

THE MUSIC
is all original, and would cost 25 cents (the price of the Book) in the music stores; but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "Godey."

OUR STEEL ENGRAVINGS.
All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

GODEY'S
IMMENSE DOUBLE SHEET FASHION-PLATES.
Containing from five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each plate. Other magazines give only two.

FAR AHEAD OF ANY FASHIONS IN EUROPE OR AMERICA.
Godey's is the only work that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and the public.

OUR WOOD ENGRAVINGS,
of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

OUR RECEIPTS
are such as can be found nowhere else. Cooking in all its variety—Confectionery—the Nursery—the Toilet—the Laundry—the Kitchen.

LADIES' WORK TABLE.
This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

MODEL COTTAGES.
No other magazine has this department.

Terms to Subscribers in the British Provinces.

One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year, $5. Three copies one year, $6. Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making six copies, $11 25. At these prices subscribers in the Provinces will have no American postage to pay.

SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.
Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for $3 50.
Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for $4 50.
Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year, on receipt of $6 00.
Treasury Notes and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par.
Be careful and pay the postage on your letter.

Address L. A. GODEY,
323 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Farmers' Column.

Stove Cement.—The *American Agriculturist* says:—A very good cement for stopping cracks in stoves or pipes, is said to be made by mixing iron filings, white lead and linseed oil together, to the consistence of putty. Leave for a day or two before heating.

Fatten Stock Early.—It is well to begin to fatten stock just as early as it can be uninterruptedly pushed forward. Irregular feeding is very bad. The feeding of grain and roots should begin *early*, and with comparatively small quantities, which should be gradually increased as the condition and appetites of the animals indicate. Quiet is an important element in the successful management of fattening cattle.

Keeping Dahlia Roots.—A Correspondent of the *Cottage Gardener* having lost many Dahlia roots by the rotting of the crown, discovered that the mischief was caused by the decay of the long stock left attached to the tuber. The remedy is, to have not more than four inches of stalk; from this to scrape the whole outer covering of bark, and at the base to make a small opening which permits the watery deposit to escape. By this means he has succeeded in keeping the tubers sound.

EVERGREEN TREES.

Evergreens are always in leaf, and it is, therefore, important in planting to secure a quick action of the roots, in order to sustain the foliage. Early in the spring the ground is cold and wet, and the roots cannot take hold; and therefore sharp, drying winds are very likely to exhaust the tree of all its juices before a new supply can be furnished. Late fall planting is still worse—for the roots remain dormant a much longer time, and evaporation from the leaves is going on to some extent throughout the winter. In May and June the ground becomes warm, and, consequently, the time is favorable for removal. But the conditions are even more favorable in August and September. At this season the ground is thoroughly warmed through, and as the nights begin to be cool and dewy, the earth gives, as it were, a gentle bottom heat. It is surprising to find with what readiness and vigor the roots do now act—often showing symptoms of growth within 3 days after planting. There is this additional advantage over May, that the tree has made all its growth for the season, and early matured its wood, so that it is not in need of such a full flow of sap as when the young growth is starting, or is succulent, and the plant has need of all its energies. During the Autumn months, the earth being warmer than the atmosphere, while the wood is simply maturing, not growing, the roots on the contrary are in vigorous action, and will insure sufficient strength to resist the succeeding winter, and also the best possible condition for subsequent growth.—*New England Farmer.*

WEATHER FORECAST BY NATURAL BAROMETERS.

All things, animate and inanimate, are more or less affected by the weather. An old scar, a rheumatic joint, or corns, are oft as sensitive to approaching change of weather as a barometer. When the husbandman sees the down of the colt's-foot, dandelion, or thistle, floating away in the absence of air, he looks for rain; and the denizen of coasts knows that wet and broken weather is not far off, however promising the sky may be, when the long strips of seaweed lying high and dry on the beach, or hung behind the door, lengthen and become flexible as wet leather. The land man anxiously scans the sky, and seeks shelter when he sees the heifers prick their tails, or his cattle leave their feeding and "back against the hedge." When ducks and drakes shake and flutter their wings as they rise, when young horses rub their backs against the ground, when sheep bleat and play or skip wantonly, when swine are seen to carry bundles of hay and straw to any place and hide them, when oxen lick themselves against the hair, when the lamp or candle sparkles, when soot falls down the chimney more than common, and when frogs croak, the prudent farmer expects rain; and the squire dons his overcoat and tucks the umbrella under his arm, when he hears the crows unusually obstreperous, or feels the marble statue in his hall damp, or sees his family monument in the church covered with a clammy dew. The innkeeper shakes his head, and predicts a change, when his sign creaks louder than ordinary; and the stableman and kitchen-maid know that wet is at hand, when the odour of the common sewer strikes disagreeably their nostrils. The tourist on the Welsh coast will be rejoicing in the glories of a cloudless day, and the wonderous beauty of the ocean, as it stretches away to the horizon, or breaks into surf upon the neighbouring cliffs, while the beachman, who is listening to the ceaseless roar of the rushing water, will hear in it the first warning of a coming storm, and pray for the ships at sea.

HIGH FARMING.

The New York *Evangelist* has a sensible article on the Fertilization of Soils, in which farmers are recommended to try guano and superphosphate. We are not prepared to say that these will pay, at the present prices of produce, but the following remarks we can most cordially endorse:—

"The purchase of fertilizers, in about the same proportion as they increase the crops, increases the fertiliness of the farm. The fuller the barn is this year, the more fertilizing matters are there to go back into the soil next year. The soil is the farmer's bank of deposit. It is the safest bank in the world, if the deposits are discreetly made. High farming, with large crops, is more lucrative than low farming with consequently small crops. We are not of those who advise rashly; but we positively believe that the majority of farmers would be better satisfied and more richly rewarded if they would feel their way cautiously, but not very slowly, to a higher style of farming—one which, undoubtedly, they would find more expensive when they reckoned by the acre, but which, we verily believe, would prove less costly when reckoned by the qualities produced; less profitable perhaps the first year, but pretty sure to be more remunerative the second year, and still more the third, and onward."

NOTHING LOST BY CIVILITY.

A gentleman who has filled the highest municipal offices in one of cities, owed his elevation to a single act of civility.

A traveller, on a hot summer's day, wanted some water for his horse, and perceiving a well near the road side, turned his horse up towards it.—Just then a lad appeared, to whom the stranger addressed himself, saying—

"My young friend, will you do me the favor to draw me a bucket of water for my horse, as I find it rather difficult to get off and on?"

The lad promptly seized the bucket and soon brought a supply of water.

Pleased with the cheerful temper and courteous manner of the youth, the traveller inquired his name; and so deep was the impression made on his mind, that the name of the lad, and the place of his residence, were remembered by him until several years afterwards, when the traveller had occasion for a clerk. He then sent for the young man, gave him a responsible and profitable place, from which he rose to the chief magistracy of a city.

A young bachelor, who had been appointed deputy sheriff, was called upon to serve an attachment against a beautiful young widow. He accordingly called upon her, and said, 'Madam, I have an attachment for you.' The widow blushed, and said she was happy to inform him his attachment was reciprocated. 'You do not understand me; you must proceed to court.' 'I know it is leap year, sir, but I prefer you would do the courting.' 'Mrs. P——, this is no time for trifling, the justice is waiting.' 'The justice! why, I should prefer a parson.'

Crabbed Criticism.—A Western editor says:—'A female correspondent sends us an uninteresting piece of poetry, and requests us to publish it. The moon is called bright; the stars are flattered with the original appellation of 'meek-eyed;' the trees come in for a full share of eulogy; and the falling spring is pronounced silver-plated, or something to that effect. Besides this, the poem is equally instructive on other important subjects. If Mary will send us an affidavit that she has washed her dishes, mended her hose, and swept the house the week after she was 'struck with poetic fire,' we will give in, and startle the literary world from its lethargy. For the present we say, 'darn' your auld stockings, and 'darn' your poetry, too.'

Emotional Colliers.—The village choir was to be feted by hearing the *Messiah* in a neighboring town; and from amid the enthusiastic expressions recorded as excited by the occasion we cull the following:—One told me, "When it comes to 'The troompet shall sound,' I wor not able to keep my seat; I stood oop, it seemed as day o' joodgement had coom in arnest; I mun ha' gone out, if it had lasted ony longer; I know my hair was up on end, I clapped my hand o' my head to feel," thereby proving the power of imagination as well as music, for the speaker was remarkably bald. The lady was stopped one day in a lone part of the road by a big collier, who planted himself in the middle of it with the ominous words, "Be you the Missis? I reckon ye are, and I've been lookin' out for ye some time to speak my mind." I looked around for help but in vain; so, assuming a virtue I had not, said courageously, "and now you do find me, speak your mind and let me pass on." "Well, "replied this terrible collier, "I'm Bill Mosley, and it wor my bairns as you sent bits o' dinner and clothes to when my missus wor ta'en away wi' fever—awhile agone; and it's the Lord'll thank you, for I can't. Good day!"—*Life among the Colliers.*

Odds and Ends.

Love is most intelligible when it is unable to express itself in words.

The right man in the right place.—A husband at home in the evening.

Our wealth is often a snare to ourselves and always a temptation to others.

Let the young man who blushes, take courage, for it is the color of virtue.

Modesty in women is like color on her cheeks—decidedly becoming, if not put on.

It is not calculable what may be accomplished in every thing in life by moderate beginnings and judicious perseverance.

As a man drinks, he generally grows reckless. In his case, the more drachms the fewer scruples.

The Height of Heroes.—The height of Napoleon I. was five feet seven inches, that of the Duke of Wellington, five feet eight inches and a half.

A Gentleman having a large six-shooter in his hand, was asked, 'Pray, sir, is that a *horse* pistol?' 'No, sir,' he replied, 'it's only a *Colt's*.'

Pebbly Beach Philosophy.—'Women,' remarked the Contemplative Man, at Margate, 'are as deep as the blue waters of that bay.' 'Ay, sir,' rejoined the Disappointed Man, 'and as full of craft?'

Man, anatomists say, changes entirely every seven years. 'Therefore,' says the witty Jones, 'my tailor should not remind me of the bill I contracted in 1852. I ain't the man who contracted it.'

Love.—At three years of age we love our mothers; at six, our fathers; at ten, holidays; at sixteen, dress; at twenty, our sweethearts; at twenty-five, our wives; at forty, our children; at sixty, ourselves.

A New Disinfectant.—It is stated that a red-hot shovel covered with juniper-berries, carried through the sick-room, will assist in purifying the air and prevent the spread of disease.—*Lancet.*

'You look like death on a pale horse,' said Jim to a toper who was grown pale and emaciated. 'Don't know anything about that,' replied the toper, 'But I'm death on pale brandy.'

Sir Astley Cooper said—'The methods by which I have preserved my own health are, temperance, early rising, and sponging the body every morning with cold water, immediately after getting out of bed; a practice which I have adopted for thirty years without ever catching cold."

'What are you doing there, Jane?' 'Why, pa, I'm going to dye my doll's pinafore red.' 'But what have you to dye it with?' 'Beer, pa.' 'Beer? who on earth told you that beer would dye red?' 'Why ma told me yesterday that it was beer that made your nose so red; and I thought that——' 'Here Susan, take this child to bed.'

The Insatiableness of Man.—Give a man the necessaries of life, and he wants the conveniences. Give him the conveniences, and he craves for the luxuries. Grant him the luxuries, and he sighs for the elegancies. Let him have the elegancies, and he yearns for the follies. Give him all together, and he complains that he has been cheated both in price and quality of the articles.

Latest American Exports to London.—Our police chuckle over the accounts of murders, robberies, &c., that reach us from London. We know what it means here. The prospects of a draft frightened all our thieves away, and they have escaped over to London. This is the reason why we are free from the usual quantity of professional crime this year.—*Manhattan.*

Jerrold's Wit.—On one occasion it consisted of but a monosyllable. It was at a dinner of artists that a barrister present, having his health drunk in connection with the law, began an embarrassed answer by saying that he did not see how the law could be considered as one of the arts; when Jerrold jerked in the word 'black,' and threw the company into convulsions.

The celebrated David Crockett, on visiting a menagerie, was comparing the countenance of a monkey to that of one of his fellow members of Congress. Turning, he saw the gentleman had overheard his remarks; so, to make matters pleasant, he said, 'I do not know which to apologize to—you or the monkey.'

Lord Byron told Trelawney that his separation from his wife proceeded from a few hasty words, uttered when he was unaware of her presence. During his financial troubles his wife had come into his study so quietly that Byron did not know it. Thinking over his condition, and how much his marriage had rendered his ruin more unpleasant, he cried audibly enough for her to hear, 'Lady Byron is confoundedly in my way!' She roused him from his brown study by saying, 'Indeed, my Lord? I can easily get out of it!' Byron would have it she never forgave this escapade.

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